GULIELMUS BOWYER,
ARCHITECTUS VERBORUM, Æ. LXXVIII.

Jacobus Basire ad vivum del. et fculp.

13204

BIOGRAPHICAL AND LITERARY
ANECDOTES
OF
WILLIAM BOWYER, Printer, F. S. A.
AND OF
MANY OF HIS LEARNED FRIENDS.

CONTAINING

AN INCIDENTAL VIEW OF THE PROGRESS AND ADVANCEMENT OF LITERATURE IN THIS KINGDOM

FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE PRESENT CENTURY TO THE END OF THE YEAR MDCCLXXVII.

By JOHN NICHOLS,

HIS APPRENTICE, PARTNER, AND SUCCESSOR.

"To preſerve the memory of thoſe who have been in any way ſerviceable to mankind, hath been "always looked upon as diſcharging a debt which we owe to our benefactors;" and "it is but "reaſonable that they who contribute ſo much to the immortality of others, ſhould have ſome "ſhare in it themſelves."

OLDISWORTH.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY AND FOR THE AUTHOR,

MDCCLXXXII.

MDCCLXXXII.

PRINTED BY AND FOR THE AUTHOR

LONDON

"To preserve the memory of those who have been in any way remarkable to mankind, shall ever be esteemed among the most laudable of employs, and will ever be the inclination of the generous and the ingenious." JOHNSON.

FOR JOHN NICHOLS,

SON AND SUCCESSOR OF THE LATE MR. BOWYER.

FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE PRESENT CENTURY

TO THE END OF THE YEAR MDCCLXXXII.

INCLUDING

AN INCIDENTAL VIEW OF THE PROGRESS AND ADVANCEMENT

OF LITERATURE IN THIS KINGDOM

AND OF

MANY OF HIS LEARNED FRIENDS.

ANECDOTES

OF

WILLIAM BOWYER, Printer, F.S.A.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND LITERARY

TO THE PRESIDENTS,

VICE PRESIDENTS, AND FELLOWS,

OF THE

ROYAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETIES OF LONDON;

THESE ANECDOTES OF MR. BOWYER,

A PRINTER OF UNCOMMON EMINENCE,

WHOSE TALENTS WERE LONG AND LAUDABLY

EXERTED IN THEIR SERVICE,

ARE WITH TRUE RESPECT AND GRATITUDE INSCRIBED

BY THEIR MOST DUTIFUL SERVANT,

J. NICHOLS.

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ARE WITH THE RESPECT AND GRATITUDE INSCRIBED

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A PRINTER OF UNCOMMON EMINENCE,

THESE ANECDOTES OF MR. BOWYER,

ROYAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETIES OF LONDON;

OF THE

VICE PRESIDENTS AND FELLOWS,

TO THE PRESIDENTS,

PREFACE.

THOUGH it would be improper to begin with an ill-timed excuſe for the manner in which this work has been executed, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that the volume has been more than four years in the preſs *; and during that period many new and unexpected informations have ſwelled it to the preſent ſize, and far beyond what was originally intended.

" To adjuſt the minute events of literary hiſtory is te-
" dious and troubleſome; it requires indeed no great
" force of underſtanding, but often depends upon en-
" quiries which there is no opportunity of making †."
The reſearches which have produced theſe Anecdotes have abundantly verified this remark. Though I have applied to the moſt authentic ſources, and in general have been favoured with the moſt liberal communications, ſome ſubſequent diſcoveries has often rendered it neceſſary to

* In 1778 a few copies of a ſlight ſketch of this volume were printed in 8vo, and given to the intimate friends of Mr. *Bowyer*.

† Dr. *Johnſon*, in the Life of *Dryden*.

compile

compile a ſecond article, ſometimes a third or fourth, concerning the ſame writer. In ſuch caſes, it becomes neceſſary to requeſt the reader's indulgence, and to refer him to the Index. There are other inſtances, where, after every poſſible enquiry, it has hardly been practicable to collect a ſingle circumſtance of private perſons, though of eminence in letters, except the date of their death. "The in-
"cidents which give excellence to biography are of a vo-
"latile and evaneſcent kind, ſuch as ſoon eſcape the me-
"mory, and are rarely tranſmitted by tradition *;" and
"Lives can only be written from perſonal knowledge,
"which is growing every day leſs, and in a ſhort time
"is loſt for ever. What is known, can ſeldom be im-
"mediately told; and when it might be told, it is no
"longer known †."

I had once an intention to give an alphabetical liſt of all the friends who have kindly aſſiſted me with information: but they are now ſo numerous, that to name them would certainly be conſidered as oſtentation; and to ſome of them (to Sir *John Pringle*, Dr. *Richardſon*, Dr. *Fothergill*, and Mr. *Coſtard*) thoſe thanks would come too late, which to the ſurviving contributors are nevertheleſs very cordially paid.

* Rambler, N° 60.

† Dr. *Johnſon*, in the Life of *Addiſon*.

The

The life of a private tradeſman, however diſtinguiſhed as a ſcholar, cannot be expected to "abound in adventure *;" and in fact the Anecdotes of Mr. *Bowyer* are few, when compared to the many that are introduced of his learned friends. But the principal figure of the piece ſtands every where foremoſt on the canvaſs; and the other perſons of whom anecdotes are occaſionally introduced were connected with him by the ties of friendſhip or of buſineſs.

Some anachroniſms have unavoidably ariſen, from the work's having been ſo long paſſing through the preſs: but theſe are obvious, and will readily be pardoned; as will alſo the variety of ſtyle which may be diſcerned throughout this performance. It was ſometimes almoſt impoſſible to change the expreſſions in which my intelligence was received; nor was it always neceſſary. The volume may perhaps be not leſs amuſing (I am ſure it is more authentic) by being illuſtrated with the notes of my friendly correſpondents, and very frequently by the genuine ſentiments of the writers of whom memoirs are here exhibited.

Convinced that I am "walking upon aſhes under which "the fire is not extinguiſhed †," I have endeavoured

* *Goldſmith*, Life of *Parnell*.

† —— "incedens per ignes
"Suppoſitos cineri doloſo." Hor. Carm. II. i. 7.

to guard againſt every ſpecies of miſrepreſentation. That errors may have intruded, is highly probable—but what work of ſuch a nature was ever perfect?—I flatter myſelf that many of my friends, in various parts of this kingdom, will teſtify, that neither trouble nor expence has been ſpared in my enquiries; and in the Appendix I have choſen rather to appear triflingly minute, than to ſuffer articles to remain which it was in my power to correct or improve.

The whole is now chearfully ſubmitted to the publick; with an aſſurance, that whatever hints may lead to the improvement of a future edition will be moſt thankfully received, and properly regarded.

June 11, 1782.

ANECDOTES

ANECDOTES

OF

WILLIAM BOWYER, Printer.

WILLIAM BOWYER, confeſſedly the moſt learned printer of the age he lived in, was born in *London*, on the 17th day of *December*, 1699; and may almoſt be ſaid to have been initiated in the art of printing from his infancy.

His father (whoſe name was alſo *William* *) was in the foremoſt rank of his profeſſion; his mother, *Dorothy*, was the daughter of *Ichabod Dawks*, who had been employed as a journeyman, from the year 1652 till 1657, in compoſing the celebrated *Polyglott* Bible of Biſhop *Walton* †.

The daughter of Mr. *Dawks* was born in 1664, and firſt married to Mr. *Benjamin Allport*, of *St. Botolph's, Biſhopſgate*, bookſeller, by whom ſhe had one ſon *Benjamin* (who was born after his father's death, and died before he was a year old) and one daughter ‡. She afterwards became the wife of Mr. *Bowyer*; who opened a printing-office ‖ in *Little-Britain*

* Son of *John Bowyer*, citizen and grocer, and *Mary* the daughter of *William King*, citizen and vintner (ſee the pedigree in p. 485.) He was born in 1663, and was admitted a freeman of *London*, *Oct.* 7, 1686.

† See the Origin of Printing, p. 133 & ſeqq. See alſo in this volume, pp. 453. 493.

‡ *Mary*, afterwards Mrs. *Bettenham*. See p. 13; where, in the firſt note, l. 2, ſhould be read "Mrs. *Bowyer's* daughter by a former huſband."

‖ His earlieſt book had this title, "A Defence of the Vindication of King *Charles* the "Martyr; juſtifying his Majeſty's title to ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ, in Anſwer to a late Pamphlet, intituled, *Amyntor*: by the Author of the Vindication. *London*, printed by "*W. Bowyer* at *The White Horſe* in *Little-Britain*; and ſold by moſt Bookſellers in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, 1699," 4to. Of this book and its author, ſee hereafter, p. 631.

in 1699 (the year in which his ſon was born) and ſoon after removed into *Dogwell-Court* *, *White-Fryars*, where he ſoon met with the patronage and encouragement he ſo well deſerved.

After having for thirteen years purſued buſineſs with unremitted induſtry and unſullied reputation, he was in one night reduced to abſolute want, by a calamitous fire, *Jan.* 30, 1712-13, which totally deſtroyed his printing-office, and many conſiderable works at that time in his warehouſe and under his preſs. Amongſt other valuable articles which periſhed by this fatal accident, was a conſiderable number of Sir *Robert Atkyns's* "Hiſtory of *Glouceſ-*"*terſhire*;" a few copies of which work were ſnatched from the flames, of which they ſtill retain indelible marks. The whole damage to Mr. *Bowyer* and his neighbours, as aſcertained upon oath, amounted to 5146*l.* 18*s.* To the honour of *Engliſh* humanity, let it be known, that, by the contributions of his friends, and thoſe of his own fraternity in particular, Mr. *Bowyer* received towards his loſs the ſum of 2539*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; of which 1377*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* aroſe from his proportion of a public brief, the original return to which is now in the poſſeſſion of his only ſurviving grandſon.

The liberality of almoſt every individual in the whole body of printers and bookſellers was ſpeedily experienced on this melancholy occaſion: amongſt theſe, Mr. *Bowyer* always held himſelf particularly under obligations to Mr. *Timothy Goodwin* †, who was the firſt promoter of the ſubſcription; and to Mr. *Richard Sare* ‡, as a liberal contributor.

The

* The houſe which he converted into a printing-office had been formerly *The George Tavern*, in which ſome of the ſcenes in "The Squire of *Alſatia*" are laid.

† Bookſeller in *Fleet-Street*.

‡ Bookſeller in *Holbourn*. His knowledge of books and men, the candour and ingenuity of his temper, the obliging manner of his behaviour, and the grateful acknowledgements of any favours and benefits received, effectually recommended him to the friendſhip of many perſons eminent both in ſtation and learning; particularly of Archbiſhop *Wake*,

The good, the pious Mr. *Nelſon** found here an ample field for the exerciſe of his munificence and friendſhip. He had

Wake, who had a great affection and eſteem for him. His fortune, originally very moderate, was given to him by his father (a clergyman), with a declaration, "that he "might depend upon that little wearing like iron, ſince there was not one diſhoneſt "penny in it." As this ſaying made great impreſſion on him, the experience which verified it made conſiderably greater. His integrity in trade was remarkable. He never ſuffered himſelf, by any temptation of profit, to be concerned in publiſhing books obnoxious to the cenſures of church or ſtate, or any way prejudicial to religion or good-manners. He always expreſſed great compaſſion for perſons under any ſort of diſtreſs, and acted proportionably for their conſolation and ſupport. The Society for relieving poor widows and orphans of the clergy had moſt happy experience of his prudent zeal and indefatigable diligence at a very critical juncture. In the latter years of his life he was afflicted with decays of bodily ſtrength, and ſometimes much infeebled mind. He was buried at *Pancras, Feb.* 11, 1723. See his Funeral Sermon by Dean *Stanhope*.

* This worthy layman was born *June* 22, 1656; educated at *St. Paul's* ſchool; and removed thence to *Trinity College, Cambridge*. He contracted an early acquaintance with Archbiſhop *Tillotſon*, which ended but with the life of the latter, who expired in Mr. *Nelſon's* arms. From principle, he long adhered to the communion of the deprived biſhops; but, on the death of Biſhop *Lloyd*, in 1709, returned to that of the church of *England*. He died *Jan.* 16, 1714-15; and left his whole eſtate to pious and charitable uſes, particularly to charity-ſchools. He publiſhed many valuable and pious works; his "Practice of true Devotion," 1698; his "Companion for the Feſtivals and "Faſts," 1703; his "Great Duty of frequenting the Chriſtian Sacrifice," 1706; and his little tract "on Confirmation," in particular, deſerve, and have received, the higheſt commendations. He wrote "An account of Mr. *Kettlewell's* Life and "Writings," 1695; publiſhed the *Engliſh** works of his tutor the learned and pious Biſhop *Bull* in folio, 1713; and wrote his Life†. Mr. *Nelſon* married *Theophila* ‡, ſecond daughter of *George* earl of *Berkeley*, and widow of Sir *Kingſmill Lucy*, bart.; on the death of whoſe ſon Sir *Berkeley Lucy*, Mr. *Nelſon's* library was ſold by auction 1759, together with that of Sir *Berkeley*, forming united a moſt extraordinary aſſemblage of devotion and infidelity. The reader will not, I believe, be diſpleaſed to ſee ſpecimens of his epiſtolary correſpondence, now firſt printed from the originals in *The Britiſh Muſeum*. They are characteriſtic of the benevolent writer:

I. To Mr. PRIOR.

"Dear Sir, *Cranford, July* 20, 1706.

I have been ſo agreeably entertained in my retirement at this place with the beauties of your charming Muſe, that mere ſenſe of gratitude for the pleaſure I have en-

* The Biſhop's *Latin* works were publiſhed by Dr. *Grabe*, who added to them many learned annotations and an excellent preface, 1703, folio; they were reprinted in 1721 by Mr. *Bowyer*, who ſuſtained a loſs of almoſt two hundred pounds by the impreſſion.

† The Life (which, with a conſiderable part of the Biſhop's Works, was conſumed by the fire at Mr. *Bowyer's*) was reprinted in 8vo, and prefixed to four volumes of the Biſhop's Sermons, 1713, and 1716. A tranſlation of *Bull's* Works on the Trinity was publiſhed in 2 vols. 8vo, 1730, by *Francis Holland*, M A. chaplain to Lord *Weymouth*, and rector of *Sutton* in *Wilts*, who died in *July* 1731.

‡ This lady, who was old when Mr. *Nelſon* married her, died in 1705; and by her deceaſe enabled him to add conſiderably to the charitable purpoſes for which his fortune was always deſtined. A letter from Mr. *Nelſon*, with a monumental inſcription in *Latin* by Dr. *Swift* on *Charles* earl of *Berkeley* her brother, afterwards placed in *Berkeley* church in the county of *Glouceſter*, is in the Dean's Works, vol. X. 4to. p. 45.

had a peculiar regard for Mr. *Bowyer* (who had regularly uſhered his valuable publications into the world); and, in the

joyed conſtrains me to pay my acknowledgements to the maſterly hand that adminiſtered it. And indeed, I muſt own, the banquet is ſo elegantly prepared, that at the ſame time that it raiſes my admiration, it gratifies and ſatisfies my appetite to the full; and yet I can return to it with freſh guſto: for *decies repetita placebit.*

Our age is moſt certainly happy in this, that, when our countrymen fight with ſo much bravery, we have a conſummate Poet, that ſecures their hardy deeds from oblivion, and places their battles in eternal light. You obſerve a decency throughout your whole Ode *, which is the effect of your true good ſenſe, that when with a liberal hand you beſtow your incenſe upon our great General, it ſtill riſes in thicker clouds towards Her who made his arms her choice. I could wiſh our Pulpit Orators underſtood the ſame decorum; and then all their particular praiſes would have had a relation to their main ſubject. Without the bias of friendſhip, I may venture to ſay you have improved thoſe hints you have borrowed from *Horace*; and, were I as well acquainted with *Spenſer* †, I believe I ſhould have reaſon to make the ſame judgement in reference to your ſtyle. I am ſure, whatever his is, your imagination is warm, and your expreſſions noble and majeſtic; and yet they never carry you out of ſight; but you are always pleaſed to be intelligible. I have but one query to make, which I doubt not but that you can reſolve; which is, that though the *Dane* deſerves the epithet *cruel* ‡ which you beſtow upon him, yet whether it was not neceſſary to have ſoftened it, for the ſake of that prince that is ſo nearly related to the ſubject of your poem. Pardon this criticiſm; for I am rather inclined to think it wrong, than to tax you with the leaſt imperfection. It is poſſible you may think this whole letter very impertinent, becauſe it comes from a perſon ſo little capable in judging of theſe matters, and in deſcribing countries where he has never travelled. But my mind was full; and I found it neceſſary to give it vent. Beſides, I thought it friendly to acquaint you how much I ſhare in your glorious ſucceſs, and that the ſhort journey you have made to *Parnaſſus* turns ſo much to your ſolid reputation. I ſhall conclude this trouble, when I have aſſured you that I have no ways deſigned to reproach you for not making me a preſent of your noble Ode. I live in too much obſcurity to be remembered by a perſon ſo thronged with acquaintance of the beſt ſort as you are; and yet I am willing to flatter myſelf with a ſhare in your friendſhip; and, if I can give no other reaſon, I can always alledge that value and reſpect with which I am, dear Sir,

Your moſt faithful, humble ſervant, ROB. NELSON.

P. S. I had almoſt forgot to do juſtice to thoſe admirable materials you have provided for erecting a column ‖ to perpetuate the Queen's glory to future generations; and yet it ſtruck me with particular pleaſure, from that knowledge I have of thoſe monuments that have been raiſed to the two Emperors you mention. It is a great misfortune that we have no eminent Sculptor than can execute what you have ſo maſterly deſigned. Such a work would make *London* exceed *Rome* in a monumental pillar, as much as it does already outdo her in trade and commerce. But we will glory that it ſtands fixt in your verſes; where lateſt times may read *Anna's* immortal fame.

I deſire to know whether the Queen has made you any preſent, to ſhew her ſenſe of your exquiſite performance. I wiſh it, for her ſake as well as your's."

* An Ode, humbly inſcribed to the Queen, on the glorious ſucceſs of her Majeſty's arms, 1706.
† Mr. *Prior*, in the Preface to this Ode, calls *Horace* and *Spenſer* "his two great examples."
‡ This epithet remains unaltered. ‖ In the ſix concluding ſtanzas.

II.

the period of his diſtreſs, not only gave largely himſelf, but exerted his endeavours ſucceſsfully in ſoliciting the affluent and great;

II. To Mr. HARLEY.

"SIR, *Aug.* 11, 1710.

I beg leave to take this way of congratulating that juſtice which is at length done to your merit*, and of expreſſing my ſatisfaction in the conqueſt you have gained over your enemies, who were earneſtly bent upon your deſtruction: 'their tongues imagined wickedneſs, and with lies they cut like a ſharp razor.' I cannot but think it happy for a nation, when perſons in great ſtations encourage learning and the liberal ſciences; and that has been always ſo much your character, that the riſing generation will chearfully apply themſelves to their ſtudies, now they know there are patrons that are diſpoſed to diſtinguiſh their talents; and it will be a comfort to thoſe that do not expect favours, ſecurely to depend upon their having juſtice. I am, with great reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant, ROB. NELSON."

III. To the Earl of OXFORD.

"My Lord, *June* 26, 1712.

It is very fit that every thing that is publiſhed of Dr. *Grabe's* ſhould be laid before your Lordſhip, becauſe you were pleaſed, in a very diſtinguiſhing manner, both in his life† and at his death, to ſhew yourſelf to be his patron. The learned prefatory diſ-

* He was appointed commiſſioner of the treaſury and chancellor of the exchequer, *Aug.* 10, 1710.

† Through the recommendation of Mr. *Harley*, Dr. *Grabe* received from the Queen a purſe of ſixty guineas towards the printing of his Septuagint. A penſion of a hundred pounds a year, which had been ſettled on him by King *William*, was alſo continued to him by Queen *Anne*. Yet we find this learned and pious Divine, in 1711, addreſſing the Lord Treaſurer in terms which demonſtrate that he was then ſinking under the complicated load of penury and ill health:

"My Lord, *St. Paul's Church-yard, Aug.* 22, 1711.

I find my conſtitution, by the continual labours which I have undergone theſe fourteen years, ſo much weakened, and my health ſo much impaired, that within theſe four months I have had three fits of illneſs; of the laſt of which I am not yet fully recovered. Now theſe as well as other accidents have cauſed to me more than ordinary expences this laſt year, and made me, receiving nothing of her Majeſty's penſion in twelve months, run into debts amounting to fourſcore and odd pounds. Of theſe I have paid indeed laſt week a part out of the laſt *Michaelmas* quarter's penſion, which a friend received for me at *Whiteball*; but ſince I owe ſtill about threeſcore pounds (which debt makes me under thoſe frequent monitions of mortality very uneaſy, and aſhamed to ſee ſome of my creditors). And ſince the phyſician thinks it abſolutely neceſſary for the recovery of my health, that I ſhould go without any delay to the *Tunbridge Wells*, which journey will occaſion ſtill more expences; I humbly beg your Lordſhip, that you would be pleaſed to order the payment of the three laſt quarters, in all ſeventy-five pounds, now to be made to me, either by Mr. *Godfrey* at Mr. *Compton's* office, where I receive my penſion, or at the *Exchequer*; which afterwards, when the penſion-money is paid into the ſaid office, may deduct this ſum advanced unto me, and may pay then to Mr. *Godfrey* and his clerk their dues. I hope after two or three days to go abroad to the other part of the town, and will make then bold to wait either upon your Lordſhip for an anſwer to this very humble requeſt, or upon my Lord *Harley*; of whom beſides I intend to hear, what day he will be pleaſed, together with my Lord *Duplin*, to take a view of the *Alexandrian* manuſcript, which I have copied out entirely ſome time ago, but cannot give the remainder to the preſs for reaſons which I will not trouble your Lordſhip with at preſent. I recommend your Lordſhip to the grace of Almighty God; heartily wiſhing, that as he has delivered and exalted you to the higheſt degree of honour, ſo he may ſatisfy you with a long life, and at laſt ſhew you his ſalvation. I remain, with the moſt profound reſpect, my Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt humble ſervant,

JOHN ERNEST GRABE."

This letter is now firſt printed from Harl. MSS. N° 7524. Dr. *Grabe* died *Nov.* 13, 1712; and was honoured by the earl of *Oxford* with a handſome monument in *Weſtminſter Abbey*.

Dr. *Grabe's* "Collatio Codicis Cottoniani Geneſeos cum Editione Romana," which lay long unnoticed in the archives of the *Bodleian* Library, had ample juſtice done to it in 1778, by the attention and accuracy of Dr. *Henry Owen*.

courſe

great; amongſt theſe, it would be unpardonable not to mention the earl of *Thanet*, lord viſcount *Weymouth*, and

courſe of Dean *Hickes* * gives him a title humbly to beg your Lordſhip's acceptance of the whole performance†. The catalogue of the MSS. which Dr. *Grabe* hath left behind him I preſume to offer to your Lordſhip, as what will enlarge your opinion of his extenſive learning and capacity, and at the ſame time afford your Lordſhip ſome agreeable entertainment. I have returned to Dr. *Bentley* the books which Dr. *Grabe* had borrowed from the Queen's Library; which I think myſelf obliged to acquaint your Lordſhip with, becauſe I underſtand you had the trouble of an application upon that ſubject. I ſhall not venture to take any ſtep towards printing the remaining part of the Septuagint ‡, till I have received your Lordſhip's directions in that matter. I am, with all imaginable reſpect, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

ROB. NELSON."

IV. To the ſame.

"My Lord, *April* 7, 1714.

I beg leave to acquaint your Lordſhip, that I believe greater expedition might be given to the plates § concerning the Charity Children, if the perſon (Mr. *Vertue*) who does them ſhould receive fifty pounds at preſent; which I gave him reaſon to expect. I am, with great reſpect, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

ROB. NELSON."

V. To the ſame.

"My Lord, *June* 18, 1714.

I am required by my worthy neighbour the Dean to return his moſt humble thanks to your Lordſhip, for the royal bounty you have procured for Mrs. *Elſtob* ‖: ſhe wants only that, to ſet the preſs to work; and therefore ſhe humbly begs that your Lordſhip would be pleaſed to diſpatch that affair. I crave leave, at the ſame time, to remind your Lordſhip of the Queen's encouragement for carrying on the plates of the machine erected for the Charity Children in *The Strand*, which are in great forwardneſs. I am, with the greateſt zeal and reſpect, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

ROB. NELSON."

VI. To the ſame.

"My Lord, *Oct.* 4, 1714.

I have endeavoured ſeveral times to pay my duty to your Lordſhip, ſince you have retired from public affairs; but never had the happineſs of meeting with your Lordſhip. I am obliged to acquaint you, that Mr. *Bird* has made a conſiderable progreſs in Dr. *Grabe's* monument; and that part of my agreement with him was, that he ſhould receive fifty pounds this *Michaelmas*; which he has put me in mind of. I hope to bring the whole expence under what your Lordſhip was willing to beſtow. Pray God protect your Lordſhip from the aſſaults of your enemies, and keep you ſafe againſt all their attempts! I am, with great reſpect, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

ROB. NELSON."

* Mr. *Nelſon* left Dean *Hickes* an annuity of 20*l.*; and Dr. *Grabe* bequeathed all his MSS. to him for life, and after his deceaſe to Dr. *Smallridge*.

† This was, "Some Inſtances of the Defects and Omiſſions in Mr *Whiſton's* Collection of Teſtimonies from the Scriptures and the Fathers, againſt the true Deity of the Son and the Holy Ghoſt, &c. 1712;" to which Dr. *Hickes* prefixed an account of the Life and Writings of Dr. *Grabe*.

‡ The *firſt* volume was publiſhed in 1707; the *ſecond* and *fourth* in 1709; the *third* not till 1720.

§ Theſe two plates, drawn and engraved by *George Vertue* for Sir *Richard Hoare*, then Lord Mayor, were preſented by his grandſon *Henry Hoare*, of *Stourhead*, eſq. to the Society of Antiquaries, who firſt publiſhed them in 1774.

‖ An account of this learned lady will be given, p. 10.

lord *Guilford*. The Univerſity of *Cambridge* and the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* do honour to the liſt of benefactors.

Mr. *Bowyer* received on this occaſion from Dean *Stanhope** one of the moſt excellent and affecting letters that ſo melancholy an event could be ſuppoſed to have ſuggeſted. It was written in haſte, and evidently came from the heart:

* Dr. *George Stanhope* was a native of *Hertiſhorn*, in *Derbyſhire*. His father, the rev. Mr. *Thomas Stanhope*, was rector of that place, vicar of *St. Margaret's* church in *Leiceſter*, and chaplain to the earls of *Cheſterfield* and *Clare*. His mother's name was *Alleſtry*, of a good family in the ſame county. He was ſent to ſchool, firſt at *Uppingham* in *Rutland*, then at *Leiceſter*; afterwards removed to *Eaton*, and thence choſen to *King's College* in *Cambridge*, in the place of *W. Cleaver*. He took the degree of B. A. in 1681; M. A. 1685; was elected one of the ſyndics for the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, in the buſineſs of *Alban Francis*, 1687; miniſter of *Quoi* near *Cambridge*; vice-proctor 1688; was that year preferred to the rectory of *Tring* in *Hertfordſhire*, which after ſome time he quitted. He was in 1689 preſented to the vicarage of *Lewiſham* in *Kent* by lord *Dartmouth*, to whom he had been chaplain, and tutor to his ſon. He was alſo appointed chaplain to King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and continued to enjoy that honour under Queen *Anne*. He commenced D. D. *July* 5, 1697, performing all the offices required to that degree publicly, and with great applauſe. He was made vicar of *Deptford* in 1703; ſucceeded Dr. *Hooper* as dean of *Canterbury* the ſame year; and was thrice choſen prolocutor of the lower houſe of convocation. His uncommon diligence and induſtry, aſſiſted by his excellent parts, enriched him with a large ſtock of polite, ſolid, and moſt uſeful learning. His diſcourſes from the pulpit were equally pleaſing and profitable; a beautiful intermixture of the cleareſt reaſoning with the pureſt diction, attended with all the graces of a juſt elocution. The good chriſtian, the ſolid divine, and the fine gentleman, in him were happily united. His converſation was polite and delicate, grave without preciſeneſs, facetious without levity. His piety was real and rational, his charity great and univerſal, fruitful in acts of mercy, and in all good works. He died *March* 18, 1728, aged 68 years; and was buried in the chancel of the church at *Lewiſham*.

Dr. *Felton* ſays, "The late Dean of *Canterbury* is excellent in the whole. His "thoughts and reaſoning bright and ſolid. His ſtyle is juſt, both for the purity of "language, and for ſtrength and beauty of expreſſion; but the periods are formed in "ſo peculiar an order of the words, that it was an obſervation, nobody could pro"nounce them with the ſame grace and advantage as himſelf."

We cannot but lament that we are not furniſhed with ſufficient materials to do juſtice to the memory of this worthy man. Many of the above dates are now firſt publiſhed from Mr. *Baker's* MS. "Hiſtory of *King's College*," Harl. MSS. N° 7038. His writings, which are an ineſtimable treaſure of piety and devotion, are, "A Paraphraſe and Comment "upon the Epiſtles and Goſpels," 4 vols. 1705, 8vo. "Sermons at *Boyle's* Lectures," 1706, 4to. "Fifteen Sermons," 1700, 8vo. "Twelve Sermons on ſeveral occaſions," 1727, 8vo. "St. *Auguſtine's* Meditations," 1720, 8vo. "*Thomas a Kempis*," 1696, 8vo. "*Epictetus*," 1700, 8vo. "Parſon's Chriſtian Directory," 1716, 8vo. "*Rochefocault's* Maxims," 1706, 8vo. "A Funeral Sermon on Mr. *Richard Sare*, Bookſeller, 1724," two editions, 4to.

"Good

" Good Mr. BOWYER,

It is with very great concern, that I heard of the ſad diſaſter befallen you. You and your family have been in great part the ſubject not only of my waking, but even of my ſleeping thoughts, from the moment the ill news reached me. You are a perſon of underſtanding and religion, enough, I perſuade myſelf, thoroughly to believe, that ſecond cauſes have a wiſe director, and that none of our calamities are the effect of chance. This thought, I doubt not, you purſue through all its juſt conſequences, ſuch as may work in you a true chriſtian reſignation to God's afflicting Providence, and render you contented under your loſs, nay even thankful for it, not only on account of the lives which have been ſaved, but alſo of the excellent fruits this affliction may, and I hope will, produce, by your improvement of it. For ſurely humbling one's ſelf under the Almighty's hand; ſuch a dread of his power and juſtice as may increaſe the fear of offending him; leſs affection for, and no manner of truſt in, the enjoyments of this world; and a more eager deſire and endeavour after thoſe in a better ſtate, of which we may reſt ſecure that they cannot be taken from us, are very natural and becoming conſequences of ſo ſad and ſudden a calamity. You, God be praiſed, have the comfort of being far from the condition of thoſe wretches, whom the world have reaſon to think marked out for vengeance. But each of us, who looks into himſelf, will find more than enough there, to juſtify the ſevereſt diſpenſations toward him. Or, if it were not ſo, which yet always will be ſo, the beſt are not above the improvement of their

virtues,

virtues, of which great adverſities are an eminent exerciſe and proof. The poſt waits; and I muſt haſten. My heart bleeds for your poor wife. God ſanctify this trouble to you both: and give you the piety and the reward of thoſe ſaints, who *take joyfully the ſpoiling of their goods, knowing in themſelves that they have a better and more enduring ſubſtance in heaven!* I am your ſincere friend and ſervant,

Lewiſham, Jan. 31, 1712. GEO. STANHOPE."

At the ſame time Mr. *Bowyer* received the following letter:

" DEAR SIR, *Jan.* 31, 1712.

I mourn for your misfortune; I hope our loving God will ſanctify it to you, and that your great loſs will in the end be your great gain. I don't queſtion but you are more a Chriſtian than not to bear this, or any other worldly loſs, with ſuch patience as becomes our holy profeſſion, and the diſciples of our bleſſed Lord and Redeemer. I pray God bleſs you and your family; and bleſſed be his holy name who ſaved you from periſhing! * The bearer, Mr. *Brydon*, is my good friend and benefactor; and knowing him to be a real honeſt man, I recommend him to you, to ſerve you in what he propoſes, which I hope will be for your advantage. My wife and I give our humble ſervice to you and your worthy ſpouſe. I pray God comfort you

* By a memorial preſented to lord chancellor *Harcourt* by Mr. *Bowyer*, confirmed by oath, it appears that " the fire broke out between three and four, by accident unknown, " in the working-rooms directly over his lodging chambers, and, burning with great " violence, forced him with his wife and children to ſave their lives by flight from their " beds, with only ſuch a ſmall part of their common wearing apparel as could on the " ſudden be taken with them, though not ſufficient to cover them, leaving behind them " a gentleman of their family †, who periſhed in the flames, and was burnt to aſhes."

† Mr. *Charles Cock*; for whom Mr. *B.* had a mourning-ring with this motto, " *C. C.* Paſſé par " Feu au Ciel, 30 *Jan.* 1712, agé 76."

both. I am, upon your account, dear Sir, your ſorrowful, but ſincerely loving friend and humble ſervant, R. ORME*."

The *Saxon* types, which had been uſed in 1709, for printing St. *Gregory's* Homily, having been burnt with the reſt of Mr. *Bowyer's* printing materials; Lord Chief Juſtice *Parker* was ſo munificently indulgent as to be at the expence of cutting a new ſett of *Saxon* types for Mrs. *Elizabeth Elſtob's*† *Saxon* Grammar; the punches and matrices of which were afterwards preſented to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, as will appear in the courſe of theſe memoirs.

To

* A Nonjuring Divine, of ſingular eminence. He died *Jan.* 14, 1733.—Mr. *Orme* appears to have been a violent oppoſer of government during the reign of *George* the firſt, and was the perſon charged with abſolving at *Tyburn James Shepherd*, a boy under 18 years old, who was executed there for high treaſon, *March* 17, 1717-18; an offence for which Mr. *Orme* was taken into a meſſenger's cuſtody *March* 21. The whole ſtory, too long to be here abridged, may be ſeen in the Political State, vol. XV. On this occaſion a pamphlet was publiſhed, intituled "A General Claim to Allegiance, Atheiſts and "Tories excluded; with Arguments and Reflections upon the late Conduct of Mr. *Orme*, "a Nonjuring Parſon, abſolving Mr. *Shepherd* from the crime of Murder unrepented."

† "This learned lady, daughter of *Ralph Elſtob* merchant at *Newcaſtle*, was born in 1683. Her mother, to whom ſhe owed the firſt rudiments of her extraordinary education, dying when ſhe was but eight years old, her guardians diſcouraged her progreſs in literature, as improper for a perſon of her ſex; and after her brother's death ſhe met with ſo little patronage, and ſo many diſappointments, that ſhe retired to *Eveſham* in *Worceſterſhire*; where, having with difficulty ſubſiſted ſome time by a ſmall ſchool, ſhe was at laſt countenanced by Mr. *George Ballard**, and the wife of the Reverend Mr. *Capon*, who kept a boarding-ſchool at *Stanton* in *Glouceſterſhire*; and raiſed for her, among her friends, an annuity of 21*l.* which the late Queen *Caroline* was pleaſed to continue to her own death: after which this lady, miſtreſs of eight languages beſides her own, was taken into the family of the ducheſs dowager of *Portland*, as governeſs to her children, 1739; in which ſhe died, *May* 30, 1756, and was buried at *St. Margaret's*, *Weſtminſter*, having publiſhed a tranſlation of Madame *Scudery's* "Eſſay on Glory;" and a *Saxon* Grammar, in 1715, 4°. The Homily on St. *Gregory's* day, publiſhed by her brother, in the *Saxon* language, 1709, 8vo. has her *Engliſh* tranſlation beſides his *Latin* one. She aſſiſted him in an edition of *Gregory's* Paſtoral, intended probably to have included both the original and *Saxon* verſion, and had tranſcribed all the Hymns from an ancient MS.† in *Saliſbury*

* Author of "Memoirs of *Britiſh* Ladies who have been celebrated for their Writings or Skill in "the Learned Languages, Arts and Sciences, 1752," 4to and 8vo; reprinted in 8vo, 1775. He was originally a ſtay-maker; but, being taken notice of for his learning and abilities by the gentlemen in his neighbourhood, they generouſly raiſed for him an annuity of a hundred pounds, which enabled him to proſecute his ſtudies. He had afterwards a ſmall poſt given him in *Magdalen College*, *Oxford*, which he enjoyed till his death.

† Amongſt other MSS. which ſhe tranſcribed for her diverſion was a *Saxon* tranſlation of *Athanaſius's* Creed, firſt printed in the *Conſpectus* which in 1708 Dr. *Wotton* gave to the world of Dr. *Hickes's* valuable *Theſaurus*.

cathedral.

To enumerate all the works which paſſed through the preſſes of this able printer, would be almoſt as endleſs as it is unneceſſary. The following articles, however, between 1715 and 1720, deſerve to be at leaſt thus curſorily mentioned: Dean *Prideaux's* "Connection of the Hiſtory of the Old "and New Teſtament," 1715 and 1718, folio; Mr. *Pope's* Works, in folio and quarto, 1717; *Maittaire's* "Hiſtoria "Typographorum aliquot Pariſienſium, Vitas & Libros "complectens*, 1717," 8vo; St. *Cyprian's* Works, tranſlated by *Marſhall*, 1717; Dr. *Fiddes's** "Body of Divi- "nity,"

cathedral. She had undertaken, by the encouragement of Dr. *Hickes*, a *Saxon* Homilarium, with an *Engliſh* tranſlation, notes, and various readings; and five or more of the Homilies were actually printed off at *Oxford*, in folio.—Her brother [*William*], the famous *Saxoniſt*, was born in 1673, educated at *Eton*, admitted at *Catharine Hall*, *Cambridge*; but the air of that country not agreeing with him, he removed to *Queen's College*, *Oxford*; and was afterwards choſen Fellow of *Univerſity College*, where he was joint tutor with Dr. *Clavering*, afterwards Biſhop of *Peterborough*. He was rector of the united pariſhes of *St. Swithin* and *St. Mary Bothaw*, *London*, 1702, where he died in 1714. He tranſlated into *Latin* the *Saxon* Homily of *Lupus*, dated 1701, with notes for Dr *Hickes*; and into *Engliſh* Sir *J. Cheke's Latin* tranſlation of *Plutarch* "De "Superſtitione," printed at the end of *Strype's* Life of *Cheke*, out of the MS. of which *Ob. Walker*, when Maſter of *Univerſity College*, had cut ſeveral leaves containing *Cheke's* remarks againſt Popery. He was author of an Eſſay on the great affinity and mutual agreement of the two profeſſions of Law and Divinity, *London*, ——, 8vo. with a preface by Dr. *Hickes*, and of two ſermons on public occaſions, 1704. He publiſhed *Aſcham's Latin* Letters, *Oxford*, 1703, 8vo; compiled an Eſſay on the *Latin* Tongue, its hiſtory and uſe, in which he was a very great proficient; collected for a Hiſtory of *Newcaſtle*; alſo the various proper names formerly uſed in the North; but what is become of theſe MSS. is not known. His moſt conſiderable deſign was an edition of the *Saxon* Laws, with great additions, and a new *Latin* Verſion by *Somner*, notes of various learned men, and a prefatory hiſtory of the origin and progreſs of the *Engliſh* Laws down to the Conqueror, and to Magna Charta. He intended alſo a tranſlation, with notes, of *Alfred's* paraphraſtic verſion of *Oroſius*, of which his tranſcript, with collations, is in Mr. *Pegge's* hands; and another, by Mr. *George Ballard*, with the latter's large preface on the uſe of *Anglo-Saxon* literature, was left by the late Biſhop of *Carliſle* to the Society of Antiquaries library. A ſpecimen of Mr. *Elſtob's* deſign was actually printed at *Oxford*, 1690." Two of Mrs. *Elſtob's* letters to the earl of *Oxford*, dated 1713 and 1713-14, and one of her brother's, are among the *Harleian* MSS. Memoirs of Mr. *Elſtob* and his ſiſter, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by the Rev. Mr. *Pegge*, 1768; and printed in their Archæologia, vol. I. p. xxvi.—The verſion of *Oroſius* has ſince been given to the publick, with an *Engliſh* tranſlation, by a very worthy friend and patron of Mr. *Bowyer's*, the Hon. *Daines Barrington*, 1773, 8vo.

* The concluſion of the Preface to this volume is too honourable to Mr. *Bowyer* to be omitted: "Quicquid in hâc editione fuerit peccatum, id à me ortum in me totum

 "tranſlatum

" nity," 1717; *Chaucer's* Works, by *Urry*; 1718 and 1721; *Echard's* " Hiſtory of *England*," 1718, *Burchet's* " Naval " Tranſactions," 1719; *Leſley's* " Theological Works," 2 vols. 1720; all in folio; *Le Neve's* " Monumenta Anglicana," 1718-19, 4 vols. 8vo.

At a proper age young Mr. *Bowyer* was placed under the care of Mr. *Ambroſe Bonwicke*, a Nonjuring clergyman of great piety and learning, at *Headley*†, near *Leatherhead* in *Surrey*; where he made ſuch advances in literature as reflected the higheſt credit both on himſelf and his preceptor; for whoſe memory, to his lateſt years, he entertained the ſincereſt reſpect; and to whoſe family he always remained an uſeful friend. The attachment, indeed, was mutual.

One inſtance of the good ſchool maſter's benevolence, which made an indelible impreſſion on the mind of his pupil, appeared in the following letter, written a few days after the dreadful fire which deſtroyed the whole property of the elder Mr. *Bowyer*:

" MY GOOD FRIEND, *Headley, Feb.* 6, 1712-3.

" I heard of the ſad calamity, it has pleaſed God to try " you with, laſt *Monday*; but concealed it from your ſon‡

" tranſlatum velim. Omni prorſus culpâ Typographum libero, optimæ fidei & induſ- " triæ (ut quiſquam eſt alius) hominem, qui unà cum viro reverendo* doctoque quem " operis typographicis præfecit egregiam navavit operam, ut hoc opus pro materiæ " dignitate prodiret; typographique, quorum deſcribitur hiſtoria, ſe dignum nanciſ- " cerentur typographum. Tales nunc dierum reſpublica literaria typographos, tales " deſideret ἐπανορθώτας; quibus nil deeſt, niſi, quales olim typographis Pariſienſibus " contigerint, patroni."

* See an account of Dr. *Fiddes* (whom Dr. *Jortin* emphatically calls " a Proteſtant " Papiſt") in the *Supplement to Swift*.

† The poet *Fenton* was then uſher at that ſchool.

‡ This circumſtance Mr. *Bowyer* uſed frequently to mention with the higheſt gratitude: as he did another in which the ſame delicacy was ſhewn to him. When the *brief* was to be read in *Headley* church, Mr. *Bonwicke* contrived that he ſhould be kept at home, without aſſigning the reaſon for it. The writer of theſe memoirs accompanied him to that village ſo lately as 1774, when Mr. *Bowyer*, with great ſatisfaction, repeated the above and many other particulars of his younger years.

* Mr. *Bowyer's* corrector of the preſs was uſually a clergyman; the one here alluded to was probably either Mr. *Blackburne* or Mr. *Lindſay*.

" till

" till I had the account from yourſelf, and then broke it
" to him as gently as I could: he could not forbear ſhed-
" ding ſome tears; but that was no more than ſome of
" your friends here had done for you before, and it would
" be ſome comfort to them if their ſharing in it might
" leſſen your grief. We have in *Job* a noble example of
" patience and reſignation under even a ſeverer trial than
" this of yours; for, God be praiſed, though you have
" loſt a worthy friend*, your children are alive, and one†
" of them providentially diſpoſed of a little before, the
" news of which proved a happy mixture in your melan-
" choly letter; and though you began with it, I made it
" the cloſe of my narrative to your ſon. And when we
" *have ſeen the end of the Lord*, as St. *James* expreſſes it,
" we ſhall find that he is *very pitiful, and of tender mercy*,
" as he was to his ſervant *Job*, whoſe loſſes in the end were
" abundantly repaired; and ſince he is ſtill the ſame God,
" if our behaviour be conformable, we may humbly hope
" for the like treatment. As an earneſt of which, I muſt
" tell you, that he has already put it into the heart of a
" certain perſon, upon hearing of your great loſs, to pay
" the whole charges of your ſon's board, *&c.* for one
" year‡; the perſon deſires to be nameleſs, that the thanks
" may be returned to God only. My wife, who truly
" condoles with you, gives her ſervice to yourſelf and Mrs.
" *Bowyer*, to whom pray give mine alſo, and to my good
" friend Mr. *Roſs:* our ſervice likewiſe, with hearty wiſhes
" of much joy (notwithſtanding this melancholy beginning)

* Mr. *Cock.* See p. 9.

† Mr. *Bowyer's* daughter (by a former wife). She had juſt before been married to Mr. *James Bettenham*, a printer, of no ſmall eminence in his profeſſion, which he purſued with unabated induſtry and reputation till the year 1766, when he retired from buſineſs; and died *Feb.* 6, 1774, of a gradual decay, at the advanced age of 91.

‡ It may be unneceſſary to mention, that this friend was Mr. *Bonwicke* himſelf.

" to the new-married gentlewoman. Your ſon ſpeaks for " himſelf in the incloſed, which he juſt now brought to, " Sir, your condoling friend, and faithful ſervant,

" AMBR. BONWICKE*."

The following ſhort Letter, written to Mr. *Wanley* †, is here printed, in order to introduce the note which accompanies it‡, relative to Mr. *Wanley's* deſign of an edition of ſome

* This conſcientious Divine (ſon of the Rev. *John Bonwicke* ‖, rector of *Mickleham* in *Surrey*) born *April* 29, 1652, and educated at *Merchant Taylors School*, was elected to St. *John's College*, *Oxford*, in 1668, where he was appointed librarian in 1670; B. A. 1673; M. A. *March* 18, 1675; was ordained deacon, *May* 21, 1676; prieſt, *June* 6 (*Trinity Sunday*), 1680; proceeded B. D. *July* 21, 1682; and was elected maſter of *Merchant Taylors School*, *June* 9, 1686. In 1689, the college of *St. John's* petitioned that he might continue maſter of the School (which is a nurſery for their College) for life; but at *Chriſtmas* 1691 he was turned out for refuſing to take the oath of allegiance. I have a curious correſpondence of his with Mr. *Blechynden*, on this occaſion, in MS. with many of his college exerciſes, and letters to his father. By his wife (*Elizabeth Stubbs*) Mr. *Bonwicke* had twelve children.

† An eminent adept in the *Saxon* antiquities, and the ſcience of diſtinguiſhing the different ſorts of writing, of which laſt he intended to publiſh ſpecimens. He drew up a Supplement to *Hydes* Catalogue of the *Bodleian* MSS. which Mr. *Hearne* publiſhed. He travelled over *England*, at the deſire of Dr. *Hickes*, in queſt of *Saxon* MSS. of which he gave the account in the Doctor's Theſaurus; and intended an edition of the Bible in *Saxon*. In the Society of Antiquaries is an original picture of him by Mr. *Thomas Dhall*, 1711, Archæologia, vol. I. p. 36. He was librarian to *Robert* earl of *Oxford*; and continued in the ſame employment under earl *Edward*, from whom he received a handſome penſion till his death, which happened *July* 6, 1726, æt. 55.

‡ " The copy I ſhewed Mr. *Bowyer* conſiſted of theſe treatiſes following; viz.

Chronicon Dunſtapliæ; tranſcribed from the *Cottonian* MS. by mine own hand.

Benedicti Petroburgenſis Abbatis Chronicon; tranſcribed from the *Cottonian* MS. by myſelf, and collated with the other.

Annales de Laneſcroft, tranſcribed from the *Cottonian* MS. for me by Mr. *Elphinſtone*.

The late lord viſcount *Weymouth* put me upon the deſign of publiſhing theſe, or any other of our old Hiſtorians or Chronicles which I might like better; and, for the labour and charge of copying the ſame, gave me 100 *l.* intimating further, that when they ſhould be publiſhed, he would give me another, as a reward for my Dedication. Moreover, his lordſhip promiſed to take off fifty of the printed copies; and afterwards was pleaſed to extend this promiſe to 100 copies. I own that I was not willing the work ſhould be hurried, becauſe I would compare theſe treatiſes with others. I was willing to have large notes, illuſtrating the whole, with charters, ſeals, monuments, epitaphs, buildings, and as much other unprinted matter as would fall in my way properly, and always pertinent to my ſubject: not forgetting an *Index Nominum Propriorum &*

‖ " Hic poſitæ ſunt Reliquiæ JOHANNIS BONWICKE, SS. T. B. & iſtius Eccleſiæ per annos XXIX " Rectoris; qui natus eſt Nov. 3, 1622; ſepultus Nov. 3, 1698." *Epitaph in Mickleham Church.*

Materiarum,

ſome of our antient hiſtorians, on a plan worthy his ſkill in *Engliſh* Antiquities, and which ought to be adopted in ſuch particulars. Both letter and note are tranſcribed from the *Harleian* MSS. N° 3778.

" Sir, I have computed the copy you ſhewed me on " *Monday* laſt by the ſpecimen Mr. *Sare** ſince ſhewed " me; and I believe it will make about 205 ſheets, con- " taining 62 lines in each page, and about 64 letters each " line. Your moſt humble ſervant, W. BOWYER."

In *June* 1716 young Mr. *Bowyer* was admitted as a ſizar at *St. John's College, Cambridge*; of which College Dr. *Robert Jenkin*† was at that time maſter. The Doctor had been a bene-

Materiarum, and a Gloſſary. But it being thought that theſe things would take up too much time, I was ordered to publiſh, as ſoon as poſſible, even the naked text; and it was then alledged, that what elſe I had propoſed might be printed in another volume at mine own leiſure. I then brought Mr. *Sare*, Mr. *Wyat*, Mr. *Knaplock*, Mr. *Tooke*, and Mr. *Cowſe*, bookſellers, and all honeſt men, together; propoſed the matter to them, diſclaimed all reward or other conſideration for copy-money, and promiſed to procure more than fifty ſubſcriptions. Afterward, Mr. *Bowyer* came to me, and caſt over the copy, as above is noted. In other meetings, I promiſed ſubſcriptions for more than 100 copies, and ſhewed from whom they would proceed. We agreed with Mr. *Bowyer* about the paper, &c. the volume, letter, &c.; and were ready to enter upon mutual articles; when, to our great ſurprize, that noble peer deceaſed [*July* 28, 1714], in very old age, without having ſhewn the leaſt regard to this work. Hereupon I got the bookſellers to meet me again; who, underſtanding that our common patron was departed this life, and no money left for payment of the copies his lordſhip intended to buy, would by no means enter into any further deliberation or covenant about printing the book, but flew off from it utterly. When I found this, I thought myſelf likewiſe diſcharged from it. This is a true account, why the treatiſes above mentioned did not ſee the light, as I intended. HUMFREY WANLEY."

* See Mr. *Sare's* character, p. 2. He died *Feb.* 4, 1723, æt. 68.

† Son of *Thomas Jenkin*, Gentleman, of *Minſter*, in the *Iſle of Thanet*, where he was born *Jan.* 1656; and bred at the King's School at *Canterbury*. He entered as ſizar at St. *John's College, Cambridge, March* 12, 1674, under the tuition of Mr. *Francis Roper*; and became a Fellow of that Society *March* 30, 1680; Maſter *Apr.* 9, 1711 †; and held alſo the office of Lady *Margaret's* Profeſſor of Divinity. Dr. *Lake*, being tranſlated from the ſee of *Briſtol* to that of *Chicheſter*, in 1685, made him his chaplain, and collated him to

† On the death of Dr *Humfrey Gower*; who left him a country ſeat at *Thriplow*, worth 2*cl. per ann.* on the death of Mr. *Weſt*, his nephew and heir; and 500*l.* to buy a living for the College, to which ſociety he alſo left two exhibitions of 10*l.* each, and all his books to their library.

the

a benefactor to the elder Mr. *Bowyer* in the ſeaſon of his calamity; and the ſon, at the diſtance of ſixty years, had the

the præcentorſhip of that church, 1688. Refuſing to take the oaths at the Revolution, he quitted that preferment, and retired to his Fellowſhip, which was not ſubject then to thoſe conditions, unleſs the biſhop of *Ely*, the viſitor, inſiſted on it. And he [the biſhop] was by the college-ſtatutes not to viſit, unleſs called in by a majority of the Fellows. By this means he and many others kept their Fellowſhips. Upon the acceſſion of King *George* I. an act was paſſed, obliging all who held any poſt of 5*l.* a year to take the oaths, by which Dr. *Jenkin* was obliged to eject thoſe Fellows that would not comply, which gave him no ſmall uneaſineſs †; and he ſunk by degrees into childhood. In this condition he removed to his elder brother's houſe at *South Rungton* in *Norfolk*, where he died *April* 7, 1727, in his 70th year; and was buried (with his wife *Suſannah*, daughter of *William Hatfield*, eſq. alderman and merchant of *Lynne*, who died 1713, aged 46, his ſon *Henry*, and daughter *Sarah*, who both died young 1727) in *Holme* chapel, in that pariſh of which his brother was rector. Another daughter *Sarah* ſurvived him. A ſmall mural monument was erected to his memory, with this inſcription:

S. M.
Reverendi admodum ROBERTI JENKIN,
Sanctæ Theologiæ pro Domina Margareta
in Academia Cantabrigienſi Profeſſoris,
Omni laude digniſſimi,
Et Collegii Divi Johannis Evangeliſtæ Præfecti
Vigilantiſſimi, ſpectatiſſimi;
Qui doctrinæ, pietatis, religionis,
Ornamentum fuit illuſtre;
Exemplar venerabile,
Vindex fideliſſimus,
Et uſque vixit
Monumentum perpetuum.
Ob. 7 Die Aprilis,
Anno Domini 1727,
Æt. 70.

He publiſhed, 1. "An Hiſtorical Examination of the Authority of General Councils, "1688."—2. "A Defence of the Profeſſion which Biſhop *Lake* made upon his Death-"bed."—3. "Defenſio *S. Auguſtini* adverſus *Jo. Phereponum*, 1707."—4. "An *Engliſh* "tranſlation of the Life of *Apollonius Tyaneus*, from the *French* of *Tillemont*."—5. "Re-"marks on Four Books lately publiſhed; viz. *Baſnage's* Hiſtory of the *Jews*; *Whiſton's* "Eight Sermons; *Locke's* Paraphraſe and Notes on St. *Paul's* Epiſtles; and *Le Clerc's* "Bibliotheque Choiſie;" and was alſo author of, 6. "The Reaſonableneſs and Certainty "of the Chriſtian Religion;" of which a *fifth* edition, corrected, appeared in 1721.

Dr. *Jenkin* had an elder and a younger brother, *Henry* and *John*.

John was a Judge in *Ireland*, under the duke of *Ormond*; upon whoſe going abroad, he became and died a Nonjuror, leaving a ſon—what is become of the ſon, and whether he had iſſue or no, is unknown.

Henry, elder brother of the maſter, was vicar of *Tilney*, in *Norfolk* ‡, and rector of *South Rungton cum Wallington*, where he died in 1732, and had three ſons, *Thomas*, *William*, and *Robert*.

Thomas, the eldeſt, was the Maſter's proper ſizar, and left two ſons: the eldeſt ſettled in *Lincolnſhire*; the youngeſt was in 1770 with his pupil Lord *Milſington*, eldeſt ſon to the earl of *Portmore*.

† The true account of the ejection is this: The ſtatutes of that college require the Fellows, as ſoon as they are of that ſtanding, to take the degree of B. D. But the oath of allegiance is required to be taken at every degree: ſo that, after the Revolution, 24 of the Fellows not coming in to the oath of allegiance, and the ſtatutes requiring them to commence B. D. they were conſtrained to part with their fellowſhips. As to thoſe who had taken that degree before the Revolution, there was nothing to eject them upon till their refuſal of the abjuration-oath, which was exacted upon the acceſſion of King *George* I. *Anonym.*

‡ See Dr. *Brett's* Life of Mr. *Johnſon* of *Cranbrook*.

William

the happineſs of returning the favour to a relation of the worthy maſter, in a manner by which the perſon obliged was totally ignorant to whom he was indebted for the preſent he received, as will appear in Mr. *Bowyer's* laſt will.

Our young printer aſſiſted his father in correcting Mr. *Maittaire's* excellent edition of the "*Batrachomyomachia*," "1721," 8vo; Dr. *Wilkins's** "Leges *Anglo-Saxonicæ*;" the "Inſcriptio *Sigæa*" by Mr. *Edmund Chiſhull**, folio; and the *Latin*† Life of Dr. *Barwick*, 8vo, the ſame year. He continued, however, at college till *June* 1722, under the tuition, firſt of the Rev. Dr. *Chriſtopher Anſtey*‡, and afterwards under the Rev. Dr. *John Newcome*‖; during which time, it is probable that he took the degree of batchelor of arts. In 1719 he wrote what he called "Epiſtola pro Sodalitio à "Reverendo Viro *Franciſco Roper* mihi legato;" which led to a ſuppoſition that he had been a candidate for a Fellowſhip. On recollection, however, he had not then

William left no iſſue.—*Robert*, the 3d ſon of *Henry*, was in the ſame ſtation as his brother *Thomas*, under the Maſter; was a minor-canon of *Canterbury*, and poſſeſſed of the living of *Weſtbeere*, worth about 90 *l.* a year. He died *Oct.* 8, 1778.—Mr. *Auſten*, of *St. Martin's*, *Canterbury*, married into the family of *Jenkin*, and has a long pedigree of it.—The Maſter, either by deed of gift or laſt will, gave all to his nephew *Thomas*.

* Some particulars of Dr. *Wilkins* and Mr. *Chiſhull* will accompany theſe memoirs.

† Publiſhed *anonymouſly* by the Rev. *Hilkiah Bedford*, who was alſo editor of the *Engliſh* Life of Dr. *Barwick* in 1724. He was proſecuted, and ſuffered impriſonment, in 1713, for fathering "The Hereditary Right of the Crown of *England* aſſerted," which was written by his friend Mr. *Harbin*. See the *Supplement to Swift*.—Mr. *Bedford* was born *July* 23, 1663; and died *Nov.* 26, 1724.

‡ Dr. *Anſtey*, fellow of *Jeſus*, was for ſome time a tutor; and, having entered into a matrimonial engagement, accepted of a very ſmall college living, *Brinkley* in *Cambridgeſhire*, a few miles north of *Newmarket*. Some years before his death he retired to an eſtate which he had at *Trompington*. He was father to the author of "The *Bath* Guide."

‖ Afterwards maſter of the college, Lady *Margaret's* profeſſor, and dean of *Rocheſter*. A Sermon of his, at an Ordination held at *St. Paul's*, *March* 13, 1719, was printed by Mr. *Bowyer* ſenior; and another, before the Houſe of Commons, *Jan.* 30, 1744, is alſo in print. Dr. *Newcome* died *Jan.* 10, 1765; his lady ſome little time before him. She publiſhed "An Enquiry into the Evidences of the Chriſtian Religion," 1728 and 1731; a work which, in an age when female authors were not ſo frequent as at preſent, conferred on her a greater ſhare of literary reputation than many of her contemporaries were willing to allow. The late biſhop *Squire* was her nephew.

been of long ſtanding enough in the college to have ſtood for a fellowſhip; and it ſince appears (ſee p. 32), that it was an Exhibition of Mr. *Roper's* which occaſioned Mr. *Bowyer's* thanks; of which a copy is printed below, from his own hand-writing *. Among his college-bills is a memorandum of receiving ſix pounds, "Mr. *Roper's* Legacy," 1719. The following Poem is a ſpecimen of his College Exerciſes:

"*Nequicquam ſapit, qui ſibi ipſi non ſapit.*

"A GOODLY parſon once there was,
To 's maid would chatter *Latin*
(For that he was, I think, an aſs,
At leaſt the rhyme comes pat in).
One day the houſe to prayers were met,
With well-united hearts:
Below, a gooſe was at the ſpit,
To feaſt their groſſer parts.
The godly maid to prayers ſhe came,
If truth the legends ſay;
To hear her maſter *Engliſh* lame,
Herſelf to ſleep and pray.
The maid, to hear her worthy maſter,
Left all alone her kitchen:
Hence happen'd much a worſe diſaſter
Than if ſhe'd ſhut the bitch in.
Nov. 29, 1719.

While each breaſt burns with pious flame,
All hearts with ardours beat,
The gooſe's breaſt did much the ſame,
With too malicious heat.
The Parſon ſmelt the odours riſe;
To 's belly-thoughts gave looſe;
And plainly ſeem'd to ſympathize
With his twice-murder'd gooſe.
He knew full well ſelf-preſervation
Bids piety retire;
Juſt as the *ſalus* of a nation
Lays obligations higher.
He ſtopt, and thus held forth his *clerum*,
While him the wench did ſtare at,
Hoc faciendum; ſed altérum
Non negligendum erat.
Parce tuum Vatem ſceleris damnare!"

Not-

* "Rev'de Præſes, eſt profectò in agendis gratiis neſcio quid adeò ſuave & jucundum, ut animo non prorsùs degeneri difficile ſit eas non perſolvere. Hinc quanquam noſtri Beneficii beatus Author ex hiſce oculis longiùs amoveatur, incumbit tamen eadem grata neceſſitas; & aliquid referendum eſt, nè pectus quaſi immemori beneficio laboret. Quibus verò potiùs referendum eſt, quàm iis quibus acceptum tulimus? Sic quoties miniſtri cælitùs delabuntur, qui humanis miſeriis ſuppetias afferant, ſummo cultu reveremur, & periculum eſt, nè nimiâ religione Numinis vicarium proſequamur.

Quoties de Angelis, de Cœlis, fit mentio, ignoſce mihi, ſi defuncti amici † ſubeat recordatio. Eheu! infandus renovatur dolor, & vulnera noſtra planè recrudeſcunt. At, at, ſimul ac Tecum mihi eſſe ſermonem intueor, ſpes aliqua lætior effulget: ignoſce etiam mihi, ſi pro amico abrepto in vivis alter præſens eſſe videatur.

Hoc ſanè ingens mihi præbet ſolatium: tandem quadriennii ferè labores hìc exantlati ſatis ſuperque mercedis receperunt. Jam licèt noſtrum nomen titulis illis, quos ab almâ matre plerique ejuſdem ordinis filii ſolent expetere, non ſit inſigniendum, mihi tamen facilis erit aſſuetæ gloriæ jactura, tam novis, tam inſolitis honoribus cumulato.

† Mr. *Roper's* death is here alluded to with peculiar propriety, as he had been the Maſter's tutor. He was of very long ſtanding in the College; where he was admitted Fellow, *Apr.* 2, 1666.

Jam

Notwithſtanding an habitual ſhyneſs of diſpoſition, which was unfavourable to him at firſt appearance, the regularity of his conduct and his application to ſtudy procured him the eſteem of many very reſpectable members of the univerſity. It was in this ſeminary of learning that he formed an intimacy with Mr. *Jeremiah Markland**, one

Jam quaſcunque terrarum partes licebit videre, ubicunque enim ſpiritum hunc traxero, gratè perpetuò ſum prædicaturus, iis ædibus me vixiſſe, apud quas, ex aliorum exemplis, confirmare poſſum nè maxima quidem merita ſuis præmiis carere, & ex mei ipſius exemplo, nè minima quidem carere pluſquàm ſuis.

Non potes, Rev'de Præſes, non animo advertere, quantum me reprimam ne tuas laudes aggrediar; nolo enim nunc primùm id mihi indulgere quod tibi diſpliceat: liceat tamen hoc ſi non in tuum nomen, ſaltem in reverendi viri decus proferri, ipſum plus quàm duplici dono nos cohoneſtâſſe, quibus legavit non ſolùm largitionem amplam, verùm etiam patronos ampliſſimos.

Extabit olim hinc aliquis qui defunctum ſuum patronum, te vivum amicum, pulchriore forſan oratione, non gratiore animo, ſit elaturus: utcunque tamen dicendo felix ſit. Hoc ſaltem invidebit; dum ipſe patroni dona ſolum participat, nos tanti patroni conſuetudinem ſæpiùs participâſſe. De hâc gloriâ ego quidem ſerio triumpho; de eloquentiâ ſuâ triumphet ille. Quòd ſi inſuper patrocinio tuo, Reverende Præſes, nos dignatus fueris, non erit quod futuro cuiquam Ciceroni invideam.

Ut igitur nos, quod facis, amplectaris, foveas, per inſitam tibi benevolentiam, per ſacros præclariſſimi viri manes, petit, orat, obteſtatur, favoris tui ſtudioſiſſimus & cultor devotiſſimus GUIL. BOWYER, 1719."

* I have ſo juſt a regard for the memory and character of Mr. MARKLAND, that I hope to ſtand excuſed in enlarging on his article. The materials I draw from are in general new to the world, and undoubtedly authentic. He was one of the twelve children of the Rev. *Ralph Markland*, author of "The Art of Shooting flying;" was born *Oct.* 29, 1693; educated in *Chriſt's Hoſpital*; and thence ſent to *Peter-houſe*; of which, at his death, he was ſenior fellow. A *Latin* copy of verſes by him appeared in the "*Cambridge* Gratulations, 1714;" and in 1717 he ably vindicated the character of Mr. *Addiſon*, againſt the Satire of Mr. *Pope*, in an *Engliſh* copy of verſes inſcribed to the Counteſs of *Warwick**. But he became firſt diſtinguiſhed in the learned world by his "Epiſtola Critica, 1723," addreſſed to Bp. *Hare*, in which he gave many proofs of extenſive erudition and critical ſagacity. He publiſhed an edition of "*Statius's Silvæ*, 1728," 4to; Notes on "*Maximus Tyrius*, 1740;" a valuable volume of "Remarks on the Epiſtles of *Cicero* to *Brutus*, and of *Brutus* to "*Cicero* †. In a Letter to a Friend. With a Diſſertation upon Four Orations aſcribed

* On the ſtrength of theſe verſes (which are preſerved in *Gent. Mag.* for *July* 1779), and of a tranſlation of the "Friar's Tale" from *Chaucer* (printed in *Ogle's* edition 1741), our learned Critic was not unfrequently introduced into the multifarious publications of *Curll*, under the name of Mr. JOHN *Markland*, of *St. Peter's College*, in *Cambridge*. See the Court Poems, 1726; the Altar of Love; the Progreſs of Dulneſs; &c. and particularly "*Cythereia*, or Poems upon Love and Intrigue, printed for *T. Payne*, 1723." In the laſt mentioned collection (which I have never ſeen), *Curll* ſays, Mr. *Pope's* Satire, with Mr. *Markland's* Anſwer, firſt appeared. Both, however, were printed ſo early as 1717. Perhaps this circumſtance may furniſh a clue to what has been in part ſo ably diſcuſſed in the new edition of the Biographia Britannica, article *Addiſon*.

† Extracts from ſome of Mr. *Markland's* letters on this and other ſubjects will be inſerted hereafter.

one of the moſt learned and penetrating critics of the age, and

" to *M. Tullius Cicero*; viz. 1. Ad *Quirites* poſt Reditum; 2. Poſt Reditum in Senatu; " 3. Pro Domo ſua, ad Pontifices; 4. De Haruſpicum Reſponſis. To which are added, " ſome extracts out of the notes of learned men upon thoſe Orations, and Obſervations on " them, 1745;" 8vo. attempting to prove them all ſpurious and the works of ſome ſophiſt *. An excellent little treatiſe under the title of "De *Græcorum* Quintâ Declinâtione Imparifyl- " labicâ, & inde formatâ *Latinorum* Tertiâ, Quæſtio Grammatica †, 1761," 4to. No more than forty copies having been printed, which were all given away; it was annexed, in 1763, to an admirable edition of the " Supplices Mulieres" of *Euripides*, in 4to. Why this was publiſhed anonymouſly, a letter from him to Mr. *Bowyer* will explain: " As to the compliments of ſcholars, I believe you do not ſet any great value upon " them, and I believe I ſet as little; to avoid which myſelf, and to excuſe others the " neceſſity of making them right or wrong, were two reaſons why no name is put to " this edition." The following curious memorandum is taken from his own hand-writing (in 1764) in a copy of that book: " This was printed at the expence of Dr. " *Heberden* ‡, A. D. 1763. There were only 250 copies printed, this kind of ſtudy " being at that time greatly neglected in *England*. The Writer of the Notes was then " old and infirm; and having by him ſeveral things of the ſame ſort, written many " years before, he did not think it worth while to reviſe them; and was unwilling to " leave them behind him as they were, in many places not legible to any body but " himſelf; for which reaſon he deſtroyed them ‖. Probably it will be a long time (if " ever) before this ſort of learning will revive in *England*; in which it is eaſy to fore- " ſee that there muſt be a diſturbance in a few years, and all public diſorders are ene- " mies to this ſort of literature §." Fortunately, however, for the world of letters, the-

* When a pamphlet was publiſhed againſt theſe Remarks (which will be taken notice of under the year 1745), Mr. *Clarke* told Mr. *Markland* of it, and would have had him read it; but he took a pen, and wrote upon the pamphlet, "*April* 4, 1745. *I never looked into this Book.*—JER. MARKLAND."

† Mr. *Markland* appears to have taken up this ſubject in conſequence of Mr. *Bowyer's* edition of *Kuſter*. See under the year 1750. It was inſcribed, " Amiciſſimo Viro *W. H.* [*William Hall*] ar- " migero; non ut patrono cliens, ſed ut amico amicus, quæ multo optabilior eſt neceſſitudo."

‡ This volume (inſcribed by Mr. *Markland*, *Tiberio Hemſterhuſio* & *Petro Weſſelingio* Viris doctiſ- " ſimis, & ſummè inter ſe amicis,") is introduced by the following advertiſement: " Hæ notæ ple- " ræque multis abhinc annis ſcriptæ erant, quas poſtquam ſcripſiſſet auctor, nactus eſt hujus dramatis " et utriuſque *Iphigeniæ* collationem cum tribus codicibus ex Bibliotheca Regia *Pariſienſi*, qui hic " notantur literis A. B. C. Hæc omnia editioni parata erant. Quum autem rure degens, valetudine " infirmiſſimâ, et ſenectute jam ingruente, inſuper obſervaſſet quanto in neglectu a pleriſque fere ha- " beretur lingua *Græca* et totum hoc literaturæ genus, ſtudiis hominum aliò, ut fit, converſis; maluit " has notas non edere, et eas mihi donavit, qui exemplaria aliquot hujus dramatis et notarum edenda " jam curavi. Addita ſunt præcipua, quæ viri eruditi in hanc fabulam notarunt; quatenus ad no- " titiam Auctoris pervenerunt. Effeci quoque, ut opuſculum de *Græcorum* Quintâ Declinatione Im- " pariſyllabicâ &c. *Londini* editum duobus abhinc annis, cujus exemplaria erant pauciſſima, denuo " recuſum, his ſubjiceretur. Abſente auctore, vicem ejus ad prelum ſuſcepit vir doctiſſimus " *Joannes Jortinus* S. T. P. cujus eruditæ curæ multum debere hanc editionem profitetur commen- " tator. Ne fierent Indices, obſtitit auctoris oculorum infirmitas, et arthritis fæviſſima. Vale. *W. H.*"

‖ " I hear with infinite concern of his having deſtroyed the two plays which you mention. If " there remains any thing of his now undeſtroyed, I muſt add a wiſh, and that a very hearty one, " *Parcant Fata ſuperſtiti!*" *Letter from Dr. Foſter to Mr. B. July* 1, 1766.

§ In the ſame dejected ſpirit Mr. *Markland* ſpeaks, in 1772, of the edition of *Euripides* lately publiſhed: " The *Oxonians*, I hear, are about to publiſh *Euripides* in 4to; two volumes I ſuppoſe. Dr. " *Muſgrave* helps them with his collections, and perhaps conjectures. In my opinion, this is no time " for ſuch works; I mean, for the undertakers."

notes

and not more valued for his univerſal reading, than beloved for

notes on the two "*Iphigeniæ*" were preſerved *, and preſented, in *Feb.* 1768, "Doctiſſimo, "&, quòd longè præſtantius eſt, Humaniſſimo Viro *Wilhelmo Heberden*, M. D. arbitratu "ejus vel cremandæ vel in publicum emittendæ poſt obitum ſcriptoris: eâ tamen lege, "ut ſi Editione dignæ ab illo cenſeantur, quemadmodum olim judicabat in *Supplicibus*, "exſtet ſimul hæc pagina, quæ teſtetur animum memorem beneficiorum ab eo col-"latorum in Annotatorem dum in vivis erat." They were in conſequence given to the world † in 1771, in 8vo; and the "Supplices Mulieres" with the "Quæſtio Grammatica" were re-printed in that ſize for *Eton* ſchool in 1775. Mr. *Markland* aſſiſted Dr. *Taylor* in his editions of *Lyſias* and *Demoſthenes*; Dr. *Muſgrave* in his *Hippolytus* 1755; and Mr. *Bowyer* in an edition of ſeven plays of *Sophocles* ‡ 1758; by the notes which he communicated to the reſpective editors. The like ſervice he conferred on Mr. *Arnald* ‖, in the ſecond edition of his "Commentary on the Book of Wiſdom." His very happy elucidations of many paſſages in the New Teſtament may be found in Mr. *Bowyer's* "Conjectures," marked in the 8vo edition with an *R.* In 1746, he talked at a diſtance of publiſhing "the reſt of *Statius* §;" and in one of his letters dated

* "I am going on apace with the two plays, have finiſhed one and one third of the other, heartily "wiſhing that it might be agreeable to Dr. *H.* to make it a poſthumous work, if he approves of the "notes; or to deſtroy them (it will give no pain) if he does not; either of which will make it very "eaſy to him, and deſirable to me. In the mean time he ſhall have them in leſs than a month. "Pleaſe to let him know that I wiſh this moſt ſincerely, and on that ſuppoſition have written a "dedication to him, as if I was a dead man." *Letter to Mr. B. Jan.* 28, 1768.—"Happy is it that "Mr. *Markland's* ſpirits and his taſte are as high and as keen as ever. *Euripides* may ſave him; and "I am glad that he has ſaved his notes, which, when I ſaw him laſt, he had condemned to the flames." *Mr. Clarke to Mr. B. Feb.* 12, 1768.

† "On the 5th of this month I received from Dr. *H.* a Bank note of 20*l.* with notice of ſome wine "and chocolate he had ſent me. In my letter of thanks, I took the opportunity of telling him, "I "have for ſome time been in fear of your generoſity; which was the reaſon of my being glad to put "off the publication of *Euripides* till after my death, becauſe I apprehended that you deſigned the "whole advantage of the edition (for the printing of which you had already paid, beſide the 50*l.* "Bank note you had ſent) ſhould be mine; which I thought was unjuſt in me to take, and unreaſon-"able. If you can be prevailed upon (which I greatly wiſh) to ſuffer the expence of the printing to "be repaid you out of the ſale of the book, I will write to Mr. *Bowyer* immediately to reprint the "firſt half-ſheet, and to ſtrike out the words *poſt obitum ſcriptoris* and *dum in vivis erat*, and to ad-"vertiſe it forthwith under my name. If you have any objection, you need only to ſay that you had "rather things ſhould continue as they are." *Letter to Mr. B. June* 14, 1771.

‡ Of this edition an account will be given under the year 1758.

‖ To whom he gives the character of a very worthy and pious man, and a very good ſcholar. In 1758, he deſires Mr. *Bowyer* "to inquire whether the letters *A. B.* which are ſubſcribed to the *London* "edition of *Sophocles*, 1722, do not ſignify *Auguſtin Bryan*, who publiſhed *Plutarch's* Lives; I was "acquainted with him at *Cambridge*, and have heard Dr. *Hare* ſay that had he lived he would "have made a great man; though *Dorville*, I remember, ſomewhere ſpeaks of his unſkilfulneſs in "*Greek*. But he was but a young man when he died; and there are very few who know any thing "of *Greek* in compariſon with *Dorville*." See Memoirs of the latter in *Burmann's* Funeral Oration for him at the end of his "*Sicula*, *Amſt.* 1764," fol.

§ The following obſervations, in a letter of *September* 9, 1746, are ſhrewd and intelligent: "I thank you for the pains you have taken about the *Statius*; but I wiſh you would go no fur-"ther with the perſon you mention, becauſe I would much rather have them diſpoſed of another "way (which I will mention to you by and by) than to a Bookſeller. My reaſon for it is this: If "the perſon who buys them underſtands his own buſineſs, the firſt thing he will do will be to pro-"cure ſome operator to publiſh an edition of the reſt of *Statius*, ſuitable to the form of his 200 copies. "There are already pretty good materials for ſuch an edition publiſhed in the *Dutch* Miſcell. Obſer-"vationes [*Amſt.* 1736, 13 vols. 8vo.]; and the next ſtep will be to apply to me to communicate my "Collations, or what I have obſerved upon the author, which I do not ſee how I can refuſe; and "thus I ſhall contribute to the Bookſeller's getting off his 200 copies at perhaps ſeven or eight "ſhillings

for the excellence of his heart, and primitive ſimplicity of manners.

dated 1771 he mentioned a work* as being in forwardneſs, under the title of "*Quæſtiones Venuſinæ ad Horatii Carmina*," &c. having "got as far as Serm. I. 3. in "the tranſcription." But, about the year 1774, he deſtroyed almoſt all his MSS. He began at *Cambridge* an edition of part of *Apuleius*, of which ſeven ſheets were printed off, from *Morell's French* edition; but, on Dr. *Bentley's* ſending him a rude meſſage concerning his having left out a line that was extant in one of the MSS. he ſtopt ſhort, and went no farther. Part of the impreſſion was for many years in Mr. *Bentham's* hands; but Mr. *Bowyer* (who would have carried on the work) could never obtain a copy of it.

Of the early period of Mr. *Markland's* life little is now known. In common with many learned and good men, whoſe memories will not be diſgraced by mentioning this trifling circumſtance, and amongſt whom might be named the great Dr. *Samuel Clarke*†, he ſometimes was fond of relaxing from ſeverer ſtudies by playing at Whiſt. It appears by a letter to Mr. *Bowyer*, dated *Sept.* 29, 1748, that he once won what muſt have been eſteemed a large ſum of money. He ſays, "The Paralytick you men-"tion, to whoſe caſe that of *Horace* is applicable, *Mergas profundo fortior exſilit*, was "formerly my acquaintance and great benefactor, for I won an hundred pounds of him "at Whiſt, and got it every farthing. The moral of the ſtory, if I take it right, is, *Vexatio dat intellectum*‡."

After he obtained a fellowſhip, he was a tutor at *Peter-Houſe*, and once viſited *France*‖; in 1743, he reſided at *Twyford*§; from 1744 to 1752 at *Uckfield* in-

"ſhillings a volume, which he bought of me for half a crown apiece; and he will make his edition "to conſiſt of 500 copies, becauſe thoſe who already have bought the *Silvæ* will be glad to com-"pleat the author. This is ſo very obvious and feaſible, that it occurs even to me who am no "ſchemer: ſo that if you chance to have any more diſcourſe with Mr. —— about this matter, you "may tell him that I do not care to diſpoſe of them, becauſe I am not yet certain but that I may "ſome time or other publiſh the reſt of *Statius*, which is very true, though between ourſelves it is "an hundred to one I never ſhall. But the way I could wiſh you would take with them is to deſtroy "all the copies (except about 20 or 30) by fire or water, or any other annihilating way, that of waſte-"paper excepted; and the ſame courſe to be taken with the Epiſtola Critica. This ſhall be your war-"rant; and you will do me a great pleaſure if you will comply with it, without mentioning it to "any body. I know your old objection, that ſomething is better than nothing; which I allow to be "a good argument in a caſe of preſent neceſſity and a want of the ſum the books would fetch; "where that is not the caſe, it appears to me to be one of thoſe things which are *perinde ut quiſque "putat*, and I am pretty certain that I ſhall change my opinion herein"—On the 2d of *May*, 1757, he thus repeated his injunction: "I hereby empower you to burn or deſtroy, in what manner you "pleaſe, the printed copies of any books you may have in your hands belonging to me."

* This work was compleated, and, I believe, is ſtill in being.

† Dr. *Clarke*, though he husbanded his time in ſuch a manner that he always carried books in his pocket that he might loſe no opportunity of reading, yet would ſpend hours in playing at cards. For this anecdote I have the authority of his ſon.

‡ The ſame expreſſion occurs in another letter, *July* 12, 1767: "I fancy it would have been of "ſervice to you to have ſeen and experienced part of the diſtreſſes which I have undergone here; for "*vexatio dat intellectum*, that is, ſpirits."—"*Markland* is a Hero, it is true; and would be a Martyr, "upon conſtitution. He is braced to bear almoſt any thing; and you would ſink quite down with a "quarter of what he is to undergo." *Mr. Clarke to Mr. B. March* 10, 1768.

‖ In 1774, he mentions "buying *Fell's* edition of the *Greek* Teſtament in *France*, above 40 years "ago."—"The life of ſcholars is generally ſedentary, and therefore cannot contain many facts: he in-"deed was in *France* ſome little time with Mr. *Strode*, particularly in *Languedoc*; but I know of "nothing intereſting on that head, though I have heard him relate a few laughable particulars. "Bp. *Hare* would have provided for him, if he would have taken orders; but *non faxa nudis jurdiora "navitis*." *Mr. E. Clark, Letter to J. N. Nov.* 10, 1777.

§ Here, in *June* 1743, he talks of the gout as an old companion with him; *Feb.* 28, 1743-4, calls himſelf "a poor ruſtic, who has been putting out his eyes in two very different employments, tran-"ſcribing his own writings, and reading over thoſe of *Cicero* once more;" and, *April* 7, 1744, ſays, "I intend to leave off ſtudy, and addict myſelf to animal life."

Suſſex;

manners. Here alſo he formed many of thoſe connexions which

Suſſex *; and from that year till his death he boarded in a farm-houſe at *Milton*, near *Dorking*, in *Surrey*; where he deſcribed himſelf, in 1755, to be "as much "out of the way of *hearing*, as of *getting*. Of this laſt (he adds) I have now "no deſire; the other I ſhould be glad of." In this ſequeſtered ſituation he ſaw as little company as poſſibly he could, and his walks were almoſt confined to the narrow limits of his garden. What firſt induced him to retire from the world is not known. It has been ſuppoſed to have proceeded from diſappointment; but of what nature it is not eaſy to imagine. He was certainly diſintereſted to an extreme. Money was never conſidered by him as a good, any further than it enabled him to relieve the neceſſitous; and in 1765 he had a freſh opportunity of indulging his benevolence to the fulleſt extent, by diſtreſſing himſelf † to ſupport the widow with whom he lodged, againſt the injuſtice and oppreſſion of her ſon, who, taking the advantage of maternal weakneſs, perſuaded her to aſſign over to him almoſt the whole of her little property. The conſequence was a law-ſuit ‡, which, after an enormous expence to Mr.

* Here he firſt formed an intimacy with Mr. *Clarke*, whoſe ſon was placed under his tuition — "I have had the pleaſure of ſeeing him twice, and ſhould doat upon him if it was not for two things; "I could wiſh he had a little better ſpirits, and would not walk ſo violently in queſt of them, which I "am ſure is not the way to find them. I wiſh this for my own ſake as well as his; and I muſt teach "him to ride, that I may have more of his company." *Mr. Clarke to Mr. B. April* 1744.

† His whole fortune, *May* 28, 1767, conſiſted of 500*l.* Three *per Cent.* Reduced Annuities, of which he thus writes: "Any time before the end of *June*, be ſo kind as to order your broker to ſell an "100*l.* of my ſtock. I know the ſtocks are at preſent very low; but I fancy they will be much lower "in a little time, and never higher while I live; and what name would you give a man who, ſuffers "himſelf to want money which he has in his pocket? Probably you will offer me your purſe, but "that will not be near ſo ſatisfactory to me as the other; which I mention before-hand, to prevent "giving you offence by a refuſal." *Aug.* 21, he requeſted Mr. *Bowyer* to ſell 200*l.* In anſwer to a letter ſent him on this buſineſs, he ſays, "You aſk why I ſell out, and why 200*l.*? I anſwer, "becauſe I cannot help it, and becauſe I ſhall want it; otherwiſe I would not ſell at ſuch a "diſadvantage. Your hundred, for which I am greatly obliged to you and thank you, will not "do my buſineſs; or if it would, and were two, I ſhould not take it at preſent, no more than I "would refuſe it if I had none of my own, in which partly ſeems to conſiſt the difference be"tween a *knave* and *fool*; the former will take your money when he does not want it, the other "will refuſe it when he does; ἕκαστος τῷ ἰδίῳ νοὶ πληροφορείσθω. You may, if you pleaſe, ſend "me your 100*l.* but I tell you before-hand I ſhall make no uſe of it.—You would have me "ſell my books; I wonder you ſhould ſay ſo to me, whoſe magnanimity (which you call *pride* "and *folly*) you know. I do not care a ruſh for them, and yet I would much rather burn them "than ſell them for the ſake of 30 or 40*l.* perhaps leſs, at moſt for a ſum which would be of no "manner of uſe to me; but the thing would be an indelible ſcandal to my rich acquaintance, "yourſelf in particular, and to ſcholars in general." *Letter to Mr. B. Nov.* 1, 1767.—"The ſtock "muſt be ſold, and it will be the greateſt pleaſure you can give me in the world at preſent, if you "can ſend me word next week that the money for it is in your hands, ready for me to be diſpoſed "of. The difference of five or ten pounds, more or leſs, I do not value at ten pins, in compariſon "of the anxiety I have been under leſt I ſhould be taken off before I have ſatisfied myſelf concern"ing thoſe whom I may be able and ought to aſſiſt. Mr. *S's* kindneſs to me, in all probability, "ſecures me from want all my life, which is a very valuable thing to my eaſe of mind; but it "does not at all help me at preſent with regard to others, for whom I am chiefly concerned." *Ibid. Jan.* 28, 1768.—The whole was accordingly ſold.

‡ "My engaging in a law matter was much contrary to my nature and inclination, and owing to "nothing but *compaſſion* (you give it a ſuſpicious name when you call it *tenderneſs*, ſhe being in her "63d year, and I in my 74th) to ſee a very worthy woman oppreſſed and deprived by her own ſon "of every farthing ſhe had in the world, and nothing left to ſubſiſt herſelf and two children but "what ſhe received from me for board and lodging, and this too endeavoured by ſeveral bad and ridi"culous methods to be taken from her, and myſelf forced hence, that they might compel her into "their

which introduced him into general eſteem. But the greateſt ſhare

Mr. *Markland*, was terminated againſt the widow. His whole fortune after that event was expended in relieving the diſtreſſes of this family. Whatever ſums he could command were conſtantly diſpoſed of in their ſupport. Yet it was with difficulty he could be prevailed on to accept the pecuniary aſſiſtance which many of his friends were deſirous of affording him. From a worthy friend *, for whom he juſtly entertained the higheſt regard, and whoſe benevolence he repeatedly experienced, he not without heſitation received a preſent in *Auguſt* 1766; and in the ſame month refuſed a handſome offer of Archbiſhop *Secker* †. In the *October* following, he declined even entering into a correſpondence with an old acquaintance who wiſhed to ſerve him. On the receipt of a handſome ſum from Dr. *Barnard*, he wrote thus to Mr. *Bowyer* ‡, *July* 12, 1767: "I "received yours this morning, together with that of Dr. *B.* which I have not yet open-"ed, nor ſhall: I mean as to the bill part; but this muſt not be mentioned for the "world, for fear of giving offence. One thing you may mention, as you pleaſe, that "I am greatly ſatisfied with his not writing to me; it looks as if he did not like to be "thanked; which to me is a ſure mark of a noble mind." Early in 1769, he condeſcended

"their unjuſt meaſures, not to mention the leſſer injuries, indignities, and inſolences, which were "uſed towards her. Could I run away, and leave an afflicted good woman and her children to "ſtarve, without the greateſt baſeneſs, diſhonour, and inhumanity? Poor as I am, I would rather "have pawned the coat on my back than have done it. I ſpeak this in the preſence of God; and I "appeal to him, before whom I muſt ſoon appear, that this is the *true* and *only* reaſon of my acting in "this matter; and though I know that the conſequence of it will incommode me greatly, and almoſt "ruin me, yet I am ſure ſhall never repent of it.—I am greatly obliged to the humanity of Mr. "*Barrington*, and am the more pleaſed with it, becauſe it is owing to the regard of his old friend "Mr. *Hall*. It may be ſaid of him, *Et colit exequias*." *Letter to Mr. B. Feb.* 19, 1767.

* "Whatever reaſons I might have for not taking it before, yet it was always very clear that "the Doctor's intention was kind and friendly, and there was all the reaſon in the world that I ſhould "acknowledge it. Something of the ſame kind is to be ſaid concerning the Archbiſhop's propoſal, "made by Dr. *Burton*; though that indeed affects me *ut lippum pictæ tabulæ*; for an editor who, "through old age, has no eyes to read, and no hands to write with, muſt needs be a very abſurd "creature, or, what ſomebody in *The Tempeſt* calls *Caliban*, *a ſtrange fiſh*. Be ſo kind as to make "my acknowledgements to his Grace when you ſee the Doctor." *Letter to Mr. B. Aug.* 4, 1766.

† "If you did not write laſt night to the perſon who wanted to know my direction, pleaſe to add "(as from yourſelf) to what you intended, That Mr. *M.* is very old, being within a few days of 73, "with weak eyes and a ſhaking hand, ſo that he can neither read nor write without trouble; that he "has ſcarce looked into a *Greek* or *Latin* book for above theſe three years, having given over all lite-"rary concerns; and therefore it is your opinion that he had much better not write to Mr. *M.* which "will only diſtreſs him; but that you are very ſure he will not now enter into any correſpondence of "learning. Any thing like this.—As to the other matter we talked of, the two plays and the 600 *l.* "I repent of what I ſaid, and wiſh it unſaid; that is, I wiſh nothing had been ſaid on the ſubject. "You may remember I told you that a certain perſon [the Abp.] was expected in this neighbour-"hood ſoon. I have been putting the ſuppoſition, whether if this perſon ſhould offer (which God "knows is impoſſible) the whole ſum, I ſhould be glad to take it of him; and I can ſay with great "truth and ſincerity, that I had much rather not. I repeat it, that I had much rather not. It is a "matter of private wiſh only, not of neceſſity, and my reaſons to myſelf are much ſtronger againſt it "than for it." *Letter to Mr. B. Oct.* 7, 1766.

‡ This is rendered more intelligible by the following extracts: "I wiſh you would be more "explicit in telling the Provoſt and me in what *manner* and *how far* Mr. *M.* may be ſerved." *Dr Foſter to Mr. B. July* 5, 1767.—"I will explain to you a little piece of buſineſs of late. Mr. "*Hetherington*, one of our Fellows (now probably the richeſt Clergyman in *England*), and for-"merly Mr. *Markland's* pupil at College, on hearing lately Mr. *M's* caſe, expreſſed a deſire of "aſſiſting him; this was between the *Provoſt* and Mr. *H.* The Provoſt took from him for Mr. *M.* "20*l.*; and that, with 20*l.* of *his own*, 20*l.* of mine, 20*l.* advanced by him for Mr. *Townſhend*, "made up what Mr. *M.* hath greatly obliged us with accepting. This concerning Mr. *H.* is to *you*, "not to Mr. *M.* for obvious reaſons. The Provoſt has much at heart the affair of a penſion; and

"I ſhould

ſhare of his intimacy was with Mr. *Markland* and Mr. *William*

ed to accept from a gentleman, to whom he had been tutor *, an annuity of 100*l.* which, with the dividends ariſing from his fellowſhip, was from that year the whole of his income.

" I ſhould not wiſh an affair of that, or indeed of any ſort, in the hands of a better ſolicitor." *Ib. July* 23. —" I have a tale to tell you, that comes to me from that maſter of anecdotes Mr. *Geriſon*, and I dare ſay " is ſpread by him among all his acquaintance. His account is this:—That Mr. —— told him, " that Mr. *Markland* had dropped to Dr. *Barnard*, maſter of *Eton*, ſome complaints, that he had " been neglected, the world had uſed him ill, &c. That Dr. *B.* replied, If it would be agreeable to " him, he would procure ten gentlemen that ſhould ſubſcribe twenty guineas *per annum* for his uſe, " or twenty that ſhould ſubſcribe ten; to which Mr. *M* returned no anſwer, and conſequently re- " fuſed. This whole affair, the complaint, the offer, the manner of conducting it, &c. ſurprized " me. And, talking of it to a gentleman, who had likewiſe ſeen Mr. ——; his account was, that " Mr. *M.* had complained a little; that the public had taken very little notice of him in the late pub- " lication (as he might truly ſay); and that Dr. *B.* in return ſhould ſay, if he would publiſh any " thing, he would procure (as above) ten gentlemen for twenty, or twenty for ten guineas ſubſcrip- " tion. This, I think, is the more likely account. Mr. *M.* might make ſuch a complaint, and Dr. *B.* " anſwer it in that manner; but I think the other utterly incredible." *Mr. Clarke to Mr. B. Sept.* 11, 1767.

* The following extracts are ſo extremely honourable to all the parties they relate to, that it would be ungenerous to ſuppreſs them. On the 15th of *November*, 1767, Mr. *Markland* wrote to Mr. *Bowyer*: " Mr. *B's* gratitude and good-will are very agreeable and commendable. As to the reſt, I can ſay " nothing till I hear farther from or concerning Mr. *S.* who has been greatly miſinformed; for I am " under no other obligations than thoſe of humanity."—" You have been an excellent and uſeful " friend to me for above theſe 30 years; and I am always as certain of your good intention as I am " that I now write this; but when you ſay, " that you have informed Mr. *S.* of my ill ſtate of health, " and of my *worſe ſituation*;" I think you do not ſhew ſo much juſtice to him as kindneſs to me; " becauſe, in reality, what you ſay of my *worſe ſituation* is not ſo, though you may think ſo; for " my 440*l.*† when diſpoſed of (as it ſhall be) with regard to others and to myſelf too, will make me as " eaſy and contented as if it were four millions; I mean on this ſuppoſition, that no man ought to be " uneaſy becauſe he cannot do more than he can do; this ſhall be done at *Lady-day* without fail, if I " be, or if I be not, worth ſo much at that time, which article I am in ſome pain about, as depending " upon the *French* and *Spaniards*; but a man who ſuffers miſery which he can prevent, deſerves it; " and this (though you do not) muſt be my caſe till I diſpoſe of the ſtock; I mean, unleſs ſome un- " foreſeen event greatly alters my preſent circumſtances before that time. I readily and without diſ- " pute allow you to be the beſt and the only competent judge of your own affairs; do I require any " thing unreaſonable, when I deſire that I may have the ſame liberty in mine? *Ne dixeris.*"

Letter from Mr. *S.* to Mr. *Bowyer*: " I was ſorry to find that my enquiry after Mr. *Markland* had " been the occaſion of ſo much trouble to his friend; and ſhould not have taken the liberty of making " it at your houſe, had I known any other equally reſpected by him, or where I could be equally " informed of his ſituation. You muſt ſuffer me to expreſs myſelf much obliged to you for the par- " ticulars you have ſent me, and to add my concern for the ill ſtate of health you are in. I muſt be " free enough to ſay, Sir, that I have much lamented that Mr. *Markland* withdrew himſelf from his " friends. Retirement he was very well ſuited to; but this he might have enjoyed without excluding " himſelf thoſe many comforts his friends might have adminiſtered. Some few days ago I ſolicited " leave to make him a viſit but of an hour on the ſpot at preſent in diſpute; but I received with many " expreſſions of kindneſs an abſolute denial. The time I was fortunate enough to paſs with him " (though very early days with me) will always make me deeply intereſted in every event which may " concern him; and the recollection of it has ever furniſhed a regret, that it was not at a more ad- " vanced period, when I might have profited more eſſentially of his inſtructions and example. I ſhall " do myſelf the pleaſure of calling on you very ſoon after my return to town; and ſhall have an opportu- " nity of expreſſing more fully how much you have obliged your obedient humble ſervant, W. S."

" I have juſt received your letter with the incloſed, which I read with great pleaſure, as it ſeemed " to expreſs the mind of a perſon very different from what I expected. It is now 16 years, I think, " ſince I have ſeen or heard any thing of Mr. *S.* except what Dr. *Burton* and Dr. *Foſter* told me of " him two months ago. I always looked upon him as a *modern* young man of good fortune: and now " that I have ſome reaſon to think otherwiſe, I have nothing to offer but the dregs of an old life of

† Mr. *Markland* valued his 500*l.* ſtock at 88*l. per Cent.* the price it then was worth.

William Clarke, a polite and accompliſhed ſcholar; two friends

come. In 1769 the diſpoſal of his books became to him a matter of ſerious concern †. He at that time wiſhed them to be in the hands of the friend to whom he preſented the greater part of them in his life-time ‡, and the remainder at his death §. In 1771 he was agreeably gratified by the news of Mr. *Bowyer's* proffered legacy ‖, not for his own advantage, but for a ſiſter's who in ſome degree depended on him for ſupport. On the 10th of *November*, 1775, he tells Mr. *Bowyer*, "Mr. *Nichols* writes, you are indebted "to me 52*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* which is more than I apprehended, and above the ſum which I

"75, charged with many infirmities; but if his view is my advantage, ſo much the better for us both. "I venture to ſay *us both*, becauſe, in my opinion, no man does good to another, but he does a greater "to himſelf, according to the reverſe of old *Heſiod*:

"Ὁ ἀντῷ κακὰ τεύχει, ἀνὴρ, ἄλλῳ κακὰ τεύχειν.

"This is carrying the ſyſtem of ſelf-love a great way, and many will deny it, but it is true for all "that; and I myſelf, and you, and every man who does a kindneſs to another, knows it to be ſo, and "it is neceſſary that it ſhould be ſo. If I live ever to ſee Mr. *S.* I will ſhew to him, that what I did "in refuſing his viſit here, was neceſſary both for him and myſelf.

"The ſtock muſt every farthing be ſold, to make me eaſy: this I had determined upon before I "knew any thing of Mr. *S.* and now I can do it with much greater confidence. The diſtreſs I have "been in on account of it is unſpeakable; for God's ſake bring me out of it as ſoon as poſſible. I "thank you a thouſand times for the Neſt-egg, but at preſent I do not ſee the leaſt probability of "wanting it; if I do, I ſhall make as little ſcruple of aſking for it, as I do now of refuſing it." *Mr. M. to Mr. B. Nov.* 19, 1767.

"Mr. *S's* behaviour is truly laudable and meritorious; more, I believe, than you imagine. When "he left Mr. *Markland*, ſomething happened in old Mr. *S's* behaviour that gave Mr. *Markland* great "diſguſt. This the young gentleman had no hand in, and could not poſſibly prevent. After the "death of his father, Mr. *S.* thought Mr. *Markland* would ſee him as formerly. He deſired that "favour, and made ſeveral applications, which Mr. *Markland* refuſed to comply with. I think, "after this, Mr. *S's* preſent behaviour is truly admirable, and even greater than his friend's, as he "acts with more judgement, and as great generoſity. It is a happy event, which Providence has pro-"vided to ſoften the difficulties and diſcomforts of a valuable life." *Mr. Clarke to Mr. B. Dec.* 4, 1767.

† "As to the diſpoſal of the *Greek* and *Latin* books we were mentioning, it now ſeems to me moſt "adviſeable not to ſay a word concerning them. The great point with me, is, to avoid giving of-"fence, which is preferable to all the books in the *Vatican*; but if a man is in danger of offending "while he is wiſhing and endeavouring to ſhew his gratitude, this is very grievous, and by all "means to be avoided." *Letter to Mr. B. June* 22, 1769.

‡ In *December* 1769, he deſcribes himſelf as "packing up his books at the age of 77;" and four years after, as "having no books, nor much memory."

§ "My books and papers I leave to Dr. *William Heberden* of *Pall-Mall*. Every thing elſe which "belonged to me (all which together is ſcarce worth mentioning) I leave to Mrs. *Martha Roſe* of "*Milton*, whom I believe to be one of the moſt worthy perſons, and know to be one of the greateſt "objects of humanity and Chriſtian compaſſion, I ever was acquainted with in a long life; whom "therefore I make my ſole Executrix." *Mr. Markland's laſt Will, dated Oct.* 19, 1775.

‖ "I have taken three or four days to anſwer part of your laſt letter, becauſe I was deſirous to con-"ſider by what method I could make your ſeaſonable and unuſual legacy (of a man *alive*) moſt uſeful "to my ſiſter and ſelf, and leaſt burthenſome to the living legator. What occurs to me and I foreſee "at this diſtance, is this: About *Michaelmas* fifty pounds will be of ſervice; twenty of this I would "ſend to my ſiſter in a draught upon you; the other thirty, for mine own uſe here. I call it *ſeaſon-"able* above, becauſe you muſt know I receive nothing from *Midſummer* to *Chriſtmas*. On ſecond "thoughts, and conſidering what a comfort it will be to my ſiſter, to know that ſhe has a friend whom "ſhe little thought of; the ſooner you can conveniently write to me the better it will be. I will ac-"quaint her immediately. She has been for ſome time in a very bad way, ſo that I am afraid ſhe will "not long enjoy your good-will. Every occaſion of joy, though never ſo ſmall, is valuable to a perſon "in her bad ſtate of health; and, *Bis dat, qui citò dat*, is not leſs applicable to agreeable news, than "to donations of another kind. I do not mean this laſt as any *hint*; for if left to my own choice, I "had rather ſtay till *Michaelmas* before I receive any money. One line, that you approve of what I "propoſe, will be ſufficient. I have not yet determined whether I ſhall let her know the perſon to "whom ſhe is ſo much obliged; there may be reaſons againſt it, as well as for it." *July* 7, 1771.

"have

friends with whom he regularly maintained a correſpondence

" have long propoſed to have always *in your or his hands* (40*l.*) *for* MY BURIAL." That he was minutely exact in his accounts, is plain from his letters. In his connexions with Mr. *Bowyer*, however, he had ſo implicit a confidence in the punctuality of his friend, as never to require a voucher.

If ambition had been Mr. *Markland's* aim, he might have gratified it; there being a poſitive proof under his own hand that he twice declined the *Greek* profeſſorſhip, a ſtation where abilities like his would have been eminently diſplayed. On the 28th of *February*, 1743-4, he tells Mr. *Bowyer*, " I ſuppoſe you have heard that the *Greek* Profeſſor " at *Cambridge** is dying. I am invited very kindly to accept of it by ſeveral " friends, who have given me information, and adviſed me to be a candidate. Ἀλλ' " ἐμὲν ἄπολε θυμὸν ἐπὶ γήθησιν ἔπεισαν, to ſpeak in the language of a *Greek* Profeſſor; " and inſtead of going an hundred miles to take it, I would go two hundred the other " way to avoid it." Again, *Feb.* 27, 1749-50, " I have lately had two letters from the " Vice-chancellor (Dr. *Keene*, our Maſter), who wiſhes me to take the *Greek* Profeſſor- " ſhip, which is about to be vacant again. You, who know me, will not wonder that " I have abſolutely refuſed to be a candidate for it. This, perhaps, is a ſecret at pre- " ſent, and therefore do not mention it to any body." There is a traditionary report, that he once received a munificent propoſal from Dr. *Mead*, to enable him to travel, on a moſt liberal plan, in purſuit of ſuch literary matters as ſhould appear eligible to himſelf; and that his retirement aroſe from a diſguſt his extreme delicacy occaſioned him to take during the negotiation. For great part of his life, and particularly during the laſt twenty years of it, he was much afflicted with the gout, which he held to be " one " of the greateſt prolongers of mortality in Nature's ſtore-room, as being ſo great an " abſorbent of all other maladies." In *June* 1767 he had an attack of the *St. Anthony's Fire*; in *Auguſt* was afflicted with the yellow jaundice†; in *April* 1772 had an attack of the ſtone in his kidney; and in *October* 1773, he thus deſcribes himſelf: " My " complaints are the ſame as yours, owing to the ſame cauſe, much ſitting ſtill. Forty " years ago I drank nothing but water for ſeveral years; but Dr. *Boerhaave* told me " that when I grew old I muſt come to wine, which I find to be true; ſo that now I " have bid adieu to water and all its works, except chocolate, which with eggs and " milk are my chief ſupport: one bottle of wine ſerves me four or five days." He continued to correſpond with Mr. *Bowyer* till within a few weeks of his death; when he was prevented by a ſevere attack of the gout, attended with a fever, which put an end to his exiſtence in this world *July* 7, 1776. On a braſs plate in *Dorking* church is the following epitaph, by Dr. *Heberden*:

" JEREMIAH MARKLAND, A. M.
Was born the 29th of *October*, 1693;
Educated in the School of *Chriſt's Hoſpital, London*;
And elected Fellow of *St. Peter's College, Cambridge*.

* Dr. —— *Taylor*, fellow of *Trinity College*, who died *Feb.* 25, 1743-4; and was ſucceeded by *William Praigneau*, fellow of the ſame college; who reſigned the profeſſorſhip 1750, and died vicar of *Batterſea* in 1778.

† This diſorder began with an exceſſive diarrhœa. " If this does not ſtop," ſays he, " it will ſoon " carry off an old man. I am under no uneaſineſs, having made my will." *Letter to Mr. B. Aug.* 5, 1767.

ence throughout life*. Both theſe friends he ſurvived; and ſympa-

Unambitious of the rewards and honours which his abilities and application might have obtained for him in the learned profeſſions, he choſe to paſs his life in a liberal retirement. His very accurate knowledge of the *Greek* and *Latin* languages was employed in correcting and explaining the beſt ancient authors, and more particularly in illuſtrating the Sacred Scriptures. To theſe rational purſuits he ſacrificed every worldly view; contented with the inward pleaſure reſulting from ſuch ſtudies, and from the public and private aſſiſtance which they enabled him to communicate to others. But, above all, his uncommon learning confirmed in the higheſt degree his hopes of a happier life hereafter. He died at *Milton*, in this pariſh, the 7th day of *July*, 1776."
The following inſcription was written ſoon after his death by Mr. *Edward Clarke*, the very ingenious author of the "Letters concerning the *Spaniſh* Nation, 1763."

" Memoriæ Sacrum
JEREMIÆ MARKLANDI:
Qui, quanquam ſplendidiores eum
Et literæ et virtutes ornaverant,
Semper modeſtiſſimè ſe geſſit:
Omnes benignè, doctos urbanè,
Et, quod mirere magis,
Etiam indoctos ſine ſupercilio excepit.
In reſtituendis et explicandis
Græcis et Latinis Poetis,
Statio, Euripide, Horatio, Juvenale,
Et præcipuè Novi Fœderis libris,
Cautus, acutus, felix,
Et, ſi quando audacior,
Tamen non inconſultus:
In edendis Maximo Tyrio et Demoſthene
Cum Daviſio & Tayloro conjunctus
Utriſque et auxilio et ornamento fuit.
Sequantur alii Famam,
Aucupentur Divitias,
Hic illa oculis irretortis contemplatus
Poſt terga conſtanter rejecit.
A cœtu tandem et communione omnium
Per hos triginta annos proximè elapſos
In ſolitudinem ſe recepit,
Studiis excolendis et pauperibus ſublevandis
Unicè intentus.
Memoriæ viri ſibi amiciſſimi,
Et præceptoris et parentis loco,
Viri candore, humanitate, modeſtiâ, doctrinâ,
Religione demum ornatiſſimi,
Dat, Dicat, Dedicat,
Olim Diſcipulus.
Obiit prope *Dorking*, in comitatu *Surriæ*,
Julii 7°, 1776,
Annum agens octogeſimum tertium."

* Mr. WILLIAM CLARKE was born at *Haghmon Abbey* in *Shropſhire*, 1696; educated under Mr. *Lloyd* at *Shrewſbury-ſchool*; elected fellow † of *St. John's*, *Jan.* 22, 1716-17. He was chaplain to Dr. *Adam Ottley*, Biſhop of *St. David's*; who died in 1723. The rectory of *Buxted*, *Suſſex*, was given to him by Abp. *Wake* in 1724. He was afterwards domeſtic chaplain to *Thomas Holles* Duke of *Newcaſtle*; reſidentiary and chancellor of the church of *Chicheſter* in *June* 1770; and in *Auguſt* vicar of *Amport*, which he did not long enjoy, dying *Oct.* 21, 1771. He married *Anne*, daughter of the celebrated Dr. *Wotton*, by whom (beſides ſome children who died young) he had a ſon (*Edward* mentioned above, to whom he reſigned *Buxted* in the year 1768) and a daughter. He wrote a learned Preface to Dr. *Wotton's* Collection of the *Welſh* Laws. But his principal printed work is "The Connexion of the *Roman*, *Saxon* and *Engliſh* Coins," which will be

† "This election of Fellows was in conſequence of a removal of ſeveral Nonjuring Fellows, in "virtue of an act of parliament. The ordinary election of Fellows is always in *Lent*." Dr. TAYLOR, MS.—*Leonard Chappelow*, *Whitley Heald*, *Edward Wilmot*, *Henry Fetherſtonbaugh*, and three other gentlemen, were elected at the ſame time. The Seniors were, Mr. *Rowtell*, Mr. *Foulkes*, Dr. *Edmondſon*, Mr. *Cheſter*, and Mr. *Hall*. BAKER's MSS.

parti-

ſympathetically lamented their loſs. Many of their letters are ſtill extant; a treaſure of polite literature and ſound criticiſm, as will ſufficiently appear from the extracts exhibited in theſe memoirs.

Two letters of Mr. *Vere Foſter*, a Fellow of *St. John's**, one of them to Mr. *James Bonwicke*, the other to Mr. *Bowyer*, may here not improperly be referred to; they are both printed in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1779, p. 250.

The beſt apology for inſerting the following letter is, that it would be an injury to the world to ſuppreſs the ſentiments

particularly noticed under the year 1767. He left behind him a conſiderable number of MSS. particularly ſome volumes of excellent Sermons, which the world may at ſome time expect from his ſon, who wrote the following epitaph:

" Memoriæ Sacrum
WILHELMI CLARKE, A. M.
Cancellarii et Canonici Eccleſiæ Ciceſtrenſis:
Quem Pietate, Literis, Moribus urbanis,
Humanitate et Modeſtia ornatum
Concives et Familiares ſui
Uno ore ubique confeſſi ſunt;
Et ſi ipſi filiiſſent,
Teſtarentur ipſius Scripta:
In communi Vitâ comis, lætus, utilis,
Facile omnes perferre ac pati promptus,
Ingenui Pudoris, magni et liberalis Animi:
In Eccleſiâ ſuadens, facundus Concionator,
Ut non ſolum in Aures fidelium,
Sed etiam in Animos
Veridica ſtillaret Oratio:
Precibus offerendis fervidus et profluens,
Ut, tanquam ſanctior Flamma,
In Cœlos aſcendere viderentur:
In Parochiâ Paſtor vigil, Laborum plenus,
Indoctis Magiſter, Ægris Solamen,
Abjectis Spes, Pauperibus Crumena:
Tamen Eleemoſynas ſuas adeo occultè,
Adeo latè diſſeminavit,
Ut illas non niſi Dies ultima Judicii ultimi
Revelare potuerit.
Natus eſt anno 1696 in Comitatu Salopienſi
et Cœnobio de *Haghmon:*
Primis Literis imbutus in Salopiæ Scholâ;
Collegii Sti. Johannis, Cantabrigiæ, Socius:
Primo *Adamæ Ottley*, Menevenſi Epiſcopo,
Poſtea Duci Novo-Caſtrenſi, *Thomæ Holles*,
A Sacris Domeſticis:
Tandem ad Rectoriam de *Buxted* inter Regnos
A *Wilhelmo Wake*, Archiepiſcopo Cantuarienſi,
Propter ſua et egregia Soceri ſui
Wilhelmi Wottoni Merita,
Sine Ambitu collatus.
Obiit Ciceſtriæ, Oct. 21, A. D. 1771."

Sepulcrale Marmor,
Quo ſubjacet Ciceſtriæ,
Virente adhuc viridi Senectâ,
Mente ſolida et ſerenâ, ſic inſcripſit:
" Depoſitum
" Gulielmi Clarke, A. M.
" Canonici et Cancellarii
" Hujus Eccleſiæ:
" Qui obiit . . . . . .
" A. D. . . . . ætatis . . . .
" Uxorem Annam,
" Gulielmi Wottoni, S. T. P.
" Et Annæ Hammondi Filiam;
" Et Liberos duos
" Superſtites reliquit."

* *Vere Foſter*, Bachelor of Divinity, was the ſon of a Clergyman in *Glouceſterſhire*; choſen Fellow of *St. John's College*, *Cambridge*, *April* 4, 1720; became Vicar of *Barrow upon Soar*, in *Leiceſterſhire*, about 1732 (a College living); and died there about 1755.

of

of the amiable Divine who wrote it. The circumſtance which occaſioned it is ſufficiently explained by the letter:

"Good Mr. *Bowyer*, *Lewiſham, April* 28, 1722.

"I underſtand *Hugh Mattiſon*, the Bookſeller in *Lincoln's Inn Fields*, is under ſome trouble on account of "books ſtolen from you, and afterward bought by him. "I think myſelf in juſtice bound to acquaint you, that for "about ten years he hath been known (as my pariſhioner) "and dealt with by me all that time; and that I always "thought I had reaſon to believe him not only an exceeding careful and induſtrious, but a very honeſt poor man. "The particulars of this affair I am not perfectly informed "of, but I would fain hope he is not greatly to blame; or "if he be, that this danger will render him more cautious "for the future. And ſince his reputation is all his dependence, the kindneſs I have for him moves me to requeſt of you, that as little blemiſh may lye upon that, "and your proceedings againſt him may be managed with "as much tenderneſs as can conſiſt with juſtice and the "nature of the thing. I have not been already, nor ſhall "I be hereafter, wanting in either reproofs or good counſel, "as occaſion requires, and particularly in letting him know, "that by any indirect or unfair ways of ſeeking to leſſen "his wants, and make his family eaſy, he will not only "defeat all hopes of bettering his condition, but certainly "loſe the countenance and friendſhip of, Sir, your true "friend and faithful ſervant, GEORGE STANHOPE*."

In

* I find, ſince the account in p. 7, was printed, that Dean *Stanhope* † was once preacher of the *Tueſday's* lecture at *St. Lawrence Jewry*, where, on his reſignation in 1708, he

† His grandfather *George Stanhope*, D.D. was Chaplain to *James* I. and *Charles* I. had the chaunterſhip of *York*, where he was alſo a canon-reſidentiary, held a prebend, and was rector of *Wheldrake* in that county. He was, for his loyalty, "driven to doors with eleven children," and died in 1644. See *Walker's* Sufferings of the Clergy, Part II. p. 83.

was

In *June* 1722, Mr. *Bowyer* left college, and entered into the printing buſineſs with his father; who received that year another teſtimonial* of his abilities, in a preface to Mr. *Maittaire's* "Miſcellanea *Græcorum* aliquot Scriptorum "Carmina, cum Verſione *Latina* & Notis," 4to.—In 1722, they printed in conjunction the "Firma Burgi" of Mr. *Madox* †, fol. Dr. *Thirlby's*‡ edition of *Juſtin Martyr*, fol. and Mr.

was ſucceeded by Dr. *Moſs*. This lecture, though but moderately endowed as to profits had long been reputed a *poſt of honour*; having been poſſeſſed by a ſucceſſion of the moſt able and celebrated preachers, of whom Abp. *Tillotſon* was one; and having been uſually attended by a reſort of perſons of note and eminence, and particularly by numbers of the clergy, not only of the younger ſort, but by ſeveral of long ſtanding and eſtabliſhed characters. See Preface to Dean *Moſs's* Sermons.—To the reſt of Dr. *Stanhope's* publications may be added, "The Sieur de *Charron's* Three Books of Wiſdom, "written originally in *French*, with an Account of the Author, made *Engliſh* by *George* "*Stanhope*, 1697;" of which a third edition appeared in 1729, 3 vols. 8vo. In the *London Mag.* 1758, p. 163, is a curious correſpondence between Biſhop *Atterbury* and Dean *Stanhope*, on the increaſing neglect of Public Baptiſm.

* "Quoniam *Græcarum* præ cæteris editionum nitor impenſè mihi ſemper placuit, "me cepit illas aliquatenus imitandi deſiderium. Nactus itaque typographêum luculentum, necnon artificem tam probum quàm ſolertem, peridoneúmque (quod eſt in arte "typicâ maximi momenti) correctorem, lepidum Batrachomyomachiæ poemation edidi: "neque ſpes, quam de mei conaminis eventu conceperam, me fefellit, nec defecit amicorum gratia. Quamobrem primo non infeliciter experimento defunctum (nam menti "ſtimulos addit ſucceſſus) in ipſo quaſi limine laborum ceſſare puduit; et ultrà nihil, "quod incœptis erectum magìs quàm feſſum me teſtaretur, moliri."

† The learned Exchequer Antiquary and Hiſtoriographer Royal, who publiſhed Formulare *Anglicanum*, 1702, f.; the Hiſtory of the *Exchequer*, 1711, f. reprinted 1769, 2 vol. 4to. Firma Burgi, 1726, f.; Baronia *Anglicana*, 1741, f.; and left 40 volumes of Collections for a Hiſtory of the Feudal Law, now in the *Harleian* Library, to which they were preſented by his widow.

‡ *Styan Thirlby*, LL.D. ſon of Mr. *Thirlby*, vicar of *St. Margaret's* in *Leiceſter*; and born, it is ſuppoſed, about 1692. He publiſhed "An Anſwer † to Mr. *Whiſton's* "Seventeen Suſpicions concerning *Athanaſius*, in his Hiſtorical Preface, by *Styan* "*Thirlby*, A.B. of *Jeſus College*, 1712." In 1723, he was editor of *Juſtin Martyr* ‡, the Dedication to which has always been conſidered as a maſterly production, in ſtyle particularly.

† "Written by one very young, and, he may add, at ſuch broken hours as many neceſſary "avocations and a very unſettled ſtate of health would ſuffer him to beſtow upon them." *Preface.*—It appears by another tract in this controverſy that Mr. *Thirlby* was then "about 20 years old."

‡ "The learned Mr. *Thirlby*, fellow of *Jeſus* college, is publiſhing a new edition of *Juſtin Martyr's* two Apologies, and his Dialogue with *Trypho* the *Jew*. The *Greek* text will be printed exactly "according to *R. Stephen's* edition. The verſion is *Langus's*, corrected in innumerable places. On "the ſame page with the text and verſion are printed the notes and emendations of the Editor, with "ſelect notes of all the former editors, and of *Scaliger*, *Caſaubon*, *Salmaſius*, *Cappellus*, *Valeſius*, and "other learned men. The moſt ſuſpected places have been collated with the MS. from which *R. Stephen's* edition was taken, and the variations are inſerted in their proper places. At the end are "Biſhop *Pearſon's* notes from the margin of his book, and Dr. *Davies's* notes upon the firſt Apology; "both

Mr. *Jebb's* Bibliotheca Literaria*, 4to; and in the following year Mr. *R. Gale's*† "Regiſtrum Honoris de *Richmond*," Mr.

particularly. The late learned Dr. *Jortin*, who was one of his pupils, was very early in life recommended by him to tranſlate ſome of *Euſtathius's* notes for the uſe of *Pope's Homer*; (ſee a letter of Mr. *Fenton's* in the Additions to *Pope*, vol. II. p. 106.) He left College many years before his death, and reſided in *London*, firſt at Sir *Edward Walpole's*, and afterwards in private lodgings. He was fond of the common law, and ſtudied it; and after he came to *London*, had thoughts of being entered at one of the Inns of Court, and being called to the bar; but that ſcheme he afterwards dropped, and lived very retired, ſeeing only a few of his friends. Dr. *Thirlby* once had a deſign to publiſh *Shakſpeare*‡; and Dr. *Jortin* undertook to read over that Poet, with a view to mark the paſſages where he had either imitated *Greek* and *Latin* writers, or at leaſt had fallen into the ſame thoughts and expreſſions. Dr. *Thirlby* dropt his deſign; but left a *Shakſpeare*, with many marginal notes and corrections, which is at preſent in the poſſeſſion of Sir *Edward Walpole*, to whom he bequeathed all his books and papers. He was appointed a king's waiter‖ in the port of *London*, in *May*, 1741, a ſinecure place worth about 100*l. per annum*, which Sir *Edward Walpole* got for him. He died *Dec.* 19, 1753.

* Of this valuable work ten numbers only were publiſhed; in which are interſperſed the obſervations of *Maſſon*, *Waſſe*, and other eminent ſcholars of the time. The learned editor, who practiſed phyſic at *Stratford* by *Bow*, publiſhed in two folio volumes, 1725, "De Vita & Rebus geſtis *Mariæ Scotorum* Reginæ, *Franciæ* Dotariæ;" and "The "Hiſtory of the life and reign of *Mary* queen of *Scots* and dowager of *France*, extracted "from original records and writers of credit. *London*, 1725," 8vo.; an edition of *Ariſtides*, with notes, 1728, 2 vols. 4to.; and in 1733, an edition of *Bacon's* "Opus "Majus," folio, "neatly and accurately printed for *W. Bowyer* §." [See more, under 1733.]

† *Roger Gale*, Eſq. F. R. and A. S. the eldeſt ſon of that eminent antiquary and critic Dr. *Thomas Gale* Dean of *York*** and of *Barbara* his wife, was poſſeſſed of a conſi-

"both now firſt printed." Mr. BOWYER, *in Bibliotheca Literaria*, No. I. p. 47.—"I think ſomebody "has told me, that *Juſtin Martyr's* Apology has been lately publiſhed from Dr. *Aſton's* papers; "by whom I know not. If you know of ſuch a book, and it gives you no trouble to ſend it to me, I "ſhould be glad of it. His *Hierocles* ſhews, that *Needham* was not quite equal to that work: Has "this the ſame view with regard to *Thirlby?* That man was loſt to the republick of letters very ſur-"prizingly; he went off, and returned no more." *Mr. Clarke, Letter to Mr. B. March* 10, 1768.

‡ In the laſt edition of *Shakſpeare*, Dr. *Thirlby's* name occurs early in the liſt of commentators.

‖ The great Dr. *Clarke's* ſon enjoyed a ſimilar office.

§ Biog. Brit. *Baron*, note D.

** Born at *Scruton* 1636, admitted at *Trinity College Cambridge*, and elected Fellow there; A. B. 1658; A. M. 1662; B. and D. D. 1675; *Greek* Profeſſor at *Cambridge* 1666, which he reſigned 1672, on being choſen head maſter of *St. Paul's* School; prebendary of *St. Paul's* 1676, F. R. S. inſtalled Dean *Sept.* 16, 1697. He died at *York*, *April* 8, 1702, æt. 68. See his epitaph in the middle of the choir of *York Minſter*, Drake's Ebor. p. 514. He publiſhed, 1. Opuſcula Mythologica, *Greek* and *Latin*, *Cantab.* 1671, 8vo.; reprinted at *Amſterdam* 1688, 8vo. with great improvements. 2. Hiſtoriæ Poeticæ Antiquæ Scriptores, *Pariſ*, 1676, 8vo. 3. *Jamblichus* de Myſteriis, *Oxon.* 1678, f. 4. Pſalterium juxta exemplar *Alexandrinum*, *Greek* and *Latin*, *Oxon.* 1678. 5. *Herodotus*, *Greek* and *Latin*, *London*, 1679, f. 6. An edition of *Cicero's* works, reviſed by him, printed at *London* 1681, 1684, 2 vols. f. 7. Hiſtoriæ *Anglicæ* Scriptores, *Oxon.* 1687, f. 8. Hiſtoriæ *Britannicæ*, *Saxonicæ*, *Anglo-Danicæ* Scriptores V. *Oxon.* 1691, f. Theſe two laſt were a continuation of the Rerum *Anglicanarum* Scriptores, publiſhed by Mr. *Fulman* and Biſhop *Fell*, *Oxon.* 1684, f. He left in MS. *Origenis* Philocalia, variis manuſcriptis collata, emendata, & nova verſione donata; *Jamblichus* de vita *Pythagoræ*; and *Antonini* Itinerarium *Britanniæ*. His Sermons preached on public occaſions were publiſhed 1704, 8vo. after his death. His ſecond ſon *Charles*, rector of *Scruton*, died 1738, having married *Cordelia*, daughter of Mr. *Thomas Thwaits* of *Burrel*, who died 1721, leaving four ſons; the eldeſt, *Charles*, ſucceeded in the rectory. His name is ſubſcribed to a *Greek* copy of verſes in the "Epicedia *Cantabrigienſia*, "1691," as "Taxator Academiæ Sen. Coll. *Trin.*"

derable

Mr. *Joſeph Sparke's* edition of "Hiſtoriæ *Anglicanæ* Scriptores,"

derable eſtate at *Scruton*, *Yorkſhire*, now in the poſſeſſion of his grandſon *Roger Gale*, Eſq. He was for ſome time Commiſſioner of the Exciſe, afterwards one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for *North Allerton*, the firſt Vice Preſident of the Society of Antiquaries, and Treaſurer to the Royal Society. Though he was conſidered as one of the moſt learned men of his age, he only publiſhed the following books; *viz.* 1. His father's Commentary on *Antoninus's* Iter *Britanniarum*, *Lond.* 1709, 4to. 2. The Knowledge of Medals, by *F. Jobert*, tranſlated by him from the *French* without his name, *Lond.* 1715, 12mo. 3. Regiſtrum Honoris de *Richmond**, fol. *Lond.* 1722. His diſcourſe on the four *Roman* Ways in *Britain* is printed in the ſixth volume of *Leland's* Itinerary; his Remarks on a *Roman* Inſcription found at *Lancheſter*, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, No. 357, p. 823; and extracts of two of his letters to Mr. *Peter Collinſon*, F.R.S. concerning the vegetation of melon ſeeds 33 years old, and of a foſſil ſkeleton of a man, dated in 1743 and 1744, in vol. XLIII. p. 265. He died at *Scruton*, *June* 25, 1744; and left all his MSS. by will to *Trinity College*, *Cambridge*, of which he was once Fellow, and his coins to the public library at *Cambridge*. His correſpondence included all the eminent Antiquaries of his time; and Mr. *George Allan* of *Darlington* is poſſeſſed, by gift of his grandſon, of a large collection of letters to and from him, which, if printed, would make a valuable addition to antiquarian literature. He married *Henrietta* daughter of *Henry Roper*, of *Ealing*, eſq. who died 1720, by whom he had *Roger-Henry*, born 1740, who by *Catharine*, daughter of *Chriſtopher Crow*, of *Kipling*, eſq. left iſſue *Catharine*, born 1741; *Roger*, born 1743; and *Samuel*, born 175 .

Samuel, his younger brother, was born in the pariſh of *St. Faith*, near *St. Paul's*, *London*, *Dec.* 17, and baptized *Dec.* 20, 1682; *Samuel Pepys*†, Eſq. being one of his godfathers. He was educated at *St. Paul's* ſchool, and intended for the Univerſity; but his elder brother *Roger* being ſent to *Cambridge*, and Dr. *Gale*, his father, dying 1702, *Samuel* was provided for in the Cuſtom-houſe, *London*, and at the time of his death was one of the Land Surveyors there. He was one of the revivers of the Society of Antiquaries in 1717, and their firſt Treaſurer. On reſigning that office, 1739-40, he was preſented by them with a ſilver cup, value ten guineas, made by Mr. *Dingley*, and inſcribed

SAMUELI GALE, ARM.
OB QUAESTURAM
AMPLIUS XXI ANNOS
BENE ET FIDELITER GESTAM
SOCIETAS ANTIQUARIORUM
LONDINENSIS, L. D. D.

He was a man of great learning and uncommon abilities, and well verſed in the Antiquities of *England*, for which he left many valuable collections behind him; but printed nothing, except "A Hiſtory of *Wincheſter* Cathedral, *London*, 1715," begun by *Henry* earl of *Clarendon*, and continued to that year, with cuts; and his Eſſay on *Ulphus's* Horn at *York*, in the Archæologia, vol. I. N° 39. He died of a fever, ætat. 72, univerſally eſteemed, at his lodgings the *Chicken-Houſe* at *Hampſtead*, *Jan.* 10, 1754; and was buried *Jan.* 14, by Dr. *Stukeley*, in the new burying ground near the *Foundling Hoſpital* (belonging to *St. George's* pariſh, *Queen Square*, of which Dr. *Stukeley* was rector). His very valuable library, and fine collection of prints by *Hol-*

* Of this, ſee "*Britiſh* Topography," vol. II. p. 444.

† This gentleman gave his library, containing a number of ancient and modern political tracts, particularly thoſe relating to the Admiralty, of which he was Secretary, to *Magdalen College*, *Cambridge*.

lar,

" res*," Biſhop *Burnet's* " Hiſtory of his own Times†;" the " Caſtrations of the laſt edition of *Holinſhed's* Chronicle, both " in the *Scotch* and *Engliſh* parts; containing 44 ſheets, " printed with the old types and ligatures, and compared " literatim by the original;" Sir *Henry Spelman's Engliſh* Works‡; and an edition of *L'Eſtrange's Joſephus*; all in folio.

On the death of Mr. *Bonwicke* (*Oct.* 20, 1722), his grateful ſcholar had an opportunity of requiting in ſome meaſure the obligations he had received, by officiating for a time in the capacity of a ſchool-maſter, for the benefit of the family. When he had diſcharged this act of kindneſs, he applied diligently to the management of the printing office, in conjunction with his father. To prevent the neceſſary repetition of the elder and younger Mr. *Bowyer*, I ſhall from this period in general ſpeak of them as of one perſon; the principal attention to the mechanical part of the buſineſs devolving on the father, the correcting of the preſs to the ſon. In 1724 they printed Dr. *Mead's* " *Harveian* Oration" de-

lar, Callot, &c. were ſold by auction in 1754 by Mr. *Langford*. Mr. *Gale* dying a batchelor and inteſtate, adminiſtration of his effects was granted to his only ſiſter *Elizabeth*, who in 1739 became the ſecond wife of Dr. *Stukeley*, who outlived her. By that means all her brother's MSS. papers, &c. fell after her death into Dr. *Stukeley's* hands; ſince whoſe deceaſe Dr. *Ducarel* hath (by the generoſity of Mrs. *Fleming*, Dr. *Stukeley's* daughter by his firſt wife) been favoured with ſome few of Mr. *Samuel Gale's* MSS. which are now, 1779, in his poſſeſſion; among theſe are, Mr. *Gale's* Hiſtory of *York* Cathedral in folio, often mentioned by Mr. *Samuel Drake*; his Tour through many parts of *England* in 1705; his account of ſome antiquities at *Glaſtonbury*, and in the cathedrals of *Saliſbury*, *Wells*, and *Winton*, 1711; his account of *Sheperton*, *Cowey Stakes*, &c. 1748; Obſervations upon *Kingſbury* in *Middleſex*, 1751; Account of *Barden*, *Tunbridge Wells*, &c. with a liſt of the pictures at *Penſhurſt*; account of a journey into *Herfordſhire*, *Bucks*, and *Warwickſhire*, with a liſt of the fine portraits and pictures in Lady *Bowyer's* gallery at *Warwick Priory*, in a letter to Dr. *Stukeley*, 1720; alſo Mr. *Roger Gale's* Tour into *Scotland*, 1739; all in 4to.

* An early member of the Society of Antiquaries, and regiſter of *Peterborough*.

† Some curious extracts from the margin of Mr. *Bowyer's* copy of this book, formerly the Rev. *J. Blackbourn's*, may be ſeen in *Swift's* Works, 4to. vol. IX. part ii. p. 217.

‡ This edition, which was publiſhed by Biſhop *Gibſon*, contains the Author's Life; his *Engliſh* works as publiſhed by himſelf; and his poſthumous writings relating to the laws and antiquities of *England*. The original ſubſcription price was 1*l.* 4*s.* 3*d*; the large paper (of which only 50 were printed) 2*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

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livered 1723; with an appendix, by Mr. *Chiſhull**, under the title

* *Edmund Chiſhull*, ſon of *Paul Chiſhull* †, was born at *Eyworth* in *Bedfordſhire*; admitted ſcholar of *Corpus Chriſti College, Oxford*; took the degree of M. A. *Feb.* 27, 1693; became fellow of the college; and, having a grant of the Traveller's place from that ſociety, ſailed from *England Sept.* 12, 1698, and arrived on the 19th of *November* following at *Smyrna*, where he was chaplain to the *Engliſh* Factory till *Feb.* 10, 1701-2. He took the degree of B. D. *June* 16, 1705; was preſented *Sept.* 1, 1708, on the death of Mr. *James Barker*, to the vicarage of *Walthamſtow* in *Eſſex*; in 1711 was appointed chaplain to the queen; and in 1731 preſented to the rectory of *South Church* in *Eſſex*. He publiſhed, "*Gulielmo* Tertio terræ marique Principi invictiſſimo in *Gallos* pugna "navali nuperrime devictos, Carmen heroicum. *Oxon.* 1692," folio; "In obitum au- "guſtiſſimæ & deſideratiſſimæ Reginæ *Mariæ* Carmen Paſtorale." Muſ. *Angl.* vol. III. p. 234. "Inſcriptio *Sigea* antiquiſſima ΒΟΥΣΤΡΟΦΗΔΟΝ exarata. Commentario eam "Hiſtorico-Grammatico-Critico illuſtravit *Edmundus Chiſhull*, S. T. B. Regiæ Ma- "jeſtati à ſacris, 1721," folio; which was followed by "Notarum ad Inſcriptionem *Si-* "*gæam* Appendicula; additâ a *Sigeo* alterâ, *Antiochi Soteris* Inſcriptione," folio, 15 pages, *no date*. Both were incorporated in his "Antiquitates ‡ *Aſiaticæ* Chriſtianam Æram ante- "cedentes; ex primariis Monumentis *Græcis* deſcriptæ, *Latinè* verſæ, notiſque & com- "mentariis illuſtratæ. Accedit Monumentum *Latinum Ancyranum* ‖. Per *Edmundum* "*Chiſhull*, S. T. B. *Londini*, Typis *Guil. Bowyer* 1728 **, folio;" being a collection of inſcriptions made by Conſul *Sherard*, Dr. *Picenini*, and Dr. *Liſle* (afterwards archdeacon of *Canterbury*, warden of *Wadham College*, and biſhop of *St. Aſaph*) in their travels 1705 and 1709, and depoſited in Lord *Oxford's* library ††, where it remains in the *Britiſh*

† Bible clerk of *Queen's College, Cambridge*, where *Wood* ſuppoſes him to have taken the degree of B. A. He was admitted M. A. at *Pembroke College, Oxford, June* 18, 1634.

‡ Propoſals for this book were publiſhed in 1724. Mr. *Bowyer's* copy of it (which was rendered more valuable by his MS. notes) was preſented after his death (agreeably to his directions when living) to the Right Hon. *Edwin* Lord *Sandys*.—A letter to Mr. *Waſſe* (concerning a paſſage in the *Sigæan* Inſcription, &c.) by Mr. *Barker* is printed in the *Bibliotheca Literaria*, N° X.

‖ "Sequitur erudita & ſingularis Commentatio ad *Marmor Boſporanum Jovi Urio ſacrum*. Eam "utique debes ingenio & humanitati *Ariſtarchi Cantabrigienſis*, quo nemo alius hac ætate ſanctior, "nemo literis divinis humaniſque exercitatior, aut ab omni laude felicior." Pref. to Comment. in *Leg. Decemvir.* Of Mr. *Chiſhull*, whom he ſtyles "vir celeberrimus ingenii acumine & literarum "peritia, quibus excellebat maxime," Dr. *Taylor* ſpeaks in the higheſt terms.—"Is this *Ariſtarchus* "*ſummè eruditus Cantab.* in Mr. *Chiſhull's* ſupplemental half-ſheet, Dr. *Gooch*? If it be, every reader "will transfer the compliment to Dr. *Bentley*." *Mr. Clarke to Mr. B. Aug.* 14, 1729."—"The re- "ſtoring and ſettling to a tittle the inſcription to *Jupiter Ourios*, as printed in *Chiſhull's* cancelled "page, and by Dr. *Taylor*, was by Dr. *Aſhton* of *Jeſus*. *Chiſhull* never ſubmitted completely. Dr. "*Taylor* by no means ſpeaks highly of *Chiſhull* on this occaſion. The wonder is, how *Wheler* and "*Spon* could vary ſo much in copying ſo few, ſo large and ſo plain letters; eſpecially as it is not "probable that it was placed out of diſtinct ſight." *T. F.*

** The firſt part contains (beſides the title and five introductory leaves) 208 pages;—and a ſup- plement, eight pages, including a correct edition § of his Conjectanea de nummo CKΩIII inſcripto," and the "Iter *Aſiæ* Poeticum," addreſſed to the Rev. *John Horn*. Another leaf was added in 1731, with a head of *Homer* (of which only 50 copies were printed); and a ſecond leaf, on the inſcription of *Jupiter Ourios*, dated "*Sept.* 29, 1731." The ſtone was then come into Dr. *Mead's* poſſeſſion, and there is an exact engraving of it, a little larger than Dr. *Taylor's*. He ſubmits, but without paying the leaſt compliment, or even mentioning Dr. *Aſhton*. Towards the printing of this book, Dr. *Mead* paid fifty-one guineas; Dr. *William Sherard* twenty guineas; and Dr. *Liſle* five guineas.

†† Prefixed to this curious MS. is the following letter, dated *Magdalen College, Oxford, Dec.* 16, 1776: "The incloſed paper contains ſome information which will be of uſe to any perſon who may "have occaſion to conſult the Earl of *Oxford's* copy of *Chiſhull's* Inſcriptions, now in *The Britiſh* "*Muſeum*, Catalogue N° 7509; to which I have often referred in my collection publiſhed not long "ſince. Inſcriptiones Antiquæ, pleræque nondum editæ, in *Aſia Minori* & *Græcia*, præſertim *Athe-* "*nis*, collectæ. *Oxon.* 1774." My requeſt is, that you will inſert it in the beginning or at the end of that MS. R. CHANDLER."

"Extract from an account of Mr. *Chiſhull's* papers, drawn up by Profeſſor *Ward*, and now in the poſſeſſion of *John Loveday*, Eſq; of *Caverſham* near *Reading*.

"The Earl of *Oxford's* copy.—This book contains 84 pages of inſcriptions.—All the inſcriptions from p. 1, to the end of p. 71, are found in book I. II. III. of Mr. *Chiſhull*.—Moſt of the inſcriptions

§ Firſt publiſhed under the title of "Diſſertatio de nummo CKΩIII inſcripto Diſſertatio."

title of "Diſſertatio de Nummis quibuſdam a *Smyrnæis* in "Medicorum

Muſeum, *Harl.* MSS. 7500. It was publiſhed by ſubſcription for one guinea (royal paper at two guineas); and a larger volume, under the title of "Antiquitates *Aſiaticæ*. Pars "altera diverſa, diverſarum urbium inſcripta marmora complectens," was intended to have been publiſhed by him for another guinea; and 12 pages were printed: but the author's death put a ſtop to the progreſs of the volume; and it does not appear what became of his MSS. Mr. *Chiſhull* was author of "A Charge of Hereſy maintained againſt Mr. *Dodwell's* "late Epiſtolary Diſcourſe concerning the Mortality of the Soul, by way of addreſs to the "Clergy of the Church of *England*; laying open his oppoſition to the received creeds, and "his falſification of all ſacred and profane Antiquity *. *London*, 1706," 8vo; and publiſhed ten ſingle Sermons †. And in 1747 the learned Dr. *Mead* publiſhed his "Travels in *Tur*-"*key*, and back to *England*; *London*, printed by *W. Bowyer*," folio. He was, jointly with *Francis Heywood*, jun. Eſq; of *Oxford*, executor to the laſt will of Dr. *Turner*, who died *April* 29, 1714; and wrote the *Latin* Inſcription on "A Monument ſacred to the Church "of *England*, and to the Memory of Dr. *Thomas Turner*, Preſident of *Corpus Chriſti* "*College* in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, erected in the Church of *Stowe*, in the County of "*Northampton*, on occaſion of the manor and eſtate of *Stowe* being purchaſed by the "executors of that pious public benefactor, together with other lands, to be ſettled, as "his will directs, on the Governors of the charity for relief of poor widows and children "of Clergymen, in the year of our Lord 1716; the whole eſtate at *Stowe*, and that

from p. 72, to the end, are found in Book IV. of Mr. *Chiſhull*; ſome in book I. II. III; and ſome in none of Mr. *Chiſhull's* books; *viz.* Not found: *Smyrna*, p. 72, N° 2; p. 74, N° 5; p. 75, No. 10; p. 76, N° 2; p. 77, N° 7. . . . . *biſar*, p. 78, 79, 80, N° 12.—Some inſcriptions in B. I. II. III. IV. of Mr. *Chiſhull* are not found in this.—In B. I. II. III. IV. of Mr. *Chiſhull*, I have referred to the page in this book, where each inſcription is found, for the greater eaſe in collecting them.—Some few inſcriptions in this book are twice written in different places; the reading of ſeveral varies from that in Mr. *Chiſhull's* books; ſome of the inſcriptions are longer than they are in thoſe books; and the diviſion of the inſcriptions ſometimes differs.—The diſpoſition of the inſcriptions under the ſeveral places where they were found ſeems not always ſo regular as in Mr. *Chiſhull's* books.—I have put a ſmall croſs in the margin of the pages, againſt the beginning of each inſcription, which I found in Mr. *Chiſhull's* books; ſo that when there is no croſs, ſuch inſcription was not found.

"The places of the inſcriptions are not mentioned in the Earl of *Oxford's* copy; but by Mr. *Chiſhull's* books are found to be in the following order:

Aphrodiſias, now *Geyra*, 1. 29. 81. 84.
Teos, now *Bodrun*, 30. 45.
Tralles, now *Guzal-biſar*, 45, 46.
Arab-biſar, 46, 47.
Stratonicea, now *Eſki-biſar*, 47. 54.
Milaſa, now *Melaſſo*, 58.
Iaſſus, now *Aſſinkalaſſi*, 58.
Branchidæ, now *Ieran*, 59. 63.
Miletus, now *Balat* or *Paliſſia*, 63, 64.
Tyria, 64.
Metropolis, now *Cizil-biſar*, 64.
Hierapolis, 65, 66, and 83.
Thyatira, now *Ak-biſar*, 66, 67.
Kirk-agatch, 67.
Philadelphia, 68, 69, and 78 and 83.
Sardes, 70, 71, and 81.
Smyrna, 71. 78.
Iſſelacekoi, 75.
Durgutbli, 78.
Epheſus, 78, 79.
Angora, 78.
Neapolis, *Scala Nova* or *Cuſadaſi*, 78.
Derrikioi, 80, 81.
Pergamus, 83.

* For the hiſtory of this controverſy, ſee the Biographia *Britannica*, article *Dodwell*.

† 1. A Sermon on Pſalm cvii. 23, 24. before the *Levant* Company, 1698, 4to.—2. "The great "danger and miſtake of all new uninſpired Prophecies relating to the end of the world. Being a "Sermon preached on *November* 23d, 1707, at *Serjeants-Inn-Chapel*, in *Chancery-Lane*. With an "Appendix of hiſtorical collections applicable to all ſuch Prophecies as are condemned in this diſ-"courſe, and to thoſe which are now venting in the World, 1708," 4to.—3. "The Orthodoxy of "an *Engliſh* Clergyman conſidered, as to four heads, *viz.* The received Creeds; The Thirty-nine "Articles; The Supremacy of the Crown; The Eſtabliſhed Liturgy of the Church. Being a Ser-"mon preached in the Chapel of *Rumford*, at the Viſitation there held on the 4th of *May*, 1711, by "the Rev. Dr. *Alſton*, Archdeacon of *Eſſex*." 4to.—4. "Modeſty and Moderation, or the true rela-"tive duty of the tolerated and eſtabliſhed parties in any ſociety of men; being a Sermon preached "at the Aſſizes at *Hertford*, on *March* the 3d, 1711-12," 8vo. 1712.—5. "The Duty of good ſub-"jects in relation to public peace. Being a Sermon preached at the Aſſizes at *Hertford*, on *Auguſt* "11, 1712. Publiſhed at the requeſt of Mr. High Sheriff and the Grand Jury." 8vo.—6. "Againſt "Duelling. A Sermon preached before the Queen in the Royal Chapel at *Windſor Caſtle* on *No-*"*vember* the 2:d, 1712. Publiſhed by her Majeſty's ſpecial command, 1712," 8vo.—7. "The "excellency of a proper charitable relief, a Sermon preached before the Sons of the Clergy, 1714," 4to.—8. "The Subject minded of his Duty. *Tit.* iii. 1. 1716," 8vo.—9. and 10. Two Aſſize Ser-mons in 1718, 8vo.

"at

"Medicorum honorem percuſſis *;" a work which occaſioned a controverſy † of a very intereſting nature to the profeſſors of

" at *Weſt Wratting* in the county of *Cambridge*, amounting to ſomewhat more than " one thouſand pounds a year." A plate of this monument, executed in marble by *T. Stayner*, is engraved by *J. Sturt*. Mr. *Chiſhull* died at *Walthamſtowe*, *May* 18, 1733. Mr. *Clarke*, in a letter to Mr. *Bowyer*, *July* 14 that year, ſays, " I was very " ſorry for Mr. *Chiſhull's* death as a public loſs. Who would be ſolicitous about a cha- " racter in the papers, when you may have as fine a one as is poſſible for five ſhillings? " Your public prints are in that reſpect like your old marbles, the great uſe of them " was to preſerve the names of little men; characters below hiſtory muſt look out for " other ſupports. I hope Mr. *Chiſhull's* papers will fall into ſome proper hand, that " his deſign and the few thoughts he has left might not be intirely loſt."

* Both were reprinted 1725, 8vo. ex officina *Bouteſtaniana*.

† The ſubject of this controverſy was, whether the phyſicians of antient *Rome* were not in general vile and deſpicable ſlaves, or whether there were not ſome among them at leaſt who enjoyed the privileges of a free condition, and the honour due to their ſervices. The following learned treatiſes take their riſe from Dr. *Mead's* Oration: 1. " *Middletoni* Diſſertatio de ſtatu Medicorum apud veteres *Romanos*, 1726;" tranſlated " and publiſhed in 8vo. 1734. 2. " Notæ breves in eam per *P. W.* M. D. 1726." 3. " Ad *Middletoni* Diſſertationem Reſponſio *J. W.* ‖ 1727." 4. " In Diſſertationem " Animadverſio brevis, 1727." 5. " *Middletoni* Diſſertationis ſuæ Defenſio, 1727." 6. " Defenſio ſupradicta examinata §," 1728. 7. " Eſſay on the ſtate and condition of " phyſicians among the ancients, occaſioned by a late diſſertation of Dr. *Middleton*. " By *Charles La Motte*, A. M. chaplain to the duke of *Montague*, and F. A. S. 1728," 8vo. 8. " *Shacheri* Diſſertatio de Honoribus Medicorum apud veteres. Lipſiæ, 1732," 4to. 9. " *Schlægeri* Hiſtoria litis de Medicorum conditione. *Helmſtad.* 1740." 4to. 10. " Diſſertationis de ſervili Medicorum conditione Appendix, ſeu Defenſionis Pars Se- " cunda. Cui accedit ad Dominum *La Motte* Epiſtola Apologetica, *Anglicè* conſcripta, " Auctore *Conyers Middleton*, S. T. P. Protobibliothecario Academiæ *Cantabrigienſis*, " 1761 ‡."

‖ *John Ward*, Profeſſor of Rhetoric at *Greſham College*; of whom ſee under the year 1766.

§ Some aſcribe this to Dr. *Letherland*, others to profeſſor *Ward*; the latter, from the printer and type, ſeems moſt probable; and is confirmed by this quotation from Dr. *Maty*: " Dr. *Mead's* cauſe was " defended by the learned *Ward*, whoſe anſwer to *Middleton's* reply ſeems to have diſarmed this re- " doubted enemy of the phyſicians. There is reaſon however to believe the Doctor would either have " qualified or confirmed his theſis, had he been able to finiſh a *Latin* work which was to have been " entitled *Medicina vetus collectitia, ex auctoribus antiquis non Medicis*, for he had a greatneſs of " mind that would not ſuffer him knowingly to perſiſt in his errors." *Life of Mead*, p. 39.—" Not- " withſtanding the heat with which this controverſy was managed, Dr. *Middleton* every where expreſſes " the greateſt regard for Dr. *Mead*; and many years after, when he had occaſion to mention his name " in his book of the *Greek* and *Egyptian* Antiquities, on account of an ancient piece of painting in " the Doctor's poſſeſſion, he draws his character in ſuch expreſſions, as I cannot forbear tranſcribing. " *Meadius* noſter, artis Medicæ decus, qui vitæ revera nobilis, vel principibus in republica viris, " exemplum præbet, pro eo, quo omnibus fere præſtat, artium veterum amore, alias poſtea quaſdam " (imagines) et ſplendidiores, opinor, Roma quoque deportandas curavit."

‡ The learned reader cannot but be gratified with the following Advertſement, prefixed by its editor Dr. *Heberden* to this curious little treatiſe: " Triginta & quinque anni jam elapſi ſunt, ex quo *Middletonus* " impugnavit *Meadi* ſententiam de conditione medicorum *Romæ* degentium. Inter viros doctos, qui " a *Meadi* partibus ſteterunt, fuit *Wardus* profeſſor rhetorices *Greſhamenſis*, qui uno & altero ſcripto " auctori noſtro reſpondit. Contra primum horum ſe tueri cœperat *Middletonus* editâ defenſionis parte " primâ, quæ in omnium manibus eſt. Partem ſecundam jamjam vulgaturus erat, cum ad villam " *Harleii* Comitis *Oxonienſis* prope *Cantabrigiam*, in quâ tum forte aderat *Middletonus*, *Meadus* etiam

" arceſſitus

of this useful science, and to the learned world in general *.

I am

* The acknowledgements of Dr. *Mead* to Mr. *Chishull* are thus elegantly expressed in a preface introducing the Dissertation: " Cum inter multos ac varios " honores, quos medicis olim tributos fuisse in Oratione mea‖ ostendi, singularis cujus- " dam, quem a *Smyrnaeis* acceperunt, ut nomina illorum in nummis ponerentur, men- " tionem fecerim; quo res ista magis foret perspicua, nummos aliquot ejusmodi e mul- " tis aliis, quos apud me conservo, aere incisos, cum singulorum explicatione hic adji- " cere volui. Ex medicorum enim nominibus, tantis laudibus apud veteres celebratis; " deorumque salutarium imaginibus, symbolis artis suae instructis, quae in his nummis " conspiciuntur; *Smyrnaeos*, quo medicae artis professorum famae ac dignitati consu- " lerent, eos percussisse, omnes, opinor, aequi rerum aestimatores mecum agnoscent. " Fatendum est sane magistratuum nomina tam in *Smyrnaeorum*, quam in aliarum " *Graeciae* civitatum nummis haud paucis comparere; unde viri eruditi, & rei numma- " riae scientissimi, si qui forte id genus nummi, de quibus hic agimus, in manus eorum " devenerint, magistratibus statim adscribentes, inter alios ejusdem (ut ipsi censuerunt) " classis in scriniis hactenus collocarunt. Attamen si rem paulo accuratius intueamur, " nummos, in quibus magistratuum nomina leguntur, alia numina, aut aliis saltem in- " signibus, cum re medica nihil commune habentibus, ornata exhibere percipiemus. " Primus autem, quod sciam, *Seguinus* nummi alicujus *Smyrnaei* ectypum protulit, " cui nulla omnino cum nostris similitudo esse videatur. Is quidem inter alios *Smyr-* " *naeorum* nummos unum edidit, in cujus altera parte caput *Hygiae* nostrae persimile " adspicitur, quod ipse tamen *Apollinis* esse statuit; in altera imago sedens, sed velata, " & brachiis transversis, nec reliqua adsunt symbola; ni forsan in lineamentorum ductu, " quae temporis injuria evanida fuissent & confusa, sculptor hallucinatus fuisse existi- " metur. Imaginem autem *prytanis*, hoc est summi apud *Smyrnaeos* magistratus, *se-* " *dentis* esse autumat †. Neque ab illustrissimo *Spanhemio*, neque a *Vaillant*, in iis " quae ad opera illius scripserunt, hic diversum aliquid affertur; unde eos nihil certius " habuisse, quod de nummo isto proponerent, manifesto constat. Alter quoque num- " mus ab eodem *Seguino* adducitur, qui hinc *Matris Deorum Sipylenae*, quae *Smyr-* " *nae* colebatur, caput; illinc stantis *Isidis* simulacrum repraesentat ‡: de quo in

" arcessitus esset, ut inviseret comitis filiam ægrotantem. *Harleius*, hâc oblatâ occasione, ut erat utri- " que eorum amicissimus, facile eos redegit in gratiam. Quapropter *Middletonus* unicum, quod ha- " buit, defensionis exemplar in nobilis hospitis sui manus ultro tradidit, pluris faciens *Meadi* amici- " tiam, quam famam, quæ ex hujusmodi victoria, vel saltem ex ingenio sperari poterat. *Harleiani* " codices MSS. postea in Museum *Britannicum* devenerunt, et una cum his hoc ipsum defensionis ex- " emplar auctoris manu magna ex parte descriptum. Quod proinde ex legibus Musei omnibus ade- " untibus patet, & quodammodo publici juris factum est; neque sane, si penes privatum esset, ulla " subest causa diutius premendi hoc opusculum, *Middletono*, & *Meado*, et *Wardo* jam fato functis, et " consopitâ omni illa animorum contentione, quâ hæc quæstio fuerat agitata. Quamobrem visum est " id prælo committere, ut et commodius, et a pluribus evolvi possit. Qui antiquitatis studio tenentur " non inviti legent quod reliquum erat ad hanc disputationem penitus absolvendam; nonnullos forsan, " de quæstione ipsa unice securos, sola stili jucunditas satis delectabit. Epistola *Anglica*, quæ post " mortem auctoris inter chartas ejus reperta fuit, propterea subjungitur, quia in eodem versatur argu- " mento. Vale."

‖ " The system which the learned *Chishull*, and after him Dr. *Mead*, grounded upon some medals " found at *Smyrna*, about a college of physicians settled in that city from the most ancient times, and " distinguished by the privilege of celebrating annual games in honour of *Æsculapius*, and of *Hygeia* " the goddess of health, was at least very ingenious; but whether Mr. *Wise* has shewn it to be only " ingenious, and has more happily accounted for these medals, by referring them to *Homer*, whom he " thinks a *Smyrnæan*, must be left to the decision of the learned. See his *Nummorum antiquorum* " *scriniis Bodleianis reconditorum Catalogus*, p. 145, &c." *Maty*, Life of *Mead*, p. 37.

† Seguin. Select. Numm. Ant. p. 33. ‡ Seguinus, p. 32.

I am indebted to the induſtry of Mr. *Bowyer* for copies of two letters from Mr. *Chiſhull* to Dr. *Mead*, in relation to ſome medals ſtruck at *Smyrna* in honour of Phyſicians, which are more fully illuſtrated in his Diſſertation ſubjoined to the Doctor's oration. They were copied from a rough draught of Mr. *Chiſhull's* own hand; and the firſt of them ſeems to be deſigned to furniſh Dr. *Mead*, at his own requeſt, with ſome proofs of the honour paid to Phyſicians by the ancient *Grecians*:

I.

"Honoured Sir, [Copy without date.]

"It is with the greateſt pleaſure that I find myſelf ho-
"noured with any command of yours; and I ſhall be truly
"glad if any thing noted under the following heads may
"fall in with your deſign.

"Notis ad Diſſertationem plura dicendi locus dabitur *. Vir igitur reverendus, *Ed-*
"*mundus Chiſhull*, S. T. B. cujus eximia antiquitatis, omniſque adeo elegantioris doc-
"trinae cognitio ex egregiis illius, tum *in nummum* CKΩΠΙ *inſcriptum*, tum etiam in
"*Sigaeam inſcriptionem Commentariis*, orbi erudito diu jam innotuit, hos nummos pri-
"mus feliciter explicavit, & quaſi poſtlimimio recuperatos medicis reſtituit. *Smyrnae*
"enim largior eorum provenit meſſis, poſtquam terra circa *Aeſculapii* templum coepta
"eſt dimoveri. Qua occaſione etiam erutum fuit, & luci redditum, caput marmoreum,
"in quo inſcribitur, MAPKOC MOΔIOC IATPOC MEΘΟΔΙΚΟC; item nummus *Ariſtotelis*
"nomen exhibens; ut etiam *Hermogenis* medici, qui ſeptuaginta ſeptem volumina edi-
"derat, inſcriptio. Dum *Smyrnae* itaque commoratus eſt, plures hujuſmodi nummos
"comparavit; quos attentiori cura expendens, ex nominibus & figuris inter ſe collatis
"ad rem medicam pertinere cito deprehendit. Cum in patriam autem reverſus fuit,
"ſermone de medicinae antiquitatibus forte inter nos incepto, pro ea neceſſitudine,
"quae diu mihi cum eo fuerat, mentem ſuam de his nummis mihi ſtatim aperuit; nec
"id tantum, ſed & nummos ipſos, una cum quibuſdam in eos obſervationibus, ſe dono
"mihi promiſit miſſurum; quod & haud ita pridem amiciſſime praeſtitit. Illius igitur
"beneficio nova haec ad rei nummariae ſcientiam acceſſio prorſus debetur. Cujus etiam
"de republica literaria optime merendi ſtudio & induſtria, ſi vivat modo & valeat, mag-
"num *Graecarum antiquitatum* †, *aliorumque veteris aevi monumentorum Corpus*, non-
"dum publici juris factum; doctiſſimis etiam Commentariis, tantoque theſauro digni,
"locupletatum, antiquitatis ſtudioſis expectare licebit. Vale."

* Vid. Diſſert. p. 45, note *o*.

† This appeared in 1728, under the title of "Antiquitates *Aſiaticæ*," &c. See p. 35.

"I.

" I. The chief honours and rewards given to ſome emi-
" nent *Greek* Phyſicians are at once noted by *Pliny*, l. vii. c. 37.

" II. Thoſe beſtowed on *Hippocrates* may more particu-
" larly be noted in the Δόγμα Ἀθηναίων among his Epiſtles,
" and his life from *Serranus*; and the hiſtory as to that
" matter is the ſame whether thoſe pieces be genuine or not.

" III. Beſides theſe, *Eraſiſtratus* was in great honour in
" the court of *Seleucus* and *Antiochus Soter*, upon his diſ-
" covering the diſtemper of the latter; which ſee in *Plu-*
" *tarch*, Life of *Demetrius*, and *Appian* in *Syriacis*. The
" reward of a hundred talents mentioned by *Pliny*, l. xxvi.
" c. 1. was for curing the ſame *Antiochus* of another dan-
" gerous illneſs. The ſcarcity of inſtances of this ſort has
" been owing to this, that Phyſic was not anciently pro-
" feſſed as now-a-days in the nature of a liberal ſcience,
" but was always joined with Pharmacy and Chirurgery,
" and ſo practiſed in great meaſure by illiterate perſons.

" IV. From hence a ready anſwer may be given to thoſe
" ſevere ſatires of *Cato* and *Pliny* againſt *Medici* and *Medicina*,
" l. xxvi. c. 1. as alſo from the virtuous and pious princi-
" ples of the oath of *Hippocrates*, particularly the obligation
" to teach ἄνευ μισθοῦ, and ἁγνῶς καὶ ὁσίως διατηρῆσαι βίον, κ. τ. λ.

" V. The ſame calumny may be anſwered from the
" contrary character of *Pliny*, l. xxv. c. 2.—*Pythagoras* and
" *Ariſtotle* both much addicted to this noble ſtudy. The
" former was the firſt that wrote of the virtue of herbs,
" *Plin.* xxv. 2. He kept it a ſecret, as he did his other
" attainments. But the latter, ſays *Ælian*, l. v. c. 9. *Athen.*
" l. viii. c. 13. φαρμακοπώλης ἀνεφάνη, was a profeſſed apothe-
" cary. If he condeſcended to a ſhop according to the
" cuſtom of thoſe times, he yet ſhewed himſelf above it

" by

" by his work, entitled Ἰατρικὰ, beſides what he wrote con-
" cerning Plants and Anatomy.

" VI. It was this character that firſt endeared *Ariſtotle*
" ſo much to *Alexander the Great*, whom, upon his firſt
" coming to him, he cured of a great illneſs; and becauſe
" he enjoined him to uſe much ambulation for the con-
" firming of his cure, this by ſome has been taken to be the
" reaſon of *Ariſtotle's* being ſurnamed the *Peripatetic*. *Laertius*.

" VII. *Alexander* himſelf learned of *Ariſtotle* to ſtudy
" and even to practiſe Phyſic (*Plut.* in vit. *Alex.* c. 13.
" p. m. 668.) δοκεῖ δέ μοι καὶ τὸ φιλιατρεῖν Ἀλεξάνδρῳ παροξύψασθαι μᾶλ-
" λον ἑτέρων Ἀριστοτέλης· ἐ γὰρ μόνον τὴν θεωρίαν ἠγάπησεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ νοσοῦσιν
" ἐβοήθει τοῖς φίλοις, καὶ συνέταττε θεραπείας τινὰς καὶ διαίτας.

" VIII. The hiſtorian has well expreſſed it μᾶλλον ἑτέρων:
" for it was uſual with *Alexander* to beſtow the greateſt
" marks of eſteem and honour on other Phyſicians: Wit-
" neſs the ſtory of his cure by *Philip* of *Acarnania*, and the
" ſignal honour paid to that Phyſician, as by the King him-
" ſelf, ſo by his whole army. *Alexander* ſhewed him,
" ſays *Arrian*, (l. ii. c. 4.) ὅτι πιστός ἐστιν ἀνδρὶ φίλος· and the
" whole army, ſays *Curtius*, l. iii. c. 6. *grates habebant*
" *tanquam præſenti Deo.*

" IX. *Herophilus* and *Eraſiſtratus*, l. xxix. c. 1. were thoſe
" who firſt made learning neceſſary to Phyſic; which being
" a thing of great expence and pains, *Pliny* tells us, the
" ſchool of *Herophilus* did not long ſubſiſt. *Deſerta deinde*
" *et hæc ſecta, quoniam neceſſe erat in ea ſcire literas.* Of
" his ſchool, ſee *Plin.* l. xxvi. c. 2.

" X. But we learn from *Strabo*, at the end of Book xii.
" that the ſchool both of the one and the other flouriſhed
" till about his time in *Aſia*, the one near *Laodicea*, and the

" other at *Smyrna*. He there names as maſters of theſe, " *Zeuxes*, *Alexander*, and *Hiceſius*. And *Athenæus* often " mentions the ſame Ἱκέσιος as an author, and l. ii. c. 18. " Μειόδωρος Ἐρασιστρατείας Ἱκεσίᾳ φιλος. *Pliny*, *Hiceſio non parvæ* " *authoritatis medico*. The faces and characters of all theſe " we have ſtill preſerved in coins at *Smyrna*, with many " others brought by Mr. *Sherard*, and now repoſited in the " Duke of *Devonſhire's* cabinet; which city allowed that " particular honour to thoſe profeſſors. They are found " with their faces ſtampt on one ſide, and their profeſſion " noted on the other, by figures in a ſitting poſture, with " the finger advanced to their lips in token of that ſilence " which the profeſſion was enjoined by the oath of *Hippo-* " *crates*. And before the face of ſome is an Aſteriſk, of " others a Thunderbolt; the meaning of which marks is " told us by *Laertius* in the life of *Plato*, viz. κεραύνιον imply- " ing τὴν ἀγωγὴν τῆς φιλοσοφίας, and ἀστέρισκος τὴν συμφονίαν τῶν " δογμάτων.

" This Phyſic School at *Smyrna* was adjoining moſt pro- " bably to the temple of *Æſculapius*, the ruins of which " are ſtill extant near a large fountain of extreme cold " water, called *Arco-baſcar*, ſituate, as is mentioned by " *Pauſanias*, near the ſea, (*Pauſan.* l. ii. c. 26.) In this " place was dug up about thirty years ago, and ſold by Sir " *Philip Jackſon* then reſident at *Smyrna* to Monſ. *Galland*, " and by him repoſited in the gallery of *Verſailles*, a fine " buſt inſcribed,

" ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΜΟΔΙΟΣ ΙΑΤΡΟΣ ΜΕΘΟΔΙΚΟΣ*.

" The word Μεθόδικος intimating the ſect of *Modius*, as " ἰήτηρ Μεθόδε does the like in another printed inſcription.

* There is a buſt of him at *Wilton* with the ſame inſcription on the pedeſtal, and on the breaſt theſe lines in capitals: (engraved for Dr. *Stukeley's* Itinerary, vol. II. pl. 103.)

ΙΗΤΗΡ ΜΕΘΟΔΟΥ ΑΣΙΑΤΙΚΗ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΤΑ ΧΑΙΡΕ.
ΠΟΛΛΑ ΜΕΝ ΕΣΘΛΑ ΠΑΘΩΝ ΦΡΕΣΙ ΠΟΛΛΑ ΔΕ ΛΥΓΡΑ.

" What

" What it was is explained by *Celſus*, l. i. c. 1. *Harum* " *obſervationum medicinam eſſe . . . . . quam* μέθοδον *Græci* " *nominant*, &c. Among the Δειπνοσοφισαὶ of *Athenæus*, *in* " *argumento operis*, are regiſtered with great honour the " characters of *Daphnus* of *Epheſus*, as well as the renown- " ed *Galen*, ἱερὸς τὴν τέχνην, κ. λ.

" XII. Another inſcription found in the ſame place and " engraven under a head, now loſt, is as follows:

" ΗΕΡΜΟΓΕΝΗΣ ΧΑΡΙΔΗΜΟΥ κ. τ. λ."

II.

" Honoured Sir, *Nov.* 13, 1723.

" I am heartily glad to underſtand that we are like to " have the happineſs of ſeeing your oration public. The " medals are not yet in books. Some have taken them to " be ſo many magiſtrates of *Smyrna*; but that they are Philo- " ſophers and Phyſicians, is luckily a diſcovery of my own. " I hit upon the thought by obſerving, that Phyſicians are " often cited with the addition of Ἡροφίλειος and Ἐρασιστράτειος, " as by *Erotian in voce* Ἄμβην. Στράτων μὲν ὁ Ἐρασιστράτειος, Ζήνων " δ' ὁ Ἡροφίλειος. After this that there was a ſchool of each " according to *Strabo*, l. xii. Διδασκαλεῖον Ἡροφίλειοι ἰατρῶν μέγα " ὑπὸ Ξεύξιδος καθάπερ . . . . . ἐν Σμύρνῃ τὸ τῶν Ἐρασιστρατείων ὑπὸ " Ἰκεσίου. Upon this foundation we are at no loſs for the " explication of the following medals:

1. " *Caput laureatum ſine epigraphe.*
" Rev. ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ ΞΕΥΞΙΣ: *figura virilis ſedens, ma-* " *nu dextra ad os levata: ante faciem* κεραύνιον *nota in-* " *ſtitutionis philoſophiæ.*

2. " *Caput laureatum ſine epigraphe.*
" Rev. ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ ΙΚΕΣΙΟΣ: *figura eadem. Vide* " *Numiſmata Kempiana*, p. 82.

 3. " *Caput*

3. " *Caput laureatum ſine epigraphe.*
" Rev. ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ ΕΥΚΛΗΣ: *fig. eadem; ante faciem*
" ἀςερίσκος *nota* συμφονίας τῶν δογμάτων, *cum monogram-*
" *mate urbis Smyrnæ*.*
4. " *Caput laureatum ſine epigraphe.*
" Rev. ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ ΠΑΣΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ: *fig. eadem cum du-*
" *plici monogrammate, Smyrna urbis et ſectæ Herophi-*
" *leæ uno, ac ſectæ Eraſiſtrateæ altero, i. e.* ΕΡΑ.
" *Horum* Ξεύξις *cum tota ipſius ſchola; i. e.* τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ξεῦξιν
" *laudatur ab Erotiano in voce* Καμμάρω. *Hiceſius a Plinio,*
" l. xxvii. c. 4. *ut non parvæ auctoritatis medicus. Paſi-*
" *crates Menodoro adjungitur in inſcriptione Douſanâ. Meno-*
" *dorus vero Hiceſio apud Athenæum,* l. iii. c. 9. Μηνοδῶρος ὁ
" Ἐρασιςράτειος Ἱκεσίῳ φίλος.

" Of theſe medals the firſt, third, and fourth, are now
" before me, with about twenty others of the ſame type
" and character. Being miſtaken for unknown magiſtrates,
" they were eſteemed the refuſe of Dr. *Sherard's* medals.
" However many of a fairer ſtamp and better preſerved were
" by him repoſited in the cabinet of his Grace the Duke of
" *Devonſhire*; particularly an Ἱκέσιος, and, if I miſtake not,
" an Ἀλέξανδρος, being the other maſter mentioned by *Strabo*.
" I hope to be introduced by Dr. *Sherard* to the favour of
" conſulting them in his Grace's rich collection. In the
" mean time theſe, Sir, with myſelf, are abſolutely yours;
" and being obliged to be in town for waiting at Court on
" *Friday*, I will attend you with them at your houſe at
" what time you pleaſe to command me, by a line directed
" to, &c. E. CHISHULL."

* This coin is not mentioned in Dr. *Mead's* Diſſertation. Lord *Winchelſea* ſhewed the Society of Antiquaries, 1723, a coin of *Smyrna*, with the ſame types as above-mentioned, and ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ ΠΑΤΟΥΡΙΟΣ.

In

In 1724 Mr. *Bowyer* printed for Dr. *John Freind*, the phyſician, an Index to *Aretæus*; and for his brother Dr. *Robert Freind*, the maſter of *Weſtminſter* ſchool, a tranſlation of *Cicero's* Orator*.

In *January* 1724-5, Mr. *James Bonwicke*, Mr. *Bowyer's* worthy ſchoolmaſter, knowing his integrity and friendſhip, appointed him executor to his will, and bequeathed to him a ſmall cabinet of medals†. The ſame cabinet, ſomewhat augmented, Mr. *Bowyer* afterwards left to a friend for whom he had the ſincereſt regard.

Of the publications from his preſs in 1725, it may be proper to mention the ſecond volume of "*Breval's* Travels," (of which he had printed the firſt volume in 1723) folio‡; and the "Hiſtoire de la Peinture Ancienne extraite de l'Hiſt. "Naturelle de *Pline*, liv. XXV. avec le Texte *Latin*, corrigé "ſur les MSS. de *Voſſius* & ſur la 1 ed. de *Veniſe*, & éclairci "par des Remarques nouvelles‖," in folio, an anonymous publication of M. *Durand*; and an excellent edition of *Anacreon***, in 4to. to which the following memorandum is

* See ſome particulars of theſe learned brothers under the year 1761.

† "I leave my cabinet of medals to my dear friend Mr. *William Bowyer* Junior."—Mr. *J. Bonwicke's* Will.

"I give to Dr. *William Heberden* my little cabinet of coins."—Mr. *Bowyer's* Will.

‡ Both volumes were reprinted for Mr. *Lintot* in 1728.

‖ "A whole tranſlation of ſuch a valuable work as the Natural Hiſtory of *Pliny*, at-"tended with ſuch Remarks, would be a very uſeful performance, and very acceptable "to the publick." *New Memoirs of Literature*, 1725, vol. II. p. 252; where ſee a full and particular account of this entertaining book.

** "We are indebted to Mr. *Maittaire* for this beautiful edition of *Anacreon*. He gives us the *Greek* text ſuch as it was printed in 4to. by *Henry Stephens*. He has tranſlated LXI Odes into *Latin* verſe: as for the other odes, fragments, and epigrams, they are tranſlated into proſe according to the beſt interpreters. Perhaps it were to be wiſhed that Mr. *Maittaire* had been contented to publiſh a tranſlation in proſe of all the Odes of *Anacreon*. He has added his own notes, and ſhort remarks taken from *Henry Stephens*, Mr. *De Longepierre*, Madam *Dacier*, *Tanaquill Faber*, Mr. *De la Foſſe*, Mr. *Deſmarais*, Mr. *Barnes*, and Mr. *Baxter*. Next to thoſe notes, the readers will find an index of all the words of *Anacreon*, interſperſed with many paſſages out of antient authors, which may give ſome light to the text of that

is ſubjoined by Mr. *Maittaire*:—"Hujus editionis *Anacreonticæ* centum ſola excuſa ſunt exemplaria; in quibus omnibus errata graviora meâ ipſe manu expungi: reliquis veniam ut indulgeat, lector benevolus oratur*."

Amongſt other capital works which received the benefit of Mr. *Bowyer's* correction at this period, was the complete edition of † *Selden*, in three volumes folio. This edition was

that poet; and then an account of the life, writings, ſtyle, dialect, and metres of *Anacreon*; with a collection of epigrams upon *Anacreon*, and a catalogue of the editions of his works conſulted by Mr. *Maittaire*, and of the authors quoted by him. Many curious perſons will be ſorry to hear that Mr. *Maittaire* has only publiſhed a hundred copies of this valuable edition. He has taken no notice of ſome emendations of Dr. *Bentley* upon the XIIIth ode of *Anacreon*. They were printed at *Rotterdam* in 1712, in a tranſlation of *Anacreon's* odes into *French* verſe, and are alſo to be found in the former "Memoirs of Literature," vol. IV. p. 286. *New Memoirs of Literature*, 1725, p. 253.

* Of this ſmall impreſſion 93 copies were diſpoſed of to ſubſcribers, of whom a liſt is printed, with this inſcription, "Horum Fautorum ſubſidiis & ſumptibus procurata eſt "hæc *Anacreontis* editio: quam ipſis igitur ſolis propriam dicavi; qualecunque grati "erga tam generoſos meorum in re philologicâ conatuum adjutores animi monumen-"tum." To this volume is annexed a colophon: "Huic editioni finis impoſuit *Gulielmus Bowyer* Typographus in vico vulgò vocato White Fryars, *Londini*, Anno Do-"mini milleſimo ſeptingentiſimo viceſimo quinto; undecimo kalendas Quintiles."

† *John Selden*, the famous Antiquary, was deſcended from a good family, and born *Dec.* 16, 1584, at *Salvinton* in *Suſſex*; educated at *Chicheſter* free-ſchool, and admitted of *Hart-Hall*, *Oxon.* in 1598; removed to *Clifford's Inn* in 1602, to ſtudy the law; admitted of the *Inner Temple* in *May* 1604; and drew up a Treatiſe of the Civil Government of this Iſland in 1606. His firſt friendſhips were with Sir *Robert Cotton*, Sir *Henry Spelman*, *Camden*, and *Uſher*, all of them learned in antiquities; which was alſo Mr. *Selden's* favorite object. In 1610, he began to diſtinguiſh himſelf by publications in this way, and put out two pieces that year; Jani *Anglorum* facies altera; and Duello, or the Original of ſingle Combat. In 1612 he publiſhed notes and illuſtrations on the firſt eighteen ſongs in *Michael Drayton's Poly-Olbion*, and the year after wrote verſes in *Greek*, *Latin*, and *Engliſh*, upon *Browne's Britannia's* Paſtorals; which, with divers poems prefixed to the works of other authors, occaſioned Sir *John Suckling* to give him a place in his Seſſion of the Poets. Purſuing ſuch ſtudies, he ſoon acquired ſuperior eminence. Mr. *Selden*, though not above three and thirty years of age, had ſhewn himſelf a great philologiſt, antiquary, herald, and linguiſt; and his name was ſo wonderfully advanced, not only at home, but in foreign countries, that he was actually then become, what he was afterwards uſually ſtyled, the great dictator of learning to the *Engliſh* nation. In 1618, when he was in his 34th year, his "Hiſtory of Tithes" was printed in 4to. in the preface to which he reproaches the clergy with ignorance and lazineſs, with having nothing to keep up their credit, but beard, title, and habit, their ſtudies not reaching farther than the breviary, the poſtils, and polyanthea; in the work itſelf he endeavours to ſhew, that tithes are not due under chriſtianity by divine right,

was begun in 1722, and finiſhed in 1726, very highly to

though he allows the clergy's title to them by the laws of the land. This book alarming the clergy, and offending king *James* I; it was ſuppreſſed, and the author forced to make public ſubmiſſion. He again offended that monarch in 1621 by an opinion he gave againſt the crown as counſel in the houſe of lords, and was committed into the cuſtody of the ſheriff of *London*; but was releaſed in five weeks by the favour of the lord keeper *Williams*. He was choſen member for *Lancaſter* that year; but neglected all public buſineſs to apply himſelf to ſtudy. In 1624 he was appointed by the *Inner Temple* reader at *Lyon's Inn*, but refuſed to accept that office. In 1625 he was choſen burgeſs for *Great Bedwin*, *Wiltſhire*, and again in 1626, when he was an active manager againſt the duke of *Buckingham*. In 1627, he was counſel for Mr. *Hampden*, and in the third parliament of king *James* was again elected for *Lancaſter*, and had a conſiderable hand in the Petition of Rights. After the prorogation in *June*, retiring to *Wreſt* in *Bedfordſhire*, he finiſhed his Commentaries on the *Arundelian* Marbles. In the next ſeſſion he warmly oppoſed the court, and was committed to the *Tower*, and had his ſtudy ſealed up, *March* 24, 1628. He was cloſely confined three months, but magnificently ſupported at the king's expence; and being afterwards allowed the uſe of ſuch books as he deſired, he proceeded in his ſtudies. In Hilary Term, 1629, declining to give ſecurity for his good behaviour (as unwarrantable by law), he was committed to the *King's Bench* priſon. He was releaſed the latter end of the year, though it does not appear how; only that the parliament in 1646 ordered him 5000*l.* for the loſſes he had ſuſtained on that occaſion. In 1630, he was again committed to cuſtody, with the earls of *Bedford* and *Clare*, Sir *Robert Cotton*, and Mr. *St. John*, being accuſed of having diſperſed a libel, intitled, "A Propoſition for his Majeſty's ſervice to bridle the impertinency of Parliaments;" but it was proved, that Sir *Robert Dudley*, then living in the duke of *Tuſcany's* dominions, was the author. All theſe various impriſonments and tumults gave no interruption to his ſtudies; but he proceeded, in his old way, to write and publiſh books. In 1640 he was choſen member of parliament for the univerſity of *Oxford*; and though he was againſt the court, yet in 1642 the king had thoughts of taking the ſeal from the lord keeper *Littleton*, and giving it to him. In 1643, he was appointed one of the laymembers to ſit in the aſſembly of divines at *Weſtminſter*, in which he frequently perplexed thoſe divines with his vaſt learning. About this time, he took the covenant; and the ſame year, 1643, was by the parliament appointed keeper of the records in *The Tower*. In 1644, he was elected one of the twelve commiſſioners of the Admiralty; and the ſame year was nominated to the maſterſhip of *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, which he did not think proper to accept. In the beginning of 1653, his health began to decline; and he died the 30th of *November* that year at the *Friary Houſe* in *White-Friars*, where he had reſided for ſome years, being poſſeſſed of it in the right of *Elizabeth* counteſs dowager of *Kent*, who had appointed him executor of her will, having before, from the firſt of her widowhood, committed the management of her affairs to him. He was buried in the *Temple* church, where a monument was erected to him; and archbiſhop *Uſher* preached his funeral ſermon. He left a moſt valuable and curious library to his executors, *Matthew Hale*, *John Vaughan*, and *Rowland Jewks*, eſqrs; which they generouſly would have beſtowed on the ſociety of the *Inner Temple*, if a proper place had been provided to receive it; but, this being neglected, they gave it to the univerſity of *Oxford*. Mr. *Selden* was immenſely learned, and ſkilled in *Hebrew* and oriental languages beyond any man: *Grotius* ſtyles him "the glory of the *Engliſh* nation." He was knowing in all laws, human and divine, yet did not greatly trouble himſelf with the practice of law: he ſeldom or never appeared at the bar, but ſometimes gave council in his chamber. A chronological liſt of his writings, as publiſhed by Dr. *Wilkins*, is printed in Mr. *Bowyer's* Miſcellaneous Tracts, p. 39.

the

the credit of Dr. *Wilkins** the laborious editor; and Mr. *Bowyer's*

* *David Wilkins*, F.S.A. by birth a *German Swiss*, was appointed keeper of the archiepiscopal library at *Lambeth* by Archbishop *Wake*, and drew up a very curious catalogue of all the MSS, and printed books in that valuable library in his time, which remains there to this day. As a reward for his industry and learning, Archbishop *Wake* gave him the following preferments. He was collated to the rectory of *Mongham Parva*, *April* 30, 1716; and to that of *Great Chart*, *Aug.* 20, 1719, being then S.T.P.; to the rectory of *Hadleigh*, *Nov.* 17, 1719; constituted chaplain to his Grace, *Nov.* 24, 1719; collated to the rectory of *Monks Eleigh*, *Nov.* 25, 1719; appointed his Grace's Commissary of the deanry of *Bocking*, jointly and severally with *W. Beauvoir*; rector of *Bocking*, *Nov.* 25, 1719; collated to a prebend of *Canterbury*, *Dec.* 27, 1720; presented to his Grace's option of the archdeaconry of *Suffolk*, *May* 16, 1724. He published, 1. "Novum Testamentum *Copticum*, *Oxon.* 1716," 4to. 2. A fine edition of "Leges *Anglo-Saxonicæ*† ecclesiasticæ & civiles; accedunt Leges *Edvardi Latinæ*, "*Gulielmi*

† This was the completion of the plan mentioned above, p. 11: "Hoc *Gulielmus Elstob*, in literis "*Anglo-Saxonicis* versatissimus, præstare instituerat. Hinc *Wheloci* vestigia premens Leges, quas "editio ejus exhibit, cum MSS. *Cantabrigiensibus*, *Bodleiano*, *Roffensi*, & *Cottonianis* contulerat, ver"sioneque nova adornare proposuerat, ut sic Leges antea jam publici juris factæ, ejus opera & studio "emendatiores prodiissent. Verum morte immatura præreptus, propositum exequi non potuit." *Wilkins*, Preface.—I shall add to this account an extract from an undated letter of Dr. *Hickes*, recommending this ingenious *Saxonist* to Mr. *Harley*: "You may be sure the person who wrote the in"closed is at a great loss for friends, when he made application to me, who have no friend and patron "but yourself to whom I can speak for myself or others. It is in confidence that I may still take "my usual liberty of addressing you, that I now appear in behalf of Mr. *Elstob*, whose modesty hath "made him an obscure person, and ever will make him so unless some kind patron of good learning "will bring him into light. He is rector of *St. Swithin's* church by *London Stone*, and hath set him"self to give the world a new edition of the *Saxon* Laws, towards which he hath made a considerable "collection, which you may see at any time when you are pleased to have an account of his whole "design. I doubt not but that my Lord Keeper hath a domestic chaplain of his own, to whom he will "think fit to give the preferment mentioned in the inclosed; but however, if you think fit to make his "name known to his lordship, and his learned design relating to the Laws, it might be of use to him "against another time. He is a man of good learning, and very great diligence and application, and "equal to the work he is upon; and the least countenance and encouragement from so great a judge "and patron of learning as you, would make him proceed in it with all chearfulness, as once it did "animate me in another undertaking. I am sure he would be confounded if he knew I had commu"nicated his letter to you, which is written *à la negligence*, as well as in confidence to a friend. *G. H.*"
The munificent patron of literature encouraged this design; and, *April* 11, 1711, we find Mr. *Elstob* thus acknowledging his obligations: "I am deeply sensible of the great honour you are pleased to do "me, in permitting me the use of Judge *Hale's* History and Analysis of the Common Law of *England*. "I think myself obliged inviolably to observe the conditions enjoined, of not making a transcript, to "which I shall adhere with all fidelity and thankfulness. I hope this will find your Honour confirmed "in that state of health, which all who love their country, and understand the interest of it, must "needs think necessary for the public good. As no private person could be more sensible of the shock "which the whole nation received in the hazard of your person, so no one can have a more hearty sa"tisfaction in the good progress of your recovery, and the increase of your power and glory! My sister "desires she may have the happiness of acknowledging with me the great and undeserved services with "which you have made her your debtor, as also your Honour's most obedient and devoted humble "servant, *W. E.*"—"The book shall be returned with all possible speed. If your Honour will "be pleased by Mr. *Wanley* to limit the time, I shall be glad to be confined, that I may not transgress."
These letters are copied from the originals in the *Harleian* MSS. No. 7524; where are likewise *three* letters from Mrs. *Elstob* to the Lord Treasurer, by which it appears that he solicited and obtained for her the Queen's bounty towards printing the *Saxon* Homilies; and Mr. *Bowyer* in 1713 printed for Mrs. *Elstob* "Some Testimonies of learned men in favour of the intended Edition of the "*Saxon* Homilies, concerning the learning of the Author of those Homilies, and the advantages to "be hoped for from an Edition of them. In a letter from the Publisher to a Doctor in Divinity."

Mrs.

Bowyer's great attention to it appeared in his drawing up the Epitome of the treatiſe "De Synedriis," and the ſeveral memorandams from "The Privileges of the Baronage," and "Judicature in Parliament," &c. which are printed at the beginning of his "Miſcellaneous Tracts."

In 1726, the learned world was indebted to him for a "View of a Book, entitled, *Reliquiæ Baxterianæ*. In a Letter to a Friend;" a ſingle ſheet, 8vo; an admirable ſketch of the learned *William Baxter's** Gloſſary of *Roman*

"*Gulielmi* Conqueſtoris *Gallo-Normannicæ*, & *Henrici* I. *Latinæ*; ſubjungitur Do-
"mini *Henr. Spelmanni* Codex Legum Veterum Statutorum Regni *Angliæ*, quæ ab in-
"greſſu *Gulielmi* I. uſque ad annum nonum *Henr.* III. edita ſunt. Toti operi præ-
"mittitur Diſſertatio Epiſtolaris admodum Rev. Domini *Guilielmi Nicolſoni* Epiſcopi
"*Derrenſis* de jure feudali veterum *Saxonum*. Cum Codd. MSS. contulit, notas, ver-
"ſionem & gloſſarium adjecit *David Wilkins*, S. T. P. Canonicus *Cantuarienſis*, Reve-
"rendiſſimo in Chriſto Patri ac Domino Domino *Gulielmo* Divina Providentia Archie-
"piſcopo *Cantuarienſi*, &c. &c. a ſacris domeſticis & Biblioth. *Lond.* 1721," folio. 3. *Jo. Selden's* Works, folio, 1726. 4. "Peutateuchus *Copticus*," *London*, 1731, 4to. 5. "Concilia *Magnæ Britanniæ*," &c. 4 vols. folio, 1736. He died *Aug.* 6, 1740, aged 62. For theſe particulars I am indebted to the kind communication of Dr. *Ducarel.* —Dr. *Wilkins's* "Præfatio Hiſtoriam literariam *Britannorum* ante *Cæſaris* adventum, "Bibliothecæ hujus Schema, *Boſtonum Burienſem*, aliaque ſcitu non indigna complectens," was prefixed to Biſhop *Tanner's* Bibliotheca *Britannico-Hibernica*, 1748.

* This eminent grammarian and writer was born in 1650, at *Llanlugan* in the dioceſe of *St. Aſaph*, and county of *Salop*. His education was much neglected in his younger years, for at the age of eighteen, when he went to the ſchool at *Harrow on the Hill*, in *Middleſex*, he knew not one letter in a book, nor underſtood one word of any language but *Welſh*: but he ſoon retrieved his loſt time, and became a man of great learning. He applied chiefly to the ſtudy of antiquities and philology, in which he compoſed ſeveral books. In 1679, he

Mrs. *Elſtob* is deſcribed by Mr. *Rowe Mores*, Diſſ. on Letter-founders, p. 28, as "the *indefeſſa comes* "of her brother's ſtudies, a female ſtudent in the univerſity." She was "a Northern lady of an an-
"tient family and a genteel fortune; but ſhe purſued too much the drug called learning, and in that
"purſuit failed of being careful of an one thing neceſſary. In her latter years ſhe was tutoreſs in the
"family of the duke of *Portland*, where we have viſited her in her ſleeping-room at *Bulſtrode*, ſur-
"rounded with books and dirtineſs, the uſual appendages of folk of learning. But if any one deſires
"to ſee her as ſhe was when ſhe was, the favourite of Dr. *Hudſon* and the *Oxonians*, they may view
"her portraiture in the initial G of *The Engliſh Saxon homily on the birth-day of St. Gregory*: the
"countenance of St. *Gregory* in the *Saxon* G is taken from Mr. *Thwaites*, and both were engraved by
"*Gribelin*, though *Mich. Burghers* was at that time engraver to the Univerſity." Of *Burghers*, Mr. *Mores* ſays, "He lived in a tenement belonging to *The Queen's College*, and called *Shoppa ſexta*, which
"with the reſt of the *ſhoppæ* in number ten is now taken into the ſcite of the college, the front wall
"of which ſtands upon the foundations of the *decem ſhoppæ*. We knew his niece *Dutch*-built and in
"mean condition; ſhe ironed for us—ſo likewiſe one *Fanny*, a niece of *Anth. Hiſtoriograph.* was our
"bed-maker. More we could mention contemporaries, and of the race of contemporaries, in their
"time in literary eſtimation; but a concern for the literary offices to which fortune had ſubjected
"them impoſes ſilence."

Roman Antiquities. Of this View Mr. *Clarke*, in a letter without date, ſays, "Your account of *Baxter's* Gloſ-
"ſary has pleaſed the Doctor [Dr. *Wotton**] exceedingly;
"and

publiſhed a Grammar on the *Latin* tongue; and in 1695, an edition of *Anacreon* with notes, which was afterwards reprinted in 1710, with conſiderable improvements. In 1701, his edition of *Horace* made its appearance ¶, *Typis J. L*; and in 1719, his Dictionary of the *Britiſh* Antiquities † was publiſhed by the Rev. Mr. *Moſes Williams*. His Gloſſary, or Dictionary of the *Roman* Antiquities, which goes no farther than the letter A, was publiſhed in 1726, by Mr. *Williams* ‡, who added an Index of all the words occaſionally explained in it, as he had before done in the former Gloſſary; and in 1731, he put out propoſals for printing his notes on *Juvenal* §. Mr. *Baxter* had alſo a ſhare in the *Engliſh* tranſlation of *Plutarch* by ſeveral hands. He was a great maſter of the ancient *Britiſh* and *Iriſh* tongues; was well ſkilled in the *Latin* and *Greek* as well as the Northern and Eaſtern languages; and kept a correſpondence with moſt of the learned men of his time, eſpecially with the famous antiquary Mr. *Edward Lhwyd*, ſome of his letters to whom are publiſhed in his Gloſſarium Antiquitatum Romanarum. There are likewiſe in the Philoſophical Tranſactions two letters of his to Dr. *Harwood*, one No. 306 concerning the town of *Veroconium* or *Wroxeter* in *Shropſhire*, and the other No. 461 concerning the hypocauſts of the ancients; and another No. 311 to Dr. *Hans Sloane*, ſecretary to the Royal Society, containing an abſtract of Mr. *Lhwyd's* Archæologia *Britannica*. Mr. *Baxter* ſpent moſt of his life in the uſeful though irkſome employment of teaching youth; for ſome years he kept a boarding-ſchool at *Tottenham High-croſs* in *Middleſex*, where he remained till he was choſen maſter of the Mercers ſchool in *London*. In this ſituation he continued above twenty-years, but reſigned before his death, which happened on the 31ſt of *May*, 1723, in the ſeventy-third year of his age.

* Born *Aug.* 13, 1666. His genius for learning languages, at an age almoſt incredible, was ſo remarkable, as to be ſet forth by his father, in a pamphlet, dedicated to king *Charles* II. intituled, "An Eſſay on the Education of Children in the firſt rudi-
"ments of learning; together with a narrative of what knowledge *William Wotton*,
"a child of ſix years of age, hath attained unto, upon the improvement of thoſe ru-

¶ The ſecond edition was finiſhed by him but a few days before his death, and publiſhed by his ſon *John*, under this title: "Q. *Horatii Flacci* Eclogæ, una cum ſcholiis perpetuis, tam veteribus
"quam novis. Adjecit etiam, ubi viſum eſt, et ſua, textumque ipſum plurimis locis vel corruptum
"vel turbatum reſtituit *Willielmus Baxter*, 1725, *Londini*, Typis *Gul. Bowyer*, 1725," octavo.

† Under the title of "Gloſſarium Antiquitatum *Britannicarum*, ſive Syllabus Etymologicus Antiqui-
"tatum veteris *Britanniæ* atque *Iberniæ*, temporibus *Romanorum*. Auctore *Willielmo Baxter*, *Cor-
"navio*, Scholæ Merciariorum Præfecto. Accedunt Viri Cl. D. *Edwardi Lyidii*, Cimeliarchæ *Aſhmol.
"Oxon.* de fluviorum, montium, urbium, &c. in *Britanniâ* nominibus Adverſaria Poſthuma.
"*Londini*, typis *W. Bowyer*," octavo; dedicated to Dr. *Mead*: reprinted in 1733; with a new inſcription to Dr. *Mead*, ſigned "*Joannes Baxter*, Auctoris filius," and an additional leaf called "Notæ breves, per virum reverendum *Gul. Stukeley*, R. S. S." which may be ſeen in Mr. *Bowyer's* Miſcellaneous Tracts, p. 57.

‡ It was publiſhed under the title of "Reliquiæ *Baxterianæ*, ſive *Willielmi Baxteri* Opera Poſthuma.
"Præmittitur eruditi Autoris vitæ a ſeipſo conſcriptæ fragmentum. *Londini*, ex Officinâ *G. Bowyer*,
"Sumptibus Editoris."—In 1731 this new title was printed for 50 remaining copies, "Gloſſarium An-
"tiquitatum *Romanarum*, a *Willielmo Baxter*, *Cornavio*, Scholæ Merciariorum Præfecto. Accedunt
"eruditi Autoris vitæ a ſeipſo conſcriptæ fragmentum, et ſelectæ quædam ejuſdem Epiſtolæ." *Lond.*

§ Under this title, "*Gulielmi Baxteri* quæ ſuperſunt enarratio et notæ in D. *Junii Juvenalis* Satyras. Accedit Rerum et Verborum Obſervatione digniorum, quæ in iiſdem occurrunt, Index locupletiſſimus. Accurante *Gulielmo Moſe*, A. M. R. S. Soc."

"diments;

" and it is his opinion that we ſhall ſee your own preſs " produce nothing better than what you put into it.

" It

" diments; in the *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew* Tongues. By *Henry Wotton*, of *Corpus* " *Chriſti College*, *Cambridge*; and Miniſter of *Wrentham* in *Suffolk*;" re-printed in 8vo, 1752. He was admitted of *Catharine Hall*, *Cambridge*, under ten years old; took the degree of B. A. in 1679; obtained afterwards a fellowſhip at *St. John's*; commenced B. D. in 1691; and was made chaplain to the earl of *Nottingham*, ſecretary of ſtate; who in 1693 gave him the rectory of *Milton* in *Bucks*. The next year he publiſhed " Reflections upon Ancient and Modern Learning." A ſecond edition came out in 1697, with Dr. *Bentley's* Diſſertation annexed to it; on account of which, Mr. *Wotton*, although he took no part in the controverſy, received ſome very ſevere treatment from Dr. *Bentley's* opponents: yet Mr. *Boyle* allows, that " he is modeſt and decent, ſpeaks generally " with reſpect of thoſe he differs from, and with a true diſtruſt of his own opinions. " His book has a vein of learning running through it, where there is no oſtentation " of it." Falling under the laſh of Dr. *Swift*, he wrote " A Defence," &c. printed with a correct edition of the Reflections in 1705. In 1701 appeared " The Hiſtory of " *Rome*, from the Death of *Antoninus Pius*, to the death of *Severus Alexander*, by " *W. Wotton*, B. D." 8vo. His firſt publication as a Divine was a Sermon againſt *Tindal's* " Rights" in 1706; and in 1707 he obtained his Doctor's degree. His next work was " Linguarum Vett. Septentrionalium Theſauri Grammatico-Critici " & Archæologici, Auctore *Georgio Hickeſio*, Conſpectus Brevis per *Gul. Wotto-* " *num*, S. T. B. Cui, ab antiquæ Literaturæ Septentrionalis Cultore, adjectæ ali- " quot Notæ accedunt; cum Appendice ad Notas. *Londini*, Typis *Gul. Bowyer*, " 1708," 8vo; a tranſlation of which by Mr. *Shelton* will occur under the years 1735 and 1737. In 1709 he publiſhed " *Bartlemy Fair*, or an Enquiry after Wit," occaſioned by Col. *Hunter's* celebrated " Letter on Enthuſiaſm." In 1714, the difficulties he was under in his private fortune (for he had not a grain of œconomy) obliged him to retire into *South Wales*; where, though he had much leiſure, he had few books. Yet, being too active in his nature to bear idleneſs, he drew up, at the requeſt of *Browne Willis*, eſq. who afterwards publiſhed them, the Memoirs of the Cathedral Church of *St. David's* in 1717, and of *Landaff* in 1719. Here he alſo wrote his " Miſcellaneous Diſ- " courſes relating to the Traditions and Uſages of the Scribes and Phariſees in our " bleſſed Saviour *Jeſus Chriſt's* time *; *London*, printed by *W. Bowyer*, 1718," 2 vols. 8vo. and in 1719 he publiſhed a Sermon on *Mark* xiii. 32, to prove the divinity of the Son of God from his omniſcience. Here alſo he acquired ſuch ſkill in the *Welſh* language, as enabled him to undertake the publication of the " Laws of *Hoel Dha*;" which he did not live to finiſh, dying *Feb.* 13, 1726-7, at *Buxted* in *Suſſex*. He preached and printed a *Welſh* Sermon in 1722, being perhaps the firſt *Engliſhman* who ever attempted to preach in that language; and, *May* 10, 1723, drew up an account of Mr. *R. Gale's* " Regiſtrum Honoris de *Richmond*," and alſo of the " Record of *Caernarvon*," a MS. in the *Harleian Library*, which were printed in the Bibliotheca Literaria, p. 17.

* The firſt of theſe volumes contains, 1. " A Diſcourſe of the Nature, Authority, and Uſefulneſs " of the *Miſna*." 2. " Table and Contents of all the Titles of the *Miſna*." 3. " A Diſcourſe of the " Recital of the *Shema*, *Phylacteries*, and *Schedules* of *Gates* and *Door-Poſts*." 4. " Texts relating to " the religious Obſervation of one Day in Seven. With Annotations." The ſecond contains " *Shab-* " *bath*; a Title of the *Miſna* concerning the *Sabbath*. *Eruvin*; a Title of the *Miſna*, concerning " the Mixtures practiſed by the *Jews* in *Jeſus Chriſt's* time, to ſtrengthen the Obſervation of the *Sab-* " *bath*. In *Hebrew* and *Engliſh*. With Annotations."

"It is exactly to his taſte; and books which have "the greateſt variety of matter, require the greateſt judg- "ement to give a proper view of them. After his opi- "nion, you need not aſk, nor can I think it worth the "while to mention, my own: this is the firſt view which "you have given the publick of yourſelf; the only fault I "find with it is, that it is not ſo large as the life; the "more we ſee of it, the better we ſhall like it." Very few copies were printed, and thoſe having been given as preſents, it is ſeldom found with the Gloſſary. It is preſerved with additions among Mr. *Bowyer's* Miſcellaneous Tracts.

In this year he printed the ſecond volume of *Tillotſon's* Sermons, folio (in 1728 a ſecond edition of them, and a third volume in 1734); the firſt *Engliſh* edition of *Gulliver's* Travels, 8vo: and in 1727 a volume of Mr. *Locke's* works; *Vertot's* Hiſtory of the Knights of *Malta*, two volumes, folio; the Rev. *John Lindſay's* tranſlation of "*Maſon's* Vin- "dication of the Church of *England*," folio; the "Comi- "tia *Weſtmonaſterienſia*," 8vo; and the ſecond edition of Mr. *Collier's* "Supplement, or vol. III. to the great Hiſto- "rical, Genealogical, and Poetical Dictionary," (to which he had printed an "Appendix," or vol. IV. in 1721,) all

28. "A Diſcourſe concerning the Confuſion of Languages at *Babel*, &c. by the late "learned *William Wotton*, D. D." was publiſhed in 1730; and his "Thoughts con- "cerning a proper method of ſtudying Divinity," with a Preface by Dr. *Gally*, in 1730, and 1734. He was likewiſe the author of five anonymous pamphlets: 1. "A Letter to "*Euſebia*. 1707." 2. "The caſe of the preſent convocation conſidered. 1711." 3. "Reflections on the preſent poſture of affairs. 1712." 4. "Obſervations on the "ſtate of the nation. 1713." 5. "A Vindication of the earl of *Nottingham*. 1714." What diſtinguiſhed Dr. *Wotton* from other men was chiefly his memory: his ſuperiority ſeems to have lain in the ſtrength of that faculty: for, by never forgetting any thing, he became immenſely learned and knowing; and what is more, his learning (as one expreſſes it) was all in ready caſh, which he was able to produce at ſight. He lived at a ſeaſon when a man of his learning would have been better preferred than he was: but it is ſuppoſed that his behaviour and conduct, which were very exceptionable, particularly with regard to the fair ſex, prevented it.

in

in folio; Mr. *Browne Willis's* "Survey of the Cathedrals of "*York, Durham, Carliſle, Cheſter, Man, Litchfield, Hereford,* "*Worceſter, Glouceſter,* and *Briſtol,*" 4to; and twenty copies of a Catalogue of the late Duke of *Kingſton's* Library*, 77 ſheets, folio.

On the 20th of *December* 1727, he loſt an affectionate mother; and received on that occaſion the following conſolatory letter from Mr. *Chiſhull*:

"SIR, *Chriſtmas-day*, 1727.

"I would not trouble you with any buſineſs of mine "yeſterday, having too great a fellow-feeling of your caſe, "and knowing how heavily you muſt then go, as *one that* "*mourneth for his mother*. It is now your turn, as it once "was mine, to experience the divine rhetorick of that ex- "preſſion, in the feweſt and loweſt words, the fulleſt and "higheſt that can be made: but withal, *ſunt verba & "voces quibus hunc lenire dolorem—poſſis*; I mean that ir- "reſiſtible conſolation of St. *Paul*, 1 *Theſſ.* iv. 13, 14.

"I doubt not but this, and many like Chriſtian com- "forts, occur of themſelves to you, with all the advan- "tage of reflection. Providence, when I was under the "ſame diſconſolate circumſtances, the very day after I "received the afflicting news, led me to *Weſtminſter Abbey*, "and there firſt fed, and then alleviated my ſorrow, by a "*Greek* inſcription:

Μνημονεύων τῆς σῆς ἀγαθότητος, &c.
Αἰάζω σε καλλίστη, καὶ λυπεῦμαι σφόδρα.
Ἀλλ' οὐκ ὡς ἀγνοῶν, &c.
Τὴν γὰρ ἀνάστασιν νεκρῶν
Πιστεύω βεβαιῶς, καὶ προσδοκῶ.

* This has *no title*, and is adorned with views of his Grace's houſe.

"The

"The melancholy occaſion will, I hope, be ſo far from "hindering, that it will rather incline you to retire hither, "and to fly a little from the place, though you cannot fly "from the time of mourning. If he could find it conve- "nient, I ſhould be very glad to ſee your father with you; "and, in the mean time, with my hearty prayers for the "conſolation of both him and you, I remain your aſſured "friend and humble ſervant, EDM. CHISHULL."

The principal works printed by Mr. *Bowyer* in 1728, were *Maittaire's* edition of the "Marmora *Oxonienſia*;" *Bacon's* Works; Biſhop *Kennet's** Regiſter and Chronicle, Eccleſiaſtical and Civil, &c.; a ſecond edition of the "Comitia "*Weſtmonaſterienſia*;" and the ninth, fifteenth, and ſixteenth, volumes of *Rymer's*† Fœdera; all in folio; with *Markland's*

* Dr. *White Kennet*, born at *Dover*, *Aug.* 10, 1660, was entered at *Edmund Hall*, *Oxford*, in *June* 1678; M. A. 1683; B. D. 1685; D. D. 1699; archdeacon of *Huntingdon*, 1701; dean of *Peterborough*, 1707; conſecrated biſhop of that diocefe, *Nov.* 9, 1718; died *Dec.* 19, 1728. This learned Divine commenced writer in politicks ſo early as 1680; and in 1701 engaged againſt Dr. *Atterbury* in convocation diſputes. In 1705, ſome booksellers having undertaken to print a collection of the beſt writers of the *Engliſh* hiſtory, as far as to the reign of *Charles* I. in two folio volumes, prevailed with Dr. *Kennet* to prepare a third volume, which ſhould carry the hiſtory down to the then preſent reign of queen *Anne*. This, being finiſhed with a particular preface, was publiſhed with the other two, under the title of, "A complete Hiſtory of *England*, &c." in 1706. The two volumes were compiled by Mr. *Hughes*, who wrote alſo the general preface, without any participation of Dr. *Kennet*: and, in 1719, there was publiſhed the ſecond edition with notes, ſaid to be inſerted by Mr. *Strype*, and ſeveral alterations and additions. Not long after this, he was appointed chaplain to her majeſty; and, by the management of biſhop *Burnet*, preached the funeral ſermon on the death of the firſt duke of *Devonſhire*, on the fifth of *September* 1707. This ſermon gave great offence, and made ſome ſay, that "the preacher had built a bridge to heaven for men of wit "and parts, but excluded the duller part of mankind from any chance of paſſing it." Biſhop *Kennet's* death put an end to his collections for the "Regiſter and Chronicle," which, as far as it extends, is a work of great utility.

† Mr. *Thomas Rymer*, born in the North of *England*, was an excellent Antiquary and Hiſtorian. On quitting the Univerſity, he became a member of *Gray's Inn*; and ſucceeded Mr. *Shadwell* as hiſtoriographer to king *William* III. Some of his pieces relating to our Conſtitution are very good; and his valuable collection of the "Fœdera" in 20 volumes continued from his death by Mr. *Sanderſon*, reprinted at *The Hague* 1739 in ten volumes, will be a laſting monument of his induſtry and abilities. It was abridged by M. *Rapin* in *French* in *Le Clerc's* Bibliotheque, and a tranſlation of it by *Stephen Whatley*,

Markland's "*Statius*;" the *notes only* to the ſecond volume of Dr. *Jebb's Ariſtides* *, in 4to; and an edition of Mr. *Spinckes's* † "Devotions," 8vo.

Deeply as he was enamoured of Science, he was not inſenſible to the power of Beauty. Very highly to his own and his father's ſatisfaction, he entered into the marriage ſtate, in 1728 ‡, with *Ann Prudom*, his mother's niece. His happineſs, however, with this accompliſhed woman, laſted but little more than three years. Of two ſons whom he had by her, *William* (born *Oct.* 8, baptized *Oct.* 29, 1729 ‖) was buried at *Low-Leyton*, *Feb.* 6, 1729-30; and *Thomas* (born *Sept.* 5, baptized *Sept.* 24, 1730) ſurvived

Whatley, printed in 4 vols. 8vo. 1731. He wrote "The *Engliſh* Monarch," an heroic tragedy, 1678; ſeveral poems and tranſlations; and "A View of the Tragedies of the laſt Age," which occaſioned thoſe admirable remarks preſerved in the preface to Mr. *Colman's* edition of *Beaumont* and *Fletcher*, and ſince by Dr. *Johnſon* in his "Life of *Dryden*," p. 316. Mr. *Rymer* died *Dec.* 14, 1713.—Some ſpecimens of his poetry are preſerved in the firſt volume of "A Select Collection of Miſcellany Poems, 1780."

* The text was printed at *Oxford*; the firſt vol. publiſhed in 1722, the ſecond in 1730.

† Of whom, ſee the Appendix, p. 533.

‡ He was married at *St. Clement's Danes*, *Oct.* 9, 1728. *Pariſh Regiſter*.—The arms uſed by Mr. *Bowyer* after this marriage were Party-per-pale, Or, a bend vaire Argent and Azure, between two bars Gules, *Bowyer*; quartered with Azure, 3 Lions heads arreſted, Argent, *Prudom*.—Creſt, a demy blackmoor, drawing a bow with the right arm ſtretched; Dart, Or.

‖ "I am reſolved to be as early in my compliments as poſſible, and loſe no opportunity "of wiſhing you and Mrs. *Bowyer* joy of your ſon. I am ſorry that I cannot ſurprize "you with a viſit, as I did laſt winter, and ſee how the joy and gravity of the father be- "comes you; I imagine I ſhould find you at breakfaſt in an elbow chair, ſet out in full "ſtate with a groupe of your female acquaintance wondering and rejoicing round you, "*Tantum te potuiſſe tantulum*. I hope you will every year be more ſenſible of the fa- "vour I did you §, find new and continued bleſſings, and *have your quiver full of them*. "In a few months, when you are quite wearied with ſtudy and buſineſs, you will have "the ſtories of the nurſery to divert you.—I can almoſt fancy that I ſee Mr. *Bowyer* "carrying his grandſon up ſtairs to you:

"——— Aderit quærenti
"Placidum ridens Pater, et remiſſo
"Filius arcu.

"I deſire that you would make my compliments to him upon this occaſion, and with "that he may have as much comfort in his grandſon **, as he has had in the father. "My wife too wiſhes you and Mrs. *Bowyer* all the joy imaginable, and ſays Mrs. *Bow-* "*yer's* is the prettieſt way of keeping wedding-days than can be ††, and admires your "learning, that you ſhould know already the proper wiſhes for married women." *Mr. Clarke to Mr. Bowyer*, *Oct.* 23, 1729.

§ Mr. *Bowyer* was married by Mr. *Clarke*.

** A *Spaniſh* nobleman being told that he was a grand-father, ſaid, "There my enemy has got "an enemy." Old people delight more in their grand-children than in their children.

†† This is explained by the *date* of the marriage.

him. She was far advanced in her pregnancy of a third ſon, and died almoſt ſuddenly, of a premature labour, on *Sunday* morning *Oct.* 17, 1731, when the greater part of the family was at church.

On the death of his wife, Mr. *Bowyer* received this very affectionate letter from Mr. *Clarke*:

"DEAR SIR, *Buxted, Oct.* 25, 1731.

"I was very much ſhocked at your melancholy letter; "and am wholly at a loſs what to ſay or think upon ſo "ſorrowful an occaſion. The repeated afflictions which "you have ſo often had of late, in parting with perſons very "dear to you, ſeem only to have been preparing the way "for this, the greateſt you can ever ſuffer. Theſe are trying "circumſtances; and there is no way of finding relief, but "by ſeeking it from that hand which ſent them. When "ſuch inſtances of ſubmiſſion to the Divine Will are de-"manded of us, there is no doubt but as extraordinary "aſſiſtances will be ready for our ſupport.

"But I can ſay nothing upon this ſubject that you are a "ſtranger to. I would chooſe rather to give your thoughts "another turn, and perſuade you to try how the ſolitude "of the country ſuits with them: here you will have "fewer objects to keep up the impreſſions of ſorrow, and at "this ſeaſon need not fear any interruptions that will oc-"caſion you the leaſt ceremony. The time of viſiting in "the country is now over: and Mr. *Lloyd*, who is now in "town, has a man and two horſes to come down on *Satur-"day*. He is going with his ſon to *Cambridge*, and lodges "(I think) at *The Bull* in *Biſhopſgate*. If you have leiſure "enough to take ſuch a ride, it will be a convenience to him. "I cannot poſſibly ſtir from home, now Mr. *Canon* has the "care of two churches: but ſhould think that a little change "of air, and the company of your more diſtant friends, can-"not be improper upon ſuch an occaſion. I am, dear Sir, "moſt affectionately yours, W. CLARKE."

Mr.

Mr. *Chiſhull* alſo again condoled with him, in terms becoming the man of letters, the friend, and the Chriſtian:

" GOOD SIR, *Walthamſtowe, Feb.* 9, 1731-2.

" From the ſhadow and vale of death, in which I have " ſat above three months, I come now, though late, yet " moſt ſincerely, to condole the unſpeakable loſs that you " ſuſtained, when it pleaſed God to take away from you " the delight of your eyes by a ſtroke. Yet I hope you " have not mourned, at leaſt do not ſtill mourn, exceſſively; " but conſidered, that He who gives us all good things, re- " ſerves always his right of reſumption; more eſpecially " in the caſe of matrimony, which is never contracted with- " out the expreſs mention of being parted by death. The " ſurvivor, therefore, muſt look upon his term of happi- " neſs as expired by God's overruling providence; yet not " without the continuance of his favour, if we receive the " mighty change with ſubmiſſion and contentment.

" It was a moving circumſtance in your letter, not read " without the tears of all our family, in that ſhe deſigned " us a viſit for thoſe, which proved her laſt, hours; and it " ſhall ever remain upon us as a debt to her pious me- " mory. You, I hope, will fulfill her kind intention, by " ſeeing us now as ſoon, and afterwards as often, as you can; " which to my children, who all mournfully ſalute you, as " well as to myſelf, will be eſteemed the greateſt favour. " I am, Sir, your moſt compaſſionate friend and ſervant,

" EDM. CHISHULL.

" My ſervice waits on your good father; with wiſhes " for his and yours and the little orphan's health, " this and many following new-years."

In 1729 Mr. *Bowyer* compleated Mr. *Samuel Drake's** edition of Archbiſhop *Parker's* " Antiquitates Eccleſiæ *Britan-*

* Who re-publiſhed in 1713 " *Balthazaris Caſtilionis* Comitis Libri IV. de Curiali ſive " Aulico ex *Italico* ſermone in *Latinum* converſi, Interprete *Bartholomæo Clerke*."

" *nicæ*," folio, which had been nine years in the preſs *; and printed " Hiſtoire Naturelle de l'Or & de l'Argent, extraite " de *Pline* le Naturaliſte, par *David Durand*†," folio; Two editions (10500 copies) of *Gay's* " Polly," 4to; Mr. *Browne Willis's* " Notitia Parliamentaria," two volumes 8vo; a tranſlation of " *Sophocles*," by Mr. *Adams*, two volumes 8vo; and a little collection of " Select Poems from *Ireland*," 8vo.

The ſame year he uſhered into the world a curious treatiſe, under the title of " A Pattern for young Students in " the Univerſity, ſet forth in the Life of Mr. *Ambroſe Bon-* " *wicke*, ſome time Scholar of *St. John's College*, *Cam-* " *bridge*." This little volume was generally aſcribed to our learned printer, though it was in reality the production of *Ambroſe's* father, and came into Mr. *Bowyer's* hands as executor to *James Bonwicke*. This aſſertion is confirmed by a letter under the author's hand, addreſſed to his wife, and found unopened at his death; in which he particularly bequeathed *two guineas* to his ſon, for the trouble he would have in the taſk enjoined him. But, as the Preface to this little tract is not unlikely to be Mr. *Bowyer's*, it is here tranſcribed: " I need not apologize, I hope, for communi- " cating to the publick the life of a perſon ſo little known " to it. The virtues of a private life, though they appear

* " The Rev. Mr. *Drake*, Fellow of *St. John's* College, is reprinting Archbiſhop " *Parker's* work, De Antiquitate *Britannicæ* Eccleſiæ, & Privilegiis Eccleſiæ *Cantua-* " *rienſis*, cum Archiepiſcopis ejuſdem LXX. The Archbiſhop's own edition, publiſhed " by himſelf in 1572, will be exactly followed, in which is contained not only the lives " of the Archbiſhops, but alſo a catalogue of the Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors, " Proctors, and Commencers in the univerſity of *Cambridge*, from the year 1500 to 1571, " with many other matters relating to that univerſity. The copies of the Archbiſhop's " edition almoſt all varying from one another, the correcteſt will be made the text, and " the variations of the reſt will be taken notice of. To make this edition beautiful, " copper-plates will be taken by the beſt hand of all the arms, frontiſpieces, and other " decorations, which are found in the edition of 1572." Mr. BOWYER, *in Bibliothecâ Literariâ*, 1722, N° I. p. 46.

† See above, p. 45; and again under the years 1740 and 1778.

" not

" not to the world with all the advantage that thoſe of a " public one do, yet are of more uſe for its imitation, and " perhaps not leſs difficult to be attained to in a remarkable " degree. An appearance in the heavens contrary to the " uſual courſe of nature may ſtrike us with ſurprize, and " convince us of a power more than human: but ſuch a " power is not leſs ſhewn in the conſtant motion of the " planets, and the ſilent regularity of the world. Our " reaſon may be affected as much by the one, as our ima- " gination is by the other. Every one, from a view of ſuch " a character as *Cicero* deſcribes, and is here exemplified, " will draw the ſame concluſion. Ergo, ſi quis, judices, " hoc robore animi, atque hâc indole virtutis ac continentiæ " fuit, ut reſpueret omnes voluptates, omnemque vitæ ſuæ " curſum in labore corporis atque in animi contentione con- " ficeret; quem non quies, non remiſſio, non æqualium " ſtudia, non ludi, non convivia delectarent; nihil in vitâ " expetendum putaret niſi quod eſſet cum laude & cum " dignitate conjunctum: hunc meâ ſententiâ divinis qui- " buſdam bonis inſtructum atque ornatum puto. *Pro M. Cœlio.*"

The *Cambridge* Muſes were not wanting in their condolance on this promiſing young man's death. Several copies of verſes were tranſmitted to his father. One, by *Lawrence Jackſon**, A. B. is printed, with an epitaph by the ſame writer, at the end of the Life. Another by *L. Newton*, B. A. is here firſt exhibited to the publick:

* Author of, 1. " Occaſional Letters on ſeveral Subjects;" 2. " An Examination of a " Book, intitled, The True Goſpel of Jeſus Chriſt aſſerted, by *Thomas Chubb*; and alſo " of his Appendix on Providence: To which is added, A Diſſertation on Epiſcopacy, " ſhewing in one ſhort and plain view the grounds of it in Scripture and Antiquity. " By *Lawrence Jackſon*, B. D. ſometime Fellow of *Sidney College* in *Cambridge*, 1739," 8vo; and, 3. " A Letter to a young Lady, concerning the principles and conduct of the " Chriſtian Life. By *Lawrence Jackſon*, B. D. Prebendary of *Lincoln*. Addreſſed to " the Society for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge."

ODE on the Death of AMBROSE BONWICKE.

I.

Deareſt of all my friends, and beſt of men,
Accept the offering of a grateful pen.
Somewhat extremely kind I faiſh would ſay:
But, through the tumult of my breaſt
With too officious love oppreſt,
My feeble words want ſtrength to force their way.
But why this formal ſpeech from me?
If I am eloquent in ſighs,
It will ſuffice
Thee my friend, my better part;
Partner of every ſecret of my heart.

II.

Unhappy youth! what ſhall I ſay?
Shall I intreat relentleſs Fate in vain?
Shall I complain,
That thou art immaturely ſnatcht away?
Alas! what have I ſaid?
In virtue thou'rt mature, though not in age:
And bleſſed are the dead:
Bleſſed it is to quit this earthly ſtage.
I'm the unhappy, who remain
Faſt link'd to earth with a corporeal chain.

III.

I, who groveling lie
In darkneſs and obſcurity:
Whilſt thou, let looſe, doſt roam the realms above,
And view'ſt in brighteſt day the wondrous works of Jove.
Thoſe things from thee no longer hidden are,
Which rack the brain of the Philoſopher.
Oh! what diſcoveries
Make thy enlighten'd eyes!
Thou now thoſe riddles art able to explain,
Which thou and I have found too hard for mortal man.
Thou now canſt underſtand, how God
Created heaven and earth, and all things with a nod.

IV.

Thou now canſt underſtand,
How all events are rul'd by the Almighty hand.
Thou pity'ſt, when I try
To fathom deep Eternity.
Alas! too deep the pit,
For Reaſon's plummet, and the line of Wit:
Too light the plummet, and too ſhort the line,
To ſearch into the Power and Will Divine.

V.

Thou ſhalt no more
Be loſt upon the boiſterous ſeas
Of trouble and of woe,
Common to all below:
Thou'rt ſafely landed on the ſhore
Of everlaſting happineſs and eaſe.
Thou with a pitying eye
Shalt ſee
Thy friends wade through a vale of miſery.
Thus a happy mariner
(The Gods have ſeal'd for good)
Brought ſafe to ſhore by ſome propitious ſtar,
Beholds his comrades ſinking in the flood.

VI.

But art thou for ever gone?
Muſt thy dear fleſh be eaten by the worm?
Will neither prayers nor tears atone
For thy return?
And muſt thy head,
With arts and learning ſo well furniſhed,
No diſtinction have,
But moulder in the grave,
Together with the vile and ignominious ſlave?
Shall I no more converſe with thee?
Shall we no more diſpute?
Shall we no more the ſubtle *Locke* confute
Shall I no more partake of thy philoſophy?
Yes, we ſhall meet again, my friend,
In a far more happy ſtate,
Where our joys ſhall know no end,
Where Death ſhall have no power to ſeparate.

L. N. B. A.

Mr. *Clarke*, in a letter, dated *Aug.* 11, ſays, "Dr. *Hargrave** was ſo pleaſed with *your pamphlet* againſt the Se-

* Dr. *Hargrave* had the living of *Hoadley* in *Suſſex*, juſt by the duke of *Newcaſtle*'s ſeat at *Halland*, whoſe tutor he had been at *Cambridge*. He was afterwards Dean of *Chicheſter*.

"paratiſts,

"paratiſts, that he carried it off by force, and I muſt beg "another upon any terms." What this was, is not at preſent recollected.

Through the friendſhip of the Right Honourable *Arthur Onſlow*, he was appointed Printer of the Votes of the Houſe of Commons in 1729; and continued in that employ *, under three ſucceſſive Speakers, for almoſt fifty years.

In 1730 he printed "A Chronicle of the Kings of *Eng-* "*land* from the Time of the *Roman* Government to the "Death of King *James* the Firſt. By Sir *Richard Baker* †, "knight; with a Continuation to the year 1660, by *E.* "*Phillips*; whereunto is added in this edition a ſecond Con- "tinuation, containing the Reigns of King *Charles* the Se- "cond from his Reſtoration, King *James* the Second, King "*William* the Third and Queen *Mary* the Second, Queen "*Anne*, and King *George* the Firſt, by an Impartial Hand," folio; a very beautiful edition of the *Coptic* Pentateuch by Dr. *David Wilkins* ‡ (an impreſſion of 200 only); Dr. *R. Grey's* ‖ "Memoria Technica, or a new method of arti- "ficial Memory, applied to, and exemplified in, Chronology, "Hiſtory, Geography, Aſtronomy; alſo *Jewiſh*, *Grecian*, and "*Roman* Coins, Weights, and Meaſures, &c. with Tables "proper to the reſpective Sciences, and memorial lines "adapted to each Table," 8vo; a ſecond collection of

* Soon after his appointment, it was ſuggeſted to Mr. *Onſlow*, that there was an impropriety in giving the Votes to be printed by a Nonjuror §; but the worthy Speaker treated the hint with the contempt it deſerved, and ſaid, he was convinced he had employed an honeſt man.

† The Hon. *Daines Barrington* has obſerved, that *Baker* is by no means ſo contemptible a writer as he is generally ſuppoſed to be; and that the ridicule on this Chronicle ariſes from its being part of the furniture of Sir *Roger de Coverley's* hall in the Spectator. Obſervations on the more antient Statutes, p. 113.—Probably ſome of the ridicule may have been kept up from the manner in which it is mentioned in *Joſeph Andrews*, Book I. Ch. 3.

‡ Of whom ſee an account in pp. 48. 91.

‖ Of whom ſee hereafter, p. 210.

§ A Liſt of all the printers in *London*, diſtinguiſhed by their political principles, had juſt before been publiſhed. See hereafter, p. 535.

"Select Poems from *Ireland*," 8vo; and "A Letter from "the Weſt," 6 copies only.

A Muſic-ſpeech by Mr. *John Taylor* *, his contempo-rary

* Born about 1703 at *Shrewſbury*, where his father was a tradeſman; received the early part of his education at the public grammar-ſchool of that town; was admitted of *St. John's College, Cambridge*, A. B. 1730, and choſen fellow. One of the earlieſt, if not the firſt, of his publications, was "Oratio † habita coram Academia *Cantabrigienſi* in "Templo Beatæ *Mariæ*, die ſolenni martyrii *Caroli* primi regis, A. D. 1730, à *Joanne* "*Taylor*, A. M. collegii D. *Joannis* Evangeliſtæ ſocio. *Lond.* Typis *Gul. Bowyer* "Sen. & Jun. ‡ 1730, 8vo. This was followed the ſame year by "The Muſic-ſpeech "at the publick commencement in *Cambridge, July* 6, 1730. To which is added, "An Ode, deſigned to have been ſet to muſic on that occaſion ‖." Mr. *Taylor* was appointed Librarian § in *March* 1732 (an office he held but a ſhort time **), and was afterwards

† *Thomas Bentley*, an aukward imitator of his uncle *Richard*, attacked the *Latinity* of this oration, criticiſing anonymouſly in a news-paper the firſt ſentence, as an unuſual conſtruction, without two infinitive moods after *fore*; which the Doctor vindicated in converſation, by authorities both ancient and modern. He was abuſed in the ſame channel for ſaying the *Scots* ſold their king; a fact well atteſted. Mr. BOWYER, MS.—*Thomas Bentley* publiſhed *Cicero De Finibus* in 1718, and *Cæſar's* Commentaries in 1742. He alſo publiſhed a *Callimachus*; and not his *truly great Uncle*, to whom it is aſcribed in the firſt edition of the "Biographia *Britannica*."

‡ I have found no other title-page with the names of the father and ſon in it.

‖ Having in a former edition of theſe Anecdotes ſuggeſted a doubt whether this ſpeech was actually delivered in the Senate-houſe, as I find that Dr. *Long's* Muſic-ſpeech was printed in the ſame year; I was favoured with the following anonymous information: "Your doubt concerning Dr. "*Taylor's* Muſic-ſpeech is eaſily cleared up: many now living heard it ſpoken in the Senate-houſe, "on the Commencement-day; among them the writer of this, one of the Doctor's earlieſt friends, "who alſo recollects that the delivery of the verſes was univerſally and very juſtly admired; and "what is more of an anecdote, that they were not finiſhed many hours before they were heard in "publick. Dr. *Long's* Muſic-ſpeech was ſpoken at a former publick commencement."—Dr. *Long's*, I ſince find, was firſt publiſhed in 1714, under the title of "The Muſic-ſpeech, ſpoken at the public "Commencement in *Cambridge, July* 6, 1714, by *Roger Long*, M. A. Fellow of *Pembroke-Hall*."

§ "There are at preſent two, a principal librarian and a librarian. The fact is, there never was but the latter till Dr. *Middleton's* time, whoſe friends, taking the advantage of the acceſſion of Biſhop *Moore's* books, created an entire new place to give the Doctor 50*l. per annum*, and to plague Dr. *Bentley*; and he took an early opportunity in a publication to ſtyle himſelf Protobibliothecarius; but the place has not the leaſt ſuperiority over the old one. Luckily this ſounding title did not occaſion the ſame animoſities as that of Protovates, aſſumed by *Whittington*, did between him and *Horman* and *Lilly*. The two librarians jointly examine every book yearly, beginning the *Monday* after the Commencement. The under librarian is always in the way at proper hours, to deliver out books to the members of the Senate that ſend for them, and ſhew the place to ſtrangers who give him a fee." I owe this remark to a friend of Dr. *Taylor*; to whom I am indebted for much uſeful information in the progreſs of this volume.

** Either whilſt he was librarian, or rather before, and perhaps after, he took great pains, as did ſome others, before booksellers were obliged to be called in, in claſſing the noble preſent of *George* I. to the Univerſity, conſiſting of 30,000 volumes of the beſt books, beſides MSS. formerly belonging to Biſhop *Moore*. The catalogue of the Bible claſs, which is ſo large as to form a moderate folio, is ſtill preſerved in his neat hand-writing, and affords full proof of his induſtry and knowledge in that branch of learning, in which he particularly excelled and delighted. I have often heard him ſay, that he would undertake to ſhew the library to the beſt ſcholar in *Europe*, or a girl of ſix years old. Even this dull and laborious employ furniſhed him with ſome pleaſant ſtories; for among his many other good qualities, that of telling a ſtory well was too remarkable to be entirely omitted here. He uſed to ſay, that, throwing the books into heaps for general diviſions, he ſaw one whoſe title-page mentioned ſomewhat of *height*, and another of *ſalt*; the firſt he caſt among thoſe of menſuration, the other to thoſe of chemiſtry or cookery; that he was ſtartled, when he came to examine them, to find that the firſt was "*Longinus* de Sublimitate," and the other "A Theological Diſcourſe on the Salt of the World, that good Chriſtians ought to be ſeaſoned with." One day ſhewing the library to the late lord *B.* who was recommended to him, but of whoſe underſtanding the reports were unfavourable, he began by pro-

porary at *St. John's*, was printed by Mr. *Bowyer* in 1730, under

afterwards Regiſtrar. In the year 1732 appeared the Propoſals for his *Lyſias* *; on which Mr. *Clarke* writes thus to Mr. *Bowyer*: "I am glad Mr. *Taylor* is got into your "preſs: it will make his *Lyſias* more correct. I hope you will not let him print too "great a number of copies. It will encourage a young Editor, to have his firſt attempt "riſe upon his hands. I fancy you have got him in the preſs for life, if he has any to-"lerable ſucceſs there; he is too buſy a man to be idle." It was publiſhed, under the title of "*Lyſiæ* Orationes & Fragmenta, *Græcè* & *Latinè*. Ad fidem Codd. Manuſcrip-"torum recenſuit, Notis criticis, Interpretatione nova, cæteroque apparatu neceſſa-"rio donavit *Joannes Taylor*, A. M. Coll. D. *Joan. Cantab.* Soc. Academiæ olim a "Bibliothecis, hodie a Commentariis. Accedunt Cl. *Jer. Marklandi*, Col. D. *Pet.* Soc. "Conjecturæ †. *Londini*, ex Officinâ *Gulielmi Bowyer*, in aedibus olim Carmeliticis, "1739." Of this work, which is now become ſcarce, no more than 300 copies were printed on demy paper, 75 on royal paper, and 25 on a fine writing royal. The Doctor always entertained a fond hope of reprinting it, like his *Demoſthenes*, with an equal quantity of notes to both pages. It was in part republiſhed at *Cambridge*, in 8vo, 1740, under the title of "*Lyſiæ Athenienſis* Orationes *Græcè* & *Latinè* ex Interpreta-"tione & cum brevibus Notis *Joannis Taylori* in uſum ſtudioſæ Juventutis." At the end of this volume were adverti ſed, as juſt publiſhed, "Propoſals for printing by Sub-"ſcription, a new and correct edition of *Demoſthenes* and *Æſchines*, by *John Taylor*, "A. M. Fellow of *St. John's College*, and Regiſtrar of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*.— "N. B. On or before the twenty-fourth day of *December* next will be publiſhed (and "delivered to Subſcribers if deſired) Oratio contra *Leptinem*, which begins the third "volume of the above-mentioned work." The Dedication to Lord *Carteret*, intended for the firſt volume (which Dr. *Taylor* did not live to publiſh) is dated *Dec.* 3, 1747;

ducing ſuch articles as might be moſt likely to amuſe ſuch a perſon; but, obſerving him very attentive, though ſilent, he ventured to go a little further, and at laſt, as the jewel of the whole, put *Beza's* MS. of the Goſpels into his lordſhip's hands, and began telling his ſtory; but in the midſt of it his lordſhip broke his long ſilence, by deſiring to know whether they were then in the county of *Cambridge* or *Hertford*. The doctor added, that he ſnatched the MS. from him, and was very glad when it was in its proper place, as thinking it not unlikely but that it might have got toſſed out of the window the next minute." *From the ſame authority as the foregoing note.*

* About the ſame time came out propoſals for a new edition of *Robert Stephens's Latin* Theſaurus (which was publiſhed in four volumes folio, 1734). "If Mr. *Taylor* (ſays Mr. *Clarke*, *May* 5, 1733) "is the author of the propoſals for the new Theſaurus, I am truly ſorry for him. I have by accident "ſeen *The Grub*, which I don't at preſent take in, being engaged deeper in the *Dutch* Gazette and "politicks. The ambition of being in the preſs, or the little advantage that can be ſqueezed from it, "ſpoils many hopeful young fellows. He muſt now be under a neceſſity of doing ſomething hand-"ſomely to recover his credit. I reckon you have him now, a ſure preſs-man. By what *The Grub* "ſays, the propoſals are not only ill writ, but the work very ill executed." The editors were, Meſſ. *Taylor*, *Johnſon* of *Magdalen*, *Hutchinſon* of *Trinity*, and *Law* of *Chriſt's*. The propoſals were attacked by an anonymous writer in *The Grub-Street Journal*; and the anonymous editors defended themſelves in *The Weekly Miſcellany*. The controverſy is preſerved among Mr. *Bowyer's* Miſcellaneous Tracts.

† "*Reiſke*, when he is finding fault with the *Engliſh* editors of *Demoſthenes* in partnerſhip, ſays, that *Markland* is continually running away from his author to *St. Paul's* Epiſtles, which was owing to his being a Clergyman. Could he make this miſtake from Cl. prefixed to his name? One cannot wonder that the ſame perſon ſhould blame in Dr. *Taylor* his frequent digreſſions to explain other authors, gems, or inſcriptions; to us theſe form the very nectar and ambroſia of his writings. Let any body read his own edition at large of his Elements of Law, and the late abſtract of it, and then judge. I apprehend that if it had been intended to give a favourable repreſentation of the Doctor's learning, the direct contrary practice ſhould have been obſerved; *i. e.* the digreſſions ſhould have been preſented to the reader by themſelves." *From the authority before cited.*

the

under the following title: "The Muſic Speech at the Public "Com-

the third volume, 1748; and the ſecond, 1757. Earl *Granville*, then lord *Carteret*, had before this time intruſted to his care the education of his grandſons, lord viſcount *Weymouth* and Mr. *Thynne*; and, as Dr. *Taylor* informs us, at the ſame time laid the plan, and ſuggeſted the methods, of their education. In conſequence of this nobleman's recommendation, "to lay out the rudiments of civil life, and of ſocial duties; to inquire "into the foundations of juſtice and of equity; and to examine the principal obliga- "tions which ariſe from thoſe ſeveral connections into which Providence has thought "proper to diſtribute the human ſpecies," Dr. *Taylor* was led, as he ſays, to "the "ſyſtem of that people, who, without any invidious compariſon, are allowed to have "written the beſt comment upon the great volume of nature." Theſe reſearches afterwards produced his "Elements of the Civil Law," printed in 4to, 1755 and 1769; and this latter work, it is well known, occaſioned a learned, but peeviſh, preface to the third volume of the "Divine Legation." In 1742 he publiſhed "Commentarius ad Legem Decemviralem "de inope debitore in partes diſſecando: quem in Scholis Juridicis *Cantabrigiæ Junii* 22, "1741, recitavit, cum pro gradu ſolenniter reſponderet, *Johannes Taylor*, LL. D. Collegii "D. *Joannis* Socius. Accedunt a viris eruditiſſimis confectæ, nec in lucem hactenus editæ, "Notæ ad Marmor *Boſporanum Jovi Urio* Sacrum. Diſſertatio de voce *Tonane*. Ex- "plicatio Inſcriptionis in antiquo marmore *Oxon*. De Hiſtoricis *Anglicanis* Commen- "tatio." 4to. In 1743, "Orationes Duæ, una *Demoſthenis* contra *Midiam*, altera "*Lycurgi* contra *Leocratem*, *Græcè* & *Latinè*; recenſuit, emendavit, notaſque addidit "*Joannes Taylor*, LL. D. Coll. D. *Johan*. Soc." In the next year, "Marmor *Sand*- "*vicenſe*, cum Commentario & Notis *Joannis Taylori*, LL. D." being a Diſſertation on a marble brought into *England* by lord *Sandwich* in 1739; containing a moſt minute account of the receipts and diſburſements of the three *Athenian* magiſtrates deputed by that people to celebrate the feaſt of *Apollo* at *Delos*, in the 101ſt Olympiad, or 374 before *Chriſt*, and is the oldeſt inſcription whoſe date is known for certain. A Sermon preached at *Biſhop Stortford* on the anniverſary ſchool-feaſt, *Aug*. 22, 1749: Another before the Houſe of Commons, on the faſt-day, *Feb*. 11, 1757.—He was admitted an advocate in *Doctors Commons*, *Feb*. 15, 1741; and ſucceeded Dr. *Reynolds*, as Chancellor of the dioceſe of *Lincoln*, in *April* 1744; but did not then think proper to enter into orders *. By a letter from Mr. *Clarke* to Mr. *Bowyer*, without date, but written probably in 1742, when lord *Carteret* was ſecretary of ſtate, the former ſays, "If he (Dr. "*Taylor*) ſtill perſiſts in not going into orders, though an Archbiſhop would perſuade "him to it, it is plain he is no great friend to the Church, though, as my lord *Halifax*

* "The fact is, the Doctor intended to be a Civilian; and to enable him to keep his fellowſhip, without going into orders, as all are obliged to do at *St. John's*, except two Phyſicians and two Civilians, he was nominated to a faculty fellowſhip on the Law line: but continuing in College to ſuperintend his edition of *Demoſthenes*, he probably ſaw that, in order to make the figure he could wiſh in that profeſſion, he ſhould have devoted himſelf to the practice of it earlier; and the proſpect of a College living becoming now near and valuable, he took orders, and the living of *Lawford* being vacant, he claimed it: this was a new caſe then, and has never happened ſince: it was thought by many of the Society at leaſt hard, that a perſon ſhould be excuſed all his time from reading prayers, preaching, and other eccleſiaſtical duties in College and the Univerſity, which muſt be performed in perſon, or another paid for doing them; and then, when the reward of all this long ſervice ſeems within reach, that another, who has not borne any part of the heat and burthen of the day, ſhould ſtep in before you and carry off the prize. The Doctor was however ſo lucky, as he generally was, as to carry his point, but not without much difficulty. His friends indeed, who kept up the credit of the houſe for punning, ſaid from the firſt, that the Doctor would certainly go to Law for't." *From the ſame authority.*

"ſaid

"Commencement in *Cambridge*, *July* 6, 1730. To which "is

"said when he kept Mr. *Addiſon* out of it, I believe it is the only injury he will ever "do it. I heartily wiſh he may be more agreeably, he will ſcarce be more uſefully, "employed. Suppoſing, which I am in hopes of, from his Grace's recommendation, "that my lord *Carteret* ſhould make him one of the Under-Secretaries, what will be-"come of all the orators of the ages paſt? Inſtead of publiſhing the ſentiments of an-"tient Demagogues, his whole time will be engroſſed in cooking up and concealing the "many fineſſes of modern politicks. But, however, I ſhould rejoice to ſee him ſo "employed, and hope there is ſome proſpect of it." His preferments, after he entered into orders, were, the Arch-deaconry of *Buckingham*; the Rectory of *Lawford* in *Eſſex*, in *April* 1751; the Reſidentiaryſhip of *St. Paul's*, in *July* 1757, ſucceeding Dr. *Terrick*, who is ſaid to have been raiſed to the ſee of *Peterborough* expreſsly to make the vacancy*; and the office of prolocutor to the lower houſe of convocation the ſame year. He was alſo commiſſary of *Lincoln* and of *Stowe*; was a valuable member both of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, his name being diſtinguiſhed in the publications of each; and was appointed Director of the latter, *April* 23, 1759, and at the next meeting one of their Vice-preſidents. He was eſteemed one of the moſt diſintereſted and amiable, as he was one of the moſt learned, of his profeſſion; and died, univerſally lamented and beloved, *April* 4, 1766. At the time of his death, an octavo edition of his *Demoſthenes*, in two volumes, was juſt finiſhed at the Univerſity preſs†; and four ſheets only of an "Appendix to *Suidas*‡."—Some Remarks of Dr. *Taylor's* (and alſo of Mr. *Markland's*) were inſerted in Mr. *Foſter's* "Eſſay on Accent and Quantity, 1763." Two *Engliſh* poems, and one in *Latin*, by Dr. *Taylor*, are printed in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1779, p. 149. 250. 365. No monument has yet been erected to his memory; but the following inſcription, by Mr. *Clarke*, was printed in 1778:

"Plorate, Linguarum, Artium, Scientiarum,
Vos O doctiſſimi Cultores!
Quotquot huic Marmori funereo
Aliquando acceſſeritis,
Deſiderio quærentes lacrumabili
Quale quantumque Corpori caduco
Hic ſit ſuperſtes NOMEN:
Quippe hic jacet Hellas propria,
Hic Lepos Atticus,
Hic Dorices ψιθύρισμα,
Hic ſuave Mel Ionicum.
Scriptores Græciæ veteris et Latii numeroſos,
Jus Civile, Urbanum, Municipale,
Leges, Ritus, Ceremonias, Mores,
Reconditiſſimæ Antiquitatis,
Quis illi par ſic unquam expedivit?

* "One would imagine that Dr. *Terrick*, who afterwards got *Durham*, could not have got *Peterborough*, but that Dr. *Taylor* might get the Reſidentiaryſhip; but, if *Taylor* was the only perſon to be ſerved, there was no occaſion for diſturbing *Terrick*, as *Taylor* would certainly have had no objection to ſtepping over his head into the Biſhopric. Will you ſay that Dr. *Terrick* would not have got *Peterborough* if there had been no ſuch perſon as Dr. *Taylor*? I own, it was part of the arrangement. Such language was uſed when Dr. *Law* was made biſhop of *Carliſle*, as if it was for the ſake of making Dr. *Roſs* prebend of *Durham*.—A better ſtory from the Doctor himſelf. When the Earl of *Granville* aſked the King for it, the King ſaid, that he had never heard of Dr. *Taylor*, and that he underſtood it was a good piece of preferment, and was uſually given to a ſcholar of note. The artful ſtateſman took the hint, and ſaid, the Doctor's fame for learning was celebrated all over *Germany*. There was no occaſion to ſay more." *From the ſame authority.*

† The notes only were wanting. Theſe were afterwards added, and the book publiſhed in 1769. Without drawing an invidious compariſon between the typographical labours of the Two Univerſities, Dr. *Taylor's* editions of the *Greek* Orators, ſhould they be its laſt productions (*quod avertat Deus!*), will do immortal honour to the *Cambridge* preſs.

‡ It was thus advertiſed at the end of the 8vo *Lyſias*, 1741: "In the Univerſity Preſs, and ſhortly "will be publiſhed, Appendix Notarum in *Suidæ* Lexicon, ad paginas Edit. *Cantab.* A. 1705, ad-"commodatarum: colligente, qui & ſuas etiam aliquammultas adjecit, *Joanne Taylor*, A. M. "Coll. *Joan.* Soc."

" is added an Ode designed to have been set to music on " that

Te ſublato! mancus, debilis ſemper jacet,
Ille tuus Demoſthenes ωτιάνυς,
Imperfecta reſtant τὰ Æſchinis συζύγια,
Solus integer et ſuperſtes Lyſias.
Hæc ſolummodo qui legerit
Nemo non poſſit non exclamare,

Hic ſitus eſt
JOHANNES TAYLORUS Salopienſis.
Eccleſiæ Lincolnienſis Cancellarius,
Sancti Pauli Canonicus,
Obiit annum agens ſexageſimum tertium,
4° Aprilis, 1766*."

Having ſhewn the preceding part of this note to the friend of Dr. *Taylor*, to whom I am already ſo much obliged, I was favoured with the following curious particulars: "You have mentioned that Dr. *Taylor* was too buſy a man to be idle. This is too ſhining a particular in the Doctor's temper and abilities not to be a little more inſiſted upon. If you called on him in College after dinner, you were ſure to find him ſitting at an old oval walnut-tree table entirely covered with books, in which, as the common expreſſion runs, he ſeemed to be buried: you began to make apologies for diſturbing a perſon ſo well employed; but he immediately told you to advance, taking care to diſturb, as little as you could, the books on the floor; and called out, "*John, John*, bring pipes and glaſſes;" and then fell to procuring a ſmall ſpace for the bottle juſt to ſtand on, but which could hardly ever be done without ſhoving off an equal quantity of the furniture at the other end; and he inſtantly appeared as chearful, good-humoured, and *degagé*, as if he had not been at all engaged or interrupted. Suppoſe now you had ſtaid as long as you would, and been entertained by him moſt agreeably, you took your leave and got half way down the ſtairs; but, recollecting ſomewhat, that you had more to ſay to him, you go in again; the bottle and glaſſes were gone, the books had expanded themſelves ſo as to re-occupy the whole table, and he was juſt as much buried in them as when you firſt broke in on him. I never knew this convenient faculty to an equal degree in any other ſcholar. He loved and played well at cards; was fond of carving, which he did with much elegance; an agreeable practice, but which, notwithſtanding what Lord *Cheſterfield* ſays, ſome perſons who have frequented good tables all their life-time cannot do, though they can blow their noſe paſſing well. He always appeared handſomely in full dreſs as a clergyman, was grand in his looks, yet affable, flowing, and polite; latterly he grew too plump, with an appearance of doughy paleneſs, which occaſioned uneaſineſs to thoſe who loved him, whoſe number, I think, muſt be conſiderable. His voice to me, who know nothing of muſic, appeared remarkably pleaſing and harmonious, whether he talked or read *Engliſh*, *Latin*, or *Greek* proſe, owing to his ſpeaking through his lips much advanced, which always produces ſoftneſs: this practice, or habit, I believe, he learnt from a ſpeaking-maſter, to whom he applied to correct ſome natural defect; for which purpoſe he always kept near him an ordinary ſmall ſwing-glaſs, the uſe of which was unknown to his friends; but in preaching, which he was fond of, one might perceive a ſhrillneſs or ſharpneſs that was not agreeable; perhaps he could not ſpeak ſo loud as was required,

* "So much praiſe is laviſhed by this panegyriſt on the Doctor, that one would think that *Salmaſius*, *Scaliger*, and *Bentley*, might have been glad to have exchanged learning and fame with him: yet, if we believe *Reiſke*, who has publiſhed the text of *Demoſthenes* ſince, and had all Dr. *Taylor's* papers put into his hands, the latter knew ſo very little of the matter, that he could adopt only five of his emendations in ſo large a work. He allows him indeed a little knowledge of *Attic* law; but that, he ſays, was very eaſy after *Petit*, &c. It would not be difficult to give *Reiſke* a trimming for the fault he finds with Dr. *Taylor* for the mode of his edition. His making a parſon of Mr. *Markland*, and, as ſuch, accounting for, and excuſing, his frequent remarks on St. *Paul's* Epiſtles, have been already noticed. *Reiſke* ſlights all, but treats *Jurin* beſt; thinks he might have done ſomewhat well, if he had not died young; which, it is believed, was not the caſe. If other people had a right to be angry or ſorry, *Reiſke* was the laſt man in the world that ſhould have uttered a ſyllable; but I have not the leaſt deſire to provoke his *manes*, or enter into a diſpute with his learned relict." *From the Friend I have ſo often cited.*

"that occaſion. By *John Taylor*, M. A. Fellow of *St John's* "*College*.

and at the ſame time keep his lips advanced and near together, as he had learnt to do for common converſation. He underſtood perfectly, as a gentleman and ſcholar, all that belongs to making a book handſome, as the choice of paper, types, and the diſpoſition of text, verſion, and notes. He excelled in many ſmall accompliſhments: wrote a large, fair, elegant hand; was a perfect maſter of Dr. *Byrom's* ſhort-hand, which he looked upon as barely ſhort of perfection, and which he taught to as many as choſe to learn, for the benefit of his friend. He never made a blot in his writing: always, beſide his *Adverſaria*, kept a proper edition of moſt books for entering notes in their margin, as the *Louvre Greek* Teſtament in folio. Theſe were what Dr. *Aſkew* was intitled to by his will, beſides his common-place books, which, I think, in his open way of writing, for he never ſpared paper, amounted before he left College to forty volumes in folio; in thoſe he had put down a vaſt variety of philological learning, without neglecting matters of pleaſantry; and I ſhould think it muſt be impoſſible, if one that knew his manner and ſhort-hand had liberty to examine them, but that they muſt furniſh an excellent *Tayloriana*. I don't remember that he had any ear for muſic; no more had the excellent Dr. *Powell*, late maſter of *St. John's*, nor the juſtly celebrated *Linnæus*, and a thouſand others whoſe organs were in other reſpects happily formed and arranged. He was alſo of remarkable *ſang-froid* in very trying caſes. Once being got into a coach and four with ſome friends, for a ſcheme as we call it, the gentleman driver, the late Rev. *Roger Moſtyn*, who was remarkably ſhort-ſighted, picked up the reins as he thought, but left thoſe of the leaders below, who being ſmartly whipped to make them go off at an handſome rate, ſoon found that they were at liberty, and went off with a ſpeed beyond what the reſt of the party could deſire. They propoſed to the Doctor to jump out, who replied with the utmoſt coolneſs, "Jump out! why jump out? have not I hired the coach to carry me?" This looks more like the language of *Jack Tar*, than of one bred in the ſofter ſhade of *Academus'* grove; yet I have little doubt of its being literally true, as he uſed much the ſame language to me when the fore wheel of the poſt-chaiſe came off twice in one ſtage. He alſo told me himſelf, that when the laſt of the two earthquakes at *London* happened (I mean that at ſix in the morning), he was waked by it, and ſaid, "This is an earthquake!" turned himſelf, and went to ſleep inſtantly. Yet nothing of this appeared in his common behaviour; but all was ſoft and placid. When we uſed to joke with him on the badneſs of his furniture, which conſiſted of the table aforeſaid, and three or four ordinary chairs, and they always filled with books, he uſed to ſay that his room was better and more expenſively furniſhed than any of ours; which was moſt certainly true, as he ſat in the midſt of an excellent library, containing a very fine collection of philological, claſſical, and juridical books, which formed the proper furniture of a ſcholar's room, though I cannot ſay that it is the uſual or faſhionable furniture of the times. This fine and large collection he increaſed greatly after he got to *London*, as all thoſe, who knew it in *Amen Corner*, will bear me witneſs. This was the more neceſſary for him to do, as he no longer had the command of the well-furniſhed libraries of *Cambridge*; and, as it was his taſte and paſſion to do ſo, he was enabled to gratify them by his goodly income, which had he lived, would have been very ſufficient, even though it had received no further increaſe. His teſtamentary diſpoſition of this valuable library gave me leſs ſatisfaction than any other act of his life. The general fault conſiſted in not keeping them together, thereby depriving his admirers of the ſuite and connexion of his ideas, as he had put them down in different books, but with references backwards and forwards. It is plain that he could not be actuated by the low fears and policy of *Cujacius*, who, to prevent this, ordered his books to be ſold ſeparately; becauſe the Doctor entruſted the compleat ſett with Dr. *Aſkew*,

" *College. London*, printed by *William Bowyer*, Jun. ſome-

where any thing of this kind might be practiſed with more likelihood of ſucceſs and ſecrecy, than if depoſited in a public library, where every perſon that conſulted them would know the uſe that was made of them by others. He probably meant well, and thought that the ſureſt way of keeping them together for a long time was to place them in his learned friend's princely collection. But the futility of this proviſion quickly appeared; and it would have much the ſame whether the hammer had ſounded over them immediately on his death, or in the very few years after* when it did. The folio *Terentianus Maurus* †, *Mediolani* 1497, which coſt the Doctor four guineas out of the *Harleian* collection, and which, I dare ſay, long before he was in eaſy circumſtances, an hundred would not have got from him, was purchaſed for twelve guineas by Dr. *Hunter*, and is for the preſent at leaſt ſafely lodged in that noble repoſitory of curioſities all kinds. Nor do I much more approve of his diſpoſal of the other part; had he given one, two, or three ſets of the moſt uſeful Claſſics, with Dictionaries, &c. to the ſchool, this would have remained a teſtimony of his gratitude, and been very ſerviceable to the maſters, ſcholars, and neighbourhood, without any prejudice to the Univerſity, which is well ſupplied with theſe writers; not ſo with the many curious articles that he had picked up ſingly at a great expence from foreign parts as he could hear of them. Theſe are not likely to be of much ſervice in the country; but might probably have been looked into in the Univerſity, which alſo would have been the proper place for diſtant Literati to have inquired for them, where acceſs would be remarkably eaſy and agreeable. Upon this occaſion one can hardly help mentioning, that when he heard of Dr. *Newcome's* death, whom he did not love (and, as we hope his averſions were not many, they might be the ſtronger) he inquired how he had diſpoſed of his books; and though it was a very good one, he received the account with an air of contempt; upon which one of the company ſaid, " Then, Doctor, do you now take care to do better;" upon which he ſunk into ſerioufneſs, and ſaid ſoftly, " I wiſh I may!" He was ſilent in large companies, but fond of dealing out his entertainment and inſtruction before one, two, or three perſons. He entertained his friends with an hoſpitality and generoſity that bordered upon munificence, and enjoyed himſelf in the convivial hours. It may be a means of prolonging ſome worthy man's days, to mention, that he ſhortened his own by a modeſty or ſhyneſs that prevented him from making his caſe fully known, and ſubmitting himſelf to the direction of a phyſician, though he was intimately acquainted with ſeveral of the moſt eminent in the profeſſion. He one day mentioned to me with ſome peviſhneſs, that he was coſtive; I aſked him why he would not conſult Dr. *H.* He ſaid, " How can I do ſo? he will not take any thing." I replied, that he would certainly give him the beſt advice out of friendſhip and regard; but that there were others to whom he might apply, who might not have the ſame delicacy. The misfortune was, that he had applied to three, and ſmuggled a receipt for a purge from each, and uſed them all alternately and almoſt without intermiſſion, at leaſt in a manner they never intended; I think there were 175 charged in the Apothecary's bill for the laſt year. This calamity had hardly happened, had he lived in a family, I mean with friends and relations about him, and not ſervants only, as the former could never have conſented to his treating himſelf in ſuch a ſtrange manner."

* Dr. *Askew's* magnificent library produced, at the ſale by auction, about 4000l.—His Majeſty was a purchaſer to the amount of about 300l.; Dr. *Hunter*, about 100l.; and M. *De Bure* (who had commiſſions to the amount of 1500l.) about 500l. Some valuable articles were bought by Dr. *Maty* for the Truſtees of *The Britiſh Muſeum*. J. N.

† In this book is the following MS note: " This is judged to be the only copy of this edition in " *England*, if not in the whole world. If ſo, it is worth any money.—Dr. *Askew* could find no copy " in his Travels over *Europe*, though he made it his earneſt and particular ſearch in every Library which " he had an opportunity of conſulting. JOHN TAYLOR, *Cantabrig.*" J. N.

" time

"time Student of the ſame College, 1730:" a particularity I have not obſerved in any other book that he printed.

In 1731 he printed "*Humfredi Llwyd*, Armigeri, *Bri-*
"*tannicæ* Deſcriptionis Commentariolum: necnon de *Monâ*
"Inſulâ, & *Britannicâ* Arce ſive Armamentario *Romano*
"Diſceptatio Epiſtolaris*. Accedunt Æræ *Cambro-Britan-*
"*nicæ*. Accurante *Moſe Gulielmo*, A. M. R. S. Soc." The ſame year he took part in a controverſy occaſioned by "The Traditions of the Clergy deſtructive of Religion;
"with an Enquiry into the Grounds and Reaſons of ſuch
"Traditions: a Sermon [on *Matth.* xv. 6.] preached at the
"Viſitation held at *Wakefield* in *Yorkſhire*, *June* 25, 1731,
"by *William Bowman*, M. A. Vicar of *Dewſbury*†." This performance (which was charged with containing ſome of the ſentiments that had been advanced by Dr. *Tindal* in his "Rights of the Chriſtian Church‡," and by Mr. *Gordon* in his "Independent Whig,") excited no ſmall degree of offence; and ſeveral anſwers were written to it, and ſtrictures made upon it, both of a ſerious and ludicrous nature ||.

* "I made my compliments to Mr. *Williams* for his preſent of *H. Llwyd*, and took
"the liberty to mention that he had left ſome miſtakes in his author, which he ſhould
"have ſet right in the notes, particularly that the *Britiſh church obſerved Eaſter in the*
"*ſame way as the Aſiatic churches, quarta decima lunæ*; when it is very plain from *Bede*
"that the diſpute between the *Britains* and *Saxons* was of another kind. Mr. *Smith*
"has put that beyond all controverſy." *Mr. Clarke to Mr. B. Dec.* 16, 1731.

† In *Yorkſhire*. Mr. *Bowman* had alſo the vicarage of *Aldborough* in that county.

‡ See a compariſon of *Bowman* and *Tindal* in "*Grub-ſtreet* verſus *Bowman*, being a
"full and proper anſwer to the vicar of *Dewſbury's* late Sermon againſt the Church and
"Clergy of *England*." Publiſhed in the *Grub-ſtreet Journals*, N° 85 and 87; With
"large Additions. 1771." Againſt this charge, however, Mr. *Bowman* defends himſelf in his Preface. In thoſe books, he ſays, "there are many things incomparably well ſaid,
"and much juſt and demonſtrative reaſoning;" yet profeſſes that he no otherwiſe made uſe of them, than as the ſame thoughts naturally occurred to him, without a deſign of copying. The Sermon, which he publiſhed to vindicate himſelf from the cenſures and miſrepreſentations of ſome of its Reverend Auditors, was "the reſult of an impartial en-
"quiry into the nature of a Chriſtian Church, which was deſigned as the foundation
"of a much larger work." See the Preface to the Sermon; and ſee alſo "A full Juſ-
"tification of the Doctrines contained in Mr. *Bowman's* Sermon, &c."

|| See Gent. Mag. I. 333. 349. 366. 408. 414. 419. 462. II. 622. 781. 960.

Mr. *Bowyer*, upon this occaſion, printed a pamphlet, called, "The Traditions of the Clergy NOT deſtructive of Religion. "Being Remarks on Mr. *Bowman's* Viſitation Sermon; ex- "poſing that Gentleman's Deficiency in *Latin* and *Greek*, in "Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory and true Reaſoning. By a Gentleman "of *Cambridge**." Mr. *Clarke*, in a letter dated *Dec.* 1731, ſays, "I believe I never thanked you for the ſeaſonable "correction you have given the Vicar of *Dewſbury*. It is "neceſſary that all ſuch writers ſhould receive ſome ani- "madverſions: though I find the man has more judge- "ment than I at firſt imagined he could poſſibly be maſter "of. He could not reſiſt the vanity of being an author; "but is wiſe enough to think that there is no neceſſity of "defending every thing that he may take a fancy to print: "it will be impoſſible to provoke him to an anſwer. Mr. "*Canon*† is retiring to his cloyſter to ſpend ſome few years "more with his old *Gamaliel* Dr. *Thirlby*." In another letter, dated *Oct.* 15, 1732, the ſame gentleman ſays, "I am not diſpleaſed with finding that my brother *Bow-* "*man* is like to have ſome demands upon you. His "anſwer, which has been long threatened, will, perhaps, "like *Thuanus*‡, appear at laſt: and it may poſſibly give "you the ſame ſort of employment§; you may find *ſome-* "*thing to correct in every ſheet*. I was indeed, though a "ſtranger to his perſon‖, at firſt ſomething prejudiced in "favour

* Reprinted in the volume of "Miſcellaneous Tracts," p. 59.

† Afterwards Dr. *Canon*, one of the chaplains to *Charles* duke of *Somerſet*. He is often mentioned in the Memoirs of Mr. *Whiſton*.

‡ Mr. *Buckley's* propoſals for *Thuanus*, and various ſpecimens of the work, were printed by Mr. *Bowyer* in 1729. The whole was publiſhed in 1733.

§ He was then printing ſome very difficult parts of *Thuanus*, to which Mr *Clarke* alluded.

‖ "I loſt an opportunity of ſeeing Mr. *Bowman*, by not being at *Halland* the laſt "public day: he made there a chearful appearance in a ſmall ſynod of the neighbour- "ing clergy, who were ſo complaiſant as not to mention one word of the miniſtry. "The firſt account of his Sermon was from you; and you ſay you mention ſome parts "of it, *becauſe I would not allow you that the Preſbyterian opinion was the prevailing one.*

"But

"favour of his diſcretion; that he was at leaſt wiſe enough "to retire from more danger; and that I might ſay of him, "as

"But ſure there is nothing in Mr. *B's* ſermon in favour of their principles, any more than "ours. They are as ſtrict in their way, as we are [in ours], and as far from brother *B's* "latitude: they would not admit of miniſters without their own ordination, nor talk "ſo lightly of it. But whatever faults may be in the ſermon, I ſuppoſe your friend Mr. "*Auſten** thinks it the very beſt that ever he printed. There is nothing that diverts me ſo "much in the whole performance, as his being called an *Eraſtian*; as if ſo much ill "language could ariſe only from an untoward diſpoſition in his brethren towards calling "names; for my part, I look upon it as a compliment, which he ſhould have leſs reaſon "to be offended with, becauſe he has received ſo few upon this occaſion. *Beza* (who "was one of *Eraſtus'* adverſaries) ſaid of him, that he was *In ſacris literis diligenter "verſatus, et qui egregiam operam ad Heidelbergenſis eccleſiæ inſtaurationem navavit:* I "doubt whether Mr. *B.* will ever be ſo much honoured with the applauſe either of his "adverſaries or his friends. His (*Eraſtus's*) theological works were firſt printed at *London* "by the Archbiſhop's [*Whitgift's*] licence; but why, or with what deſign, is a ſecret that I "cannot find out; none of our eccleſiaſtical hiſtorians, that I have ſeen, taking notice of it. "He was a phyſician of *Heidelberg*; and in a public diſputation in that city, A. D. 1568, "oppoſed Dr. *George Withers*, an *Engliſhman*, in a queſtion about excommunication. "His arguments were afterwards drawn up at large; but never printed in his life-"time; and if brother *B.* had in this reſpect been an *Eraſtian*, I don't think it would "have been any injury to his character. He permitted indeed ſome of his friends to "take copies of his reaſons, and ſo the queſtion was privately controverted between "him and his correſpondents. He died in 1583, and ſix years after his book was "printed with this remarkable title: Explicatio graviſſimæ quæſtionis, utrum Excom-"municatio, quatenus Religionem intelligentes et amplexantes a ſacramentorum uſu "propter admiſſum facinus arcet; mandato nitatur divino, an excogitata ſit ab homi-"nibus. *Peſclavii apud Baocium Sultaceterum*, A. 1589. This, Mr. *Selden* (to whom I owe "this account lib. I. de Synedriis, p. 1016), ſays ſhould be, *Londini, apud Joannem Wol-"fium.* The common methods of excommunication will certainly admit of very ſtrong "objections; though how far *Eraſtus* carried that point, I cannot ſay, having never "ſeen this book; but for ſome years *Eraſtianiſm* has been a name for an utter rejec-"tion of all chriſtian diſcipline; whether juſtly or not, ſeems a queſtion which I ſhould "be glad to be informed of. The account which is given of this ſect in Dictionnaire "Royale de l'Academie is ſurprizing: *Eraſtiens—ſorte d'Heretiques qui firent une "faction pendant les troubles d'Angleterre, &c.* They ſeem willing to allow us the "honour of being the authors of all hereſy, when we are only the importers. But I "have troubled you ſufficiently with *Thomas Eraſtus*, and ſhould, if I had room, ſay "as much of Prolegomena ad N. T. &c. The author [*Wetſtein*] is a foreigner, and a "friend of the great *Bentley*; and in my opinion diſpoſes the account of his MSS. "in a very aukward manner†. I am almoſt tempted to think of him, what *Thirlby*

* Mr. *Stephen Auſten*, the bookſeller, who publiſhed Mr. *Bowman's* Sermon; which paſſed through at leaſt ſix editions.

† In the Hall-book of the Company of Stationers is this entry: "20 *Junii* 1589, *John Wolf* en-"tered for his copy a treatiſe of *Thomas Eraſtus, De Excommunicatione*, reprinted by *M. Forteſcue*, to "be allowed by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*."

‡ "There is an aukwardneſs in the diſpoſal of the MSS. but perhaps it is owing to enumerating them firſt for the Goſpels, and then for the Epiſtles; and perhaps he had not ſeen them all, when he wrote his firſt account, which occaſioned ſupplemental mention. Surely now the work itſelf is pub-liſhed, Mr. *Clarke's* opinion of *Wetſtein's* abilities is hardly juſt, certainly not candid." *Anonym.*

"ſays

" as *Horace* does of a nation* not well acquainted with the " art of war,

" Laxo meditatur arcu
" Cedere campis.

" But, if he has a mind to try his fortune once more in " *Paul's Church-yard*†, whatever I may think of his " courage, I ſhall have no great opinion of his conduct. " As for you, I am ſure it can never be your buſineſs to " drop a controverſy in which you have nothing to fear. " Make the moſt of him; and, in the ſtyle of the Votes, " *call him to order*." This threatened anſwer, I believe, never appeared‡; but the Vicar was anonymouſly defended in " A full Juſtification of the Doctrines contained in Mr. " *Bowman's* Sermon, &c." probably a production of his own. And indeed it is generally ſuppoſed, that his inſignificant work was by no means deſerving the notice which was taken of it from ſo many different quarters. Beſides nine or ten pamphlets, the papers of the times abound with ſtrictures on a performance which would of itſelf have "ſunk into waſte paper and oblivion§." Some poetical ſquibs, which it gave birth to, are preſerved at the end of Mr. *Bowyer's* Remarks||.

" ſays of poor *Grabe*, Neque ingenio, neque judicio, neque ſi verum dicere licet doc- " trina ſatis ad eam rem inſtructus." *Mr. Clarke to Mr. B. Sept.* 22, 1731.—" *Thirlby* " paſſed the ſame ſelf-ſufficient cenſures on Dr. *Bentley*, in p. 18 of his edition of *Juſtin* " *Martyr*, and in his preface. He treated *Meric Caſaubon* and *Iſ. Voſſius* in a manner " not much different." *MS. Letter from Dr. Charles Aſhton to Dean Moſs.*

* The *Scythians*, 3 Carm. viii. 22.

† Mr. *Auſten* lived there. See p. 71.

‡ In 1740, it appears that Mr. *Bowyer* printed, for Mr. *Hutton*, a pamphlet called " A Reply to Mr. *Bowman's* Letter to the Inhabitants of *Dewſbury*."

§ The uſual fate," ſays *Swift*, " of common anſwerers to books which are allowed " to have any merit. There is indeed an exception when any great genius thinks it " worth his while to expoſe a fooliſh piece. To anſwer a book effectually, requires " more pains and ſkill, more wit, learning, and judgement, than were employed in " writing it." *Apology prefixed to the Tale of a Tub.*—Nobody but *Voltaire* could reply to dull anſwerers, without loſing by it; he replied to all, and ſucceeded wonderfully.

|| Miſcellaneous Tracts, p. 76. The whole was humouroufly burleſqued under the title of " Mr. *Bowman's* Sermon preached at *Wakefield* in *Yorkſhire* verified, by *Chriſ-* " *topher Crambo*, Eſq. 1731."

In

In 1730 (which ſhould have been mentioned in p. 61) he printed "*Cyfreithjeu Hywel Dda ac Eraill*, ſeu Leges "*Wallicæ* Eccleſiaſticæ & Civiles *Hoeli* Boni & aliorum "*Walliæ* Principum, quas ex variis Codicibus Manuſcriptis "eruit, Interpretatione *Latina*, Notis & Gloſſario illuſtra- "vit *Gulielmus Wotton**, S. T. P. juvante *Moſe Gulielmio*†, "A. M.

* In the account given of this learned writer, in p. 50, r. "his genius for learning "languages, when hardly paſt infancy." His Memoirs of *St. David's*, (ſee p. 51) are ſubſcribed "*M. N.*" the two finals of both his names; the ſignature he alſo made uſe of in his Letter to "The Guardian," N° 93; which letter will appear to be his, on comparing it with his "Miſcellaneous Diſcourſes," vol. I. p. 95.—In the laſt line of p. 51, refer to "Bibl. Lit. N° VI. p. 15—28;" and in p. 52, r. "better pro- "vided for than he was."—In memory of his wife, who died in 1719, Dr. *Wotton* compoſed the following epitaph:

H. S. E.
Anna Wottona, Gul. Hammondi
St. Albanenſis Cantiani Arm. filia,
Joh. Marſhami eq. aur. et bar. magni
Antiqq. *Ægypt.* ſtatoris ex filia neptis,
Rob. Marſhami baronis de *Romney*
Conſobrina, rariſſimi exempli et
Heroici animi fœmina; quæ per
XXIII annos et in ſecundis et in
Adverſis rebus virum aſſidue comitata,
Fatali tandem et improviſo morbo
Correpta, placide in Domino requievit,
Triſte et nunquam intermoriturum
Sui deſiderium ſuis omnibus relinquens.
Ob. VIII kal. *Octob.* A. D. MDCCXIX.
Vixit ann. XLVIII. menſ. IX. dies XVIII.
Anna filia unica relicta ſuperſtite.
Gul. Wottonus, S. T. P. merentiſſimæ
Et incomparabili conjugi hoc ultimum
Amoris ſui monumentum
Mœrens animo
P. C.
Functa jaces hic; ſed vivis, viveſque marito,
Anna, tuo; debent nec benefacta mori.

† Mr. *Moſes Williams*** was editor of "*Baxter's* Gloſſary," (ſee p. 49, 50); and of "*H. Llwyd's* Commentariolum," (ſee p. 69).

** Mr. *Williams's* well ſelected library was purchaſed by *William Jones*, eſq. one of the laſt of thoſe genuine mathematicians, admirers, and contemporaries of *Newton*, who cultivated and improved the ſciences in the preſent century. Mr. *Jones* was a teacher of the mathematicks in *London* under the patronage of Sir *Iſaac*, and had the honour of inſtructing the late earl of *Hardwicke* in that ſcience; who gratefully enabled him to lay aſide his profeſſion, by beſtowing on him a ſinecure place of about 200l. a year; and afterwards obtaining for him a more beneficial office in his Majeſty's Exchequer, which he enjoyed for the laſt twenty years of his life. The lord chancellor *Macclesfield* and his ſon (who was afterwards preſident of the Royal Society) were alſo among the number of reſpectable perſonages who received from him the rudiments of the mathematicks. The friendſhip of Sir *Iſaac Newton* he obtained by publiſhing, when only twenty-ſix years old, the "Synopſis Palmariorum Matheſeos," a maſterly and perſpicuous abſtract of every thing uſeful in the ſcience of number and magnitude. Some papers of *Collins* falling afterwards into his hands, he there found a tract of *Newton's*, which had been communicated by *Barrow* to *Collins*, who had kept up an extenſive correſpondence with the beſt Philoſophers of his age. With the author's conſent and aſſiſtance, Mr. *Jones* uſhered this tract into the world, with three other tracts on analytical ſubjects; and thus ſecured to his illuſtrious friend the honour of having applied the method of *infinite ſeries* to all ſorts of curves, ſome time before *Mercator* had publiſhed his quadrature of the *hyperbola* by a ſimilar method. Theſe admirable works, containing the ſublimeſt ſpeculations in geometry, were very ſeaſonably brought to light in the year 1711, when the diſpute ran high between *Leibnitz* and the friends of *Newton*, concerning the invention of Fluxions; a diſpute which this valuable publication helped to decide. Mr. *Jones* was author of "A new Epitome of the Art of Prac- "tical Navigation;" and of ſeveral papers which appeared in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. The plan of another work was formed by this eminent mathematician, intended to be of the ſame nature with the *Synopſis*, but far more copious and diffuſive, and to ſerve as a general introduction to the

" A. M. R. S. Soc. qui & Appendicem* adjecit," folio. And in 1731, part of the eighteenth volume of " *Rymer's* " Fœdera†," folio; [" fifty-ſix ſheets and a half, printed

* The preface to this work (as has been already mentioned p. 28) was written by Mr. *Clarke*, who married Dr. *Wotton's* only daughter.

† Compiled by *Robert Sanderſon*, eſq. (F. A. S. uſher of the court of chancery, and clerk of the chapel of the rolls. He had aſſiſted Mr. *Rymer* in publiſhing the former volumes of the Fœdera, which he continued after Mr. *Rymer's* death‡ (ſee p. 54) beginning with the ſixteenth volume (the title page of which expreſſes " Ex ſchedis *Thomæ* " *Rymer* potiſſimùm edidit *Robertus Sanderſon*, 1715") and ending with the twentieth, which is dated *Aug.* 21, 1735. He died *Dec.* 25, 1741.—Mr. *Rymer's* firſt warrant (ſigned " *Marie* R." the king being then in *Flanders*), empowering him to ſearch the public offices for this undertaking, is dated *Aug.* 26, 1693; was renewed by King *William*, *April* 12, 1694; and again by Queen *Anne*, *May* 3, 1707, when Mr. *Sanderſon* was joined to him in the undertaking. A ſimilar warrant was iſſued *Feb.* 15, 1717, with the name of " *Robert Sanderſon*, eſq." only in it, who publiſhed the ſeventeenth volume in 1717. The firſt impreſſion of theſe ſeventeen volumes being all diſpoſed of (probably to ſubſcribers and public libraries), a new edition of them was publiſhed in 1727, expreſſed in the title to be " Editio ſecunda, ad originales chartas in Turri *Londinenſi* " denuo ſumma fide collata & emendata, ſtudio *Georgii Holmes*;" and there is alſo, fronting the title, the King's licence to *Tonſon*, for reprinting *Rymer*, " which book is " now printed in ſeventeen volumes folio, and publiſhed by *Thomas Rymer* and *Robert*

Sciences, or, which is the ſame thing, to the mathematical and philoſophical works of *Newton*, whoſe name, by the conſent of all *Europe*, is *not ſo much that of a man, as of Philoſophy itſelf.* A work of this kind had long been a *deſideratum* in literature, and it required a geometrician of the firſt claſs, to ſuſtain the weight of ſo important an undertaking; for which, as M. *d'Alembert* juſtly obſerves, *the combined force of the greateſt Mathematicians would not have been more than ſufficient.* The ingenious author was conſcious how arduous a taſk he had begun; but his very numerous and reſpectable acquaintance, and, particularly, his intimate friend, the late earl of *Macclesfield*, to whom he left by will his invaluable library, never ceaſed importuning and urging him to perſiſt, till he had finiſhed the whole work, the reſult of all his knowledge and experience through a life of *near ſeventy years*, and a ſtanding monument, as he had reaſon to hope, of his talents and induſtry. He had ſcarce ſent the firſt ſheet to the preſs, when a fatal illneſs obliged him to diſcontinue the impreſſion; and a few days before his death, he intruſted the manuſcript, fairly tranſcribed by an amanuenſis, to the care of Lord *Macclesfield*, who promiſed to publiſh it, as well for the honour of the author, as for the benefit of his family, to whom the property of the book belonged. The earl ſurvived his friend many years; but the *Introduction to the Mathematicks* was forgotten or neglected; and, after his death, *the manuſcript was not to be found*; whether it was accidentally deſtroyed, which is hardly credible, or whether, as hath been ſuggeſted, it had been lent to ſome geometrician, unworthy to bear the name either of a philoſopher or a man, who has ſince concealed it, or poſſibly burned the original for fear of detection. This was a conſiderable loſs not only to men of letters, but to the publick in general; ſince the *improvement of ſcience* is a ſubject, in which their ſecurity and their pleaſures, their commerce, and, conſequently, their wealth, are deeply concerned; and, it may be added, the glory of the nation has ſuffered not a little by the accident; for, if the work of Mr. *Jones* had been preſerved, the authors of the *French Encyclopedia* would not have ventured to reproach us, that ſince the death of *Newton*, *our advancement in the Mathematicks has not ſatisfied the expectations of Europe.*—I have ſeen the large and ſplendid library, which fills up one whole ſide of the convenient gallery appropriated to that uſe in *Shirburn Caſtle*; and the original library of the *Macclesfield* family is placed on the oppoſite ſide of the gallery.—Mr. *Jones* was father to *William Jones*, eſq. of *The Middle Temple*, barriſter at law; a gentleman not leſs diſtinguiſhed by his zeal for ſcience in general, than by his own great pre-eminence in many important branches.

‡ Mr. *Rymer* wrote the *Latin* inſcriptions on Mr. *Waller's* tomb at *Beaconſfield*.

" *Sanderſon.*"

ed to ſupply the caſtrated ſheets;" Mr. BOWYER, MS.] the fourth and fifth volume of "The Abridgement of the "Philoſophical Tranſactions*," 4to; "Sermons on ſeveral "occaſions, in three volumes, by the late Rev. *Nathanael* "*Marſhall*†, D. D. Canon of *Windſor*, and Chaplain in Or- "dinary to his Majeſty‡," 8vo; Mrs. *Newcome's*‖ "Evi- "dences of the Chriſtian Religion," 8vo; and ſeveral editions of "*Voltaire's* Life of *Charles* XII. King of *Sweden*," both in *French* and *Engliſh*¶.

"*Sanderſon.*" In a dedication of the eighteenth volume, 1726, to King *George* I. Mr. *Sanderſon* acknowledges "his felicity, in having had the honour of ſerving under three crowned heads for more than thirty years, in an employment declared by the three greateſt Potentates in the world as a work highly conducing to their ſervice and the honour of their crown." This volume was republiſhed, with caſtrations**, as is mentioned above, in 1731. The nineteenth, publiſhed in 1732, is inſcribed to King *George* II; and Mr. *Sanderſon* calls it "a collection containing ſo vaſt and rich a fund of uſeful and inſtructive learning, in all tranſactions, whether foreign or domeſtic, as, I will adventure to ſay, no other nation ever did, nor is able to produce the like. The collection is drawn from the pure and unadulterate fountain of your Majeſty's *Sacra Scrinia*, which gives the firmeſt ſanction to the veracity, and the ſureſt proof to the authority." The twentieth volume is dated 1735. There is another edition, printed at *The Hague*, 1739, in which the twenty volumes are brought into ten.

* From the year 1700 to 1720. This was the part abridged by *Henry Jones*, M. A. and fellow of *King's College* in *Cambridge*. It is inſcribed to the lord chancellor *Macclesfield*, and bears the *Imprimatur* of Sir *Iſaac Newton*, as Preſident of the Royal Society. A third edition of this abridgement, with the *Latin* papers tranſlated, was publiſhed in 1749.

† "I don't know whether I muſt be allowed to ſay any thing for myſelf, till my "wife's compliments, for lending her Dr. *Marſhall*, are preſented in form; they are "delightful Sermons, and a man muſt be very much out of humour with religious ſub- "jects, that is not pleaſed with them." *Mr. Clarke to Mr. B. Sept.* 22, 1731. Dr. *Marſhall* publiſhed "The genuine Works of St. *Cyprian*, Archbiſhop of *Carthage*, and "Primate of all *Africa*; who ſuffered martyrdom for the Chriſtian Faith in the year "of our Lord 258. Together with his Life, written by his own Deacon *Pontius*. "All done into *Engliſh* from the *Oxford* edition, and illuſtrated with divers Notes, by "*Nathanael Marſhall*, LL.B. rector of the united pariſhes of *St. Vedaſt* (alias *Foſters*) "and *St. Michael Le-Querne*, *London*, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty, 1717," folio: and was, at the time of his death, lecturer of *St. John the Evangeliſt*. He left behind him eight children, the eldeſt of whom was then rector of *St. John's* aforeſaid. He was buried at *St. Pancras*.

‡ Inſcribed to the Queen, by the editor Mrs. *Margaret Marſhall*, the author's widow.

‖ Wife to the maſter of *St. John's*. See above, p. 17.

¶ Tranſlated probably by himſelf. An *eighth* edition, "with a compleat Index," was printed by him in 1755.

** What theſe were, might eaſily be ſeen, by comparing the two editions.

Early in 1732 he completed for Mr. *Maittaire* "Marmorum *Arundellianorum*, *Seldenianorum*, aliorumque Academiæ *Oxonienſi* donatorum*; una cum Commentariis & Indice, Editio ſecunda†," folio; which he began in 1728.

* See the hiſtory of theſe donations in *Maittaire's* edition, and in "Britiſh Topography," vol. II. p. 128, & ſeqq.

† "The Marmora *Arundelliana* were firſt publiſhed by the great *Selden*, in 1628**. In the year 1676, the Marmora *Oxonienſia* came out, which, beſides the *Arundel* Marbles, contained ſuch as had been preſented to the Univerſity by Mr. *Selden* and ſeveral other munificent benefactors. The learned Mr. *Maittaire* has now publiſhed a ſecond edition of that work, which will doubtleſs be very acceptable to all the learned world, particularly to all lovers of antiquity; that gentleman's great abilities for ſuch an undertaking being univerſally known and acknowledged††. In this edition the reader will find firſt of all the *Greek* inſcriptions, together with the appendix, then the *Latin*, and afterwards four *Hebrew*, all in large capital letters. After this, there is the *Greek* text again in a leſs character, with a *Latin* tranſlation by *Selden*, *Prideaux*, and *Price*, page 1 to 99. In the next place, follow entire Diſſertations or Comments of learned Men, all apart by themſelves; as, 1. *Selden's* Commentaries, from page 99 to 197. 2. *Price's* Notes on the third Marble, from page 197 to 200. 3. *Palmerius's* Notes and Supplements to the firſt Marble, from page 200 to 222. 4. *Lydiat's* Annotations upon the ſame, from page 222 to 295. 5. *Marſham's* Commentaries on the fifty-eight firſt *Epochas* of the ſame Marble, from page 295 to 309. 6. *Prideaux's* perpetual Commentary on the Marbles, from page 309 to 509. 7. Some Notes of *Reineſius* upon the Marbles, from page 509 to 524. 8. *Sponius's* Notes on ſome of the Marbles, from page 524 to 527. 9. *Chiſhull's* Notes on the third Marble, from page 527 to 532. 10. Corrections from *Smith's* Epiſtle concerning the Seven Churches of *Aſia*, from page 532 to 533. 11. Other Corrections, from *Bentley's* Diſſertation on *Phalaris's* Epiſtles, from page 533 to 540. 12. *Maffei's* Tranſlation of the firſt and ſecond Marbles into *Italian*, with Notes, from page 540 to 549. Laſtly, *Dodwell's* Chronological Tables on the firſt Marble, from page 549 to 553. After ſuch various comments, by ſo many learned men, our editor thinks he might very well have put an end to the work here, and been excuſed from any further trouble; but, having engaged himſelf by promiſe in his propoſal, he has given us ſome conjectures and remarks of his own, as well upon the comments of thoſe learned men before-mentioned, as upon the marbles themſelves, from page 553 to 605. Beſides which, he has added a very copious Index, both of things and words, with ſhort notes frequently interſperſed, from page 605 to 667. As to the order in

** "My copy of *Selden* has, Typis & impenſis *Guilielmi Staneſbeii*, MDCXXVIII. Others have Apud *Joannem Billium*, 1629. That a ſingle edition of ſuch curious matters, which too were rare then, ſhould not be bought up greedily at home and abroad, doth no great honour to the taſte and learning of times which we are apt to admire. There is certainly another edition in the third volume of the magnificent edition of his works in 1726, perhaps without any additions, which is extraordinary, as one ſhould think the learned author would keep improving his copy. This quarto edition is a poor mean blind one in 184 pages, including errata, &c. and by no means equal in typographical execution to the merit of the ſubject." *Dr. Taylor's Friend.*

†† "This might be ſaid by a complimenting Reviewer; but what can we think of an Editor that would not pay one ſingle viſit to them all together at *Oxford*?" *Dr. Taylor's Friend.*

"which

1728. This beautiful volume, of which only 300 copies were

" which the marbles are placed in this edition, our editor has not thought it neceſſary " to keep to the ſame that was obſerved in the *Oxford* edition, where they were placed " according to the order in which they ſtood in their repoſitory near the Theatre; but " ſince they have been removed from thence to a more commodious place, he judges it " beſt to come, as near as poſſible, to the method uſed by *Selden*, *Gruter*, and others, " who have ſhewed their ſkill and dexterity in recovering and adjuſting curioſities of this " kind. Our editor further informs us, that both in the *Greek* and *Latin* marbles, " where there are ſtatues or figures, either with or without inſcriptions, they are all " placed laſt; and thoſe ſtatues and figures are engraved anew, with the addition of " two that were before omitted." *Preſent State of the Republick of Letters*, vol. IX. p. 139.—" I thank you much for my copy of the *Oxford marbles*; I am pleaſed with it, and " believe there is no great danger of a new impreſſion**. Mr. *Maittaire* has ſhewn a " great deal of modeſty and diligence, as well as learning in the work; I don't ſee how " ſuch a heap of Commentaries can be otherwiſe diſpoſed of than in the manner he " has placed them††. There is a note, at the bottom of the firſt page of his Pre- " face, that I was a little in doubt about. He tells you that *Colomeſius* in the year " 1665 had heard of a larger Commentary of *Selden's*‡‡, and ſeen one of *M. de Grente-* " *meſnil*

** " Yet there has been new a impreſſion, though without notes, by Dr. *Chandler*. An anonymous writer (Gent. Mag. 1779, p. 297), in a liberal epiſtle on the *Arundel* collection, expreſſes a wiſh that the Univerſity would give a fac-ſimile of the *Parian* marble; which was alſo the wiſh of that old ſoldier and good *Grecian Jac. Palmerius à Grentemeſnil*, who publiſhed an excellent philological work in 1668, containing notes and corrections on thirty capital *Greek* authors (reckoning the *Arundel* Marbles for one), in above 800 quarto pages; his firſt work, when he was 80 years old, and had been a ſoldier from 20, till diſabled by age and the ſtone. His own ſhort preface is worth reading, and perhaps reprinting. I cannot help obſerving, that 30 or 40 years ago this book ſold for 4s. and that now it generally goes for 2s. To be ſure, later editions of ſeveral of theſe authors have, ſo far as they have gone, lowered the value of our truly honeſt critic; but as, like the Sibyls leaves, there is enough in conſcience ſtill left for the money, I am apt to think that theſe ſtudies are fallen one eighth in price: I wiſh they may have taken a better turn." *Dr. Taylor's Friend.*—" The upper part of the *Parian* chronicle, containing forty-five lines, is ſuppoſed to be worked-up in repairing a chimney. *Lydiat*, while confined in the *King's-Bench* for a debt of ſuretyſhip for his brother, wrote annotations on this chronicle, which were firſt publiſhed by *Prideaux*. *Wood* ſays, he criticized ſeverely on *Selden's* remarks, and inſtead of calling him a moſt judicious author, only ſtyled him an induſtrious one, which *Selden* was weak enough to reſent ſo highly, as to refuſe to contribute towards his releaſe. (Ath. Ox. II. 89.) This ſeems to be a piece of mere tittle-tattle; for in the printed notes, p. 13, he calls him *Induſtrius* & eruditus *amicus noſter Seldenus*. This ſtone ſhould have been engraved in the Marmora *Oxon.* like the Marmor *Sandvicenſe*. This copy has ſome faults, beſides not giving the true idea of the length of the gaps, or the true poſition of the letters on the ſtone in more than one ſingle line, which alone happens to be perfect, as *Palmerius* complained long ago." *Britiſh Topography*, vol. II. p. 129.

†† They might have been diſpoſed of in the manner of the *Variorum* edition of the Claſſics.

‡‡ It is not improbable but that *Selden* himſelf might have enlarged his Commentary.—" A perſon was employed to prepare a new edition of *Selden's* Commentary, which had been found very incorrect, and to inſert the additional marbles. This being delayed three years, biſhop *Fell* employed *Prideaux*, who publiſhed them under the title of " Marmora *Oxonienſia*, ex *Arundellianis*, *Seldenianis*, aliiſque " conflata; recenſuit, & perpetuo commentario explicavit, *Humphridus Prideaux*, ædis Chriſti alumnus, " appoſitis ad eorum nonnulla *Seldeni* & *Lydiati* annotationibus. Acceſſit *Sertorii Urſati Patavini* de " notis *Romanorum* commentarius. *Oxon.* 1676," folio. Many inſcriptions in *Selden's* book, which never got to *Oxford*, were thrown with others into an appendix. This book growing ſcarce, Mr. *Pearce* of *Edmund-Hall* undertook 1721 to reprint it, with leave of the author now advanced in years; who recommended it to him to correct the many errors occaſioned by his own youth and the hurry of the preſs; but, on his declining this, Dr. *David Wilkins* undertook it in 1726, intending to add the *Pomfret* and *Pembroke* collections. *Maittaire* performed the firſt part of the deſign in 1732, inſerting the

were printed, was publiſhed by ſubſcription*. The ſame year he printed, The ſecond volume of *Churchill's* "Collection "of Voyages," folio; "Acta Regia," Mr. *Whatley's* tranſlation of *Rapin's* Abridgement of *Rymer*, folio; Dean *Moſs's*† "Ser-

"*meſnil***, &c. then adds at laſt, *Nulla autem illius commentarii*, which is ambi-"guous††, though to be ſure he means *Selden's*. Every reader does not know im-"mediately that *M. de Grentemeſnil* is the gentleman that follows at N° 3." *Mr. Clarke to Mr. B. July* 14, 1733.

* It appears by an advertiſement, that 150 ſheets were wrought-off in *Auguſt* 1729; and that, though the work contained at leaſt half as many more ſheets as were at firſt propoſed, the price to ſubſcribers (which was two guineas and a half) was not increaſed. To others, it was raiſed to three guineas.

† *Robert Moſs* was born at *Gillingham* in *Norfolk* 1666; admitted ſizar at *Corpus Chriſti College, Cambridge*, 1682; A. B. and Fellow 1685; B. D. 1690; acquired great reputation both as a diſputant and preacher; was a candidate for the place of Public Orator, which he loſt by a very few votes; preacher at *Gray's Inn*, 1698; aſſiſtant preacher to Dr. *Wake* at *St. James's*, 1699; chaplain in ordinary to king *William*; created D. D. 1705 when queen *Anne* viſited the univerſity of *Cambridge*. Upon the reſignation of Dr. *Stanhope* 1708, the pariſhioners of *St. Lawrence Jewry* invited him to accept their *Tueſday* lecture‡‡; and on the death of Dr. *Roderick* the Queen nominated him to the deanry of *Ely*, in *May* 1712; and, it is ſuppoſed, would have advanced him to the biſhoprick had ſhe ſurvived biſhop *Moore*. This was the higheſt, but not the laſt, promotion he obtained in the church; for in 1714 the rectory of *Gliſton*, or *Geddleſton*, in *Hertfordſhire*, was given him by Dr. *Robinſon*, biſhop of *London*. He died, aged 63, *March* 26, 1729, totally debilitated by the gout and other infirmities, and was buried in the preſbytery of his own cathedral under a plain ſtone with a ſimple inſcription. His character may be ſeen in the preface to the eight volumes of his ſermons, drawn by their editor Dr. *Snape*, Provoſt of *King's College*. Beſides theſe, he is ſuppoſed to have been author of "The report vindicated from miſ-reports; being a defence of my "lords the biſhops, as well as the clergy of the lower houſe of convocation, in a letter "from a member of that houſe to the prolocutor, concerning their late conſultations "about the biſhop of *Bangor's* writings; with a poſtſcript, containing ſome few re-"marks upon the letter to Dr. *Sherlock*, 1717." (*Maſters's* Hiſtory of *Corpus Chriſti College*, p. 347.) His nephew *Charles Moſs* (ſon of his third brother *Charles*, phyſician at *Kingſton on Hull*) was educated at *Caius College*, where he was afterwards fellow and D. D. archdeacon of *Colcheſter*, reſidentiary of *Saliſbury*, rector of *St. James's* and *St. George's Hanover Square*, biſhop of *St. David's* 1766, *Bath* and *Wells* 1774.

the conjectures and corrections of various learned men, but never once conſulted the marbles themſelves, and totally omitted *Wheler's* monuments." *Britiſh Topography*, vol. II. p. 131.—"*Corſini's* excellent account of the *Greek* Siglæ would now make a much more ſuitable and intereſting Supplement." *Dr. Taylor's Friend.*

** Or, as he is called above, *Palmerius*, by which name he is moſt commonly known.

†† "Dr. *Taylor* had pointed out to me *Maittaire's* ambiguous language.—To the account you have given of the Marmor *Sandvicenſe*, in p. 64, add, There was collected towards the expence of the feaſt or ſhew, which conſiſted of muſic vocal and inſtrumental, games and horſeraces, from contributions, fines, rents, &c. nearly 17ool.; the ſum total of the expences is loſt, but parts are ſpecified. I wonder how the three managers could contrive to ſpend the money; ſo wiſh the whole had appeared. The very learned *Corſini* has commented excellently well on this marble, though, unluckily for the publick, he had ſeen only a very indifferent copy of it in *Nouv. Biblioth.* tom. XVI. p. 238; he was undoubtedly the greateſt maſter in this walk of latter times." *Dr. Taylor's Friend.*

‡‡ This lectureſhip was eſteemed very honourable, as appears by what has been already ſaid, p. 30.

"mons and Diſcourſes on Practical Subjects," four volumes, 8vo; "Diſſertationes duæ de viribus medicatis Olei Anima-
"lis in Epilepſia aliiſque affectibus convulſivis," 8vo, two editions; A tranſlation of "*Tully's* Offices, by *Thomas Cockman**,
"D. D." 12mo; "Apparatus ad Linguam *Græcam* ordine
"novo ac facili digeſtus, &c. Auctore *Georgio Thompſon*,
"E. A. P†. Scholæque Grammaticæ apud *Tottenham Altæ*
"*Crucis* magiſtro;" a ſecond edition of Dr. *Grey's* "Memoria
"Technica," 8vo; and a variety of miſcellanies by Dean *Swift*‡, which

* Maſter of *Univerſity College*. Died *Jan.* 31, 1744. Mr. *Bowyer* printed another edition of this book in 1739.

† i. e. *Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ Presbyter*.—He was aſſiſted by Mr. *Morland* maſter of *St. Paul's*, Mr. *Thomas Pilgrim* Greek Profeſſor at *Cambridge*, Profeſſor *Ward*, Dr. *Patrick*, and Dr. *S. Clarke*.

‡ The copy-right of a conſiderable number of Dr. *Swift's* fugitive eſſays was conveyed to Mr. *Bowyer*, for a valuable conſideration, by Mr. *Pilkington*, to whom they had been given by the Dean; as appears by ſome of Mr. *Pilkington's* letters to Mr. *Bowyer*, in the Supplement to *Swift's* Works: "I have ſent you ſome of the pamphlets I promiſed, in
"as large a parcel as I could venture," ſays Mr. *Pilkington* in one of thoſe letters, dated *Aug.* 28, 1732. "The Dean has, with his own hands, made ſome alterations in ſome
"of them. I will, by next poſt, or next but one, ſend you another pamphlet at leaſt,
"and a new aſſignment from the Dean. He received a letter from Mr. *Pope* and Mr.
"*Motte*; but neither have been of the leaſt diſadvantage to my requeſt. I cannot ſay
"but I am proud of the firmneſs of his friendſhip** to me."—Mr *Pope* appears to have had an intention of *publiſhing* a ſecond collection of Miſcellanies by Dr. *Swift*; who tells him, "As to thoſe papers of four or five years paſt, that you are pleaſed to re-
"quire ſoon; they conſiſt of little accidental things writ in the country, family amuſe-
"ments, never intended further than to divert ourſelves and ſome neighbours: or ſome
"effects of anger on public grievances here, which would be inſignificant out of this
"kingdom. Two or three of us had a fancy three years ago to write a weekly paper,
"and call it an *Intelligencer*. But it continued not long; for the whole volume (it was
"reprinted in *London*, and, I find, you have ſeen it) was the work only of two, myſelf
"and Dr. *Sheridan*. If we could have got ſome ingenious young man to have been the
"manager, who ſhould have publiſhed all that might be ſent to him, it might have con-
"tinued longer, for there were hints enough. But the Printer here could not afford

** By the Dean's recommendation, Mr. *Pilkington* was made chaplain to Alderman *Barber* in his mayoralty. And to Mr. *Pope* he thus ſpeaks of him: "The Scheme of paying debts by a tax
"on vices is not one ſyllable mine, but of a young clergyman whom I countenance; he told me it
"was built upon a paſſage in *Gulliver*, where a projector hath ſomething upon the ſame thought.
"This young man is the moſt hopeful we have: a book of his Poems was printed in *London* [in 1730,
"8vo, by Mr. *Bowyer*]; Dr. *Delany* is one of his patrons: he is married, and has children, and makes
"up about 100*l.* a year, on which he lives decently. The utmoſt ſtretch of his ambition is, to gather
"up as much ſuperfluous money as will give him a ſight of you, and half an hour of your preſence;
"after which he will return home in full ſatisfaction, and in proper time die in peace."

"ſuch

which involved him in a diſpute with Mr. *Pope**, that ultimately tended to his advantage†, as it ſerved to confirm that good opinion of his abilities and integrity which Mr. *Pope* had long before entertained.

In 1733, he printed the "Opus Majus" of Friar *Bacon* for Dr. *Jebb*‡, folio; another edition of *L'Eſtrange's* tranſlation

" ſuch a young man one farthing for his trouble, the ſale being ſo ſmall, and the price " one half-penny; and ſo it dropt. In the volume you ſaw (to anſwer your queſtions), " the 1, 3, 5, 7, were mine. Of the 8th I writ only the verſes (very uncorrect, but " againſt a fellow we all hated); the 9th mine, the 10th only the verſes, and of thoſe " not the four laſt ſlovenly lines; the 15th is a pamphlet of mine printed before with " Dr. *Sheridan's* preface, merely for lazineſs not to diſappoint the town; and ſo was " the 19th, which contains only a parcel of facts relating purely to the miſeries of *Ire-* " *land*, and wholly uſeleſs and unentertaining. As to the other things of mine ſince I " left you; there are in proſe, *A View of the State of Ireland*; *A Project for eating* " *Children*; and *A Defence of Lord Carteret:* in verſe, *A Libel on Dr. Delany and Lord* " *Carteret*; *A Letter to Dr. Delany on the Libels writ againſt him*; *The Barrack* (a " ſtolen copy); *The Lady's Journal*; *The Lady's Dreſſing-Room* (a ſtolen copy); *The* " *Plea of the Damn'd* (a ſtolen copy); all theſe have been printed in *London*. (I for- " got to tell you that the *Tale of Sir Ralph* was ſent from *England*.) Beſides theſe " there are five or ſix (perhaps more) papers of verſes writ in the North, but perfect " family-things, two or three of which may be tolerable; the reſt but indifferent, and " the humour only local, and ſome that would give offence to the times. Such as they " are, I will bring them, tolerable or bad, if I recover this lameneſs, and live long " enough to ſee you either here or there." *Dr. Swift to Mr. Pope, June* 12, 1732.

* To this Mr. *Clarke* alludes, in a letter dated *Dec.* 18, 1732: "I hope the great " affairs about property in *Iriſh* wit are in a way of being amicably adjuſted, and that " Mr. *Pope* and you agree to divide the intereſt of it. It is awkward dealing with a " man who ſtands foremoſt in his profeſſion and at ſuch a diſtance from the reſt of them, " eſpecially if he be a wit or a critick; he then imagines himſelf abſolute in his own " province, and that every thing he meddles with belongs to it. Diſputing with him is " touching his prerogative, and the way to fall under his reſentment. Have you come " off ſafe from this dangerous controverſy? or is Mr. *Pope* leſs aſſuming ſince he has " drawn-off ſuch a quantity of ſpleen into the *Dunciad*?"

† On the 5th of *May*, 1733, Mr. *Clarke* again began a letter on this ſubject: "I " wiſh you joy of the peaceful ſituation you ſeem to be in at preſent, and hope your " diſputes are finiſhed to your ſatisfaction. I have heard that ladies of the firſt rank " begin to eſpouſe your ſide of the queſtion, and fall upon your powerful adverſary; " that Lady *Betty Germaine* particularly has written a moſt ſevere ſatire upon him: I " have not ſeen it, but wonder you ſhould take no notice that the fair ſex are not at all " in his intereſt. For my part, I generally prefer peace before victory, and your letters " confirm me in theſe ſentiments: you talk of the diſpute with more candour than " either the victors or the vanquiſhed are uſed to do. But, whatever are the terms of " your accommodation, I like the iſſue of it extremely, as it gives you leiſure to talk of " it with your friends in the country."

‡ Dr. *Samuel Jebb*, who had been a member of *Peter-Houſe, Cambridge*, afterwards a Nonjuror, inſcribes to that ſociety his "Studiorum Primitiæ;" namely, "*S.*

" *Juſtini*

tion of *Joſephus*, and propoſals for a new verſion by the Rev. *William Whiſton*; a part* of the very beautiful and accurate edition of "*Jac. Auguſti Thuani* Hiſtoriarum ſui temporis Tomi "Septem †," folio; "Appendix ad Marmora *Oxonienſia*; "ſive

"*Juſtini Martyris* cum *Tryphone* Dialogus, *Lond.* 1719," 8vo. Beſides the works mentioned in p. 32, he publiſhed a beautiful and correct edition of "*Joannis Caii* "*Britanni* de Canibus *Britannicis* liber unus; de variorum Animalium & Stirpium, &c. "liber unus; de Libris propriis liber unus; de Pronunciatione *Græcæ* & *Latinæ* Linguæ, "cum ſcriptione novâ, libellus; ad optimorum exemplarium fidem recogniti; à *S.* "*Jebb*, M.D. *Lond.* 1729," 8vo; and "*Humphr. Hodii*, lib. 2. de *Græcis* illuſtribus "Linguæ *Græcæ* Literarumque humaniorum inſtauratoribus, &c. *Lond.* 1742," 8vo. "Præmittitur de Vita & Scriptis ipſius *Humphredi* Diſſertatio, auctore *S. Jebb*, M.D." He wrote alſo the epitaph inſcribed on a ſmall pyramid between *Haut Buiſſon* and *Marquiſe*, in the road to *Boulogne*, about ſeven miles from *Calais*, in memory of *Edward Seabright*, eſq. of *Croxton*, in *Norfolk*, three other *Engliſh* gentlemen, and two ſervants, who were all murdered *Sept.* 20, 1723 **. The pyramid, being decayed, was taken down about 1751, and a ſmall oratory or chapel erected on the ſide of the road ††. Dr. *Jebb* was recommended to ſettle at *Stratford*, near *Bow*, by Dr. *Mead*, and practiſed there with great ſucceſs till within a few years of his death, when he retired with a moderate fortune into *Derbyſhire*, where he died *March* 9, 1772, leaving ſeveral children, one of whom is the preſent Sir *Richard Jebb*, M.D. one of the phyſicians extraordinary to his Majeſty. His brother Dr. *John Jebb*, who is now dean of *Caſhell*, married a ſiſter of the late General *Ganſell's*.

* In the title-page of each of the ſeven volumes, the name of the bookſeller only appears, "Excudi curavit *Samuel Buckley*, 1733." At the end of the firſt, ſtands "*Lon-* "*dini* imprimebat *Henricus Woodfall*;" of the ſecond, *Samuel Richardſon*; of the third, *Jacobus Bettenham*; of the fourth, *Jacobus Roberts*; of the fifth, *Thomas Wood*. No printer's name occurs either in the ſixth or ſeventh; but the eight firſt books of vol. VII. were printed by Mr. *Bowyer*; and the remainder, I believe, with the whole of the ſixth volume, by Mr. *Edward Owen*. Theſe were all very excellent printers.

"† Mr. *Carte*, who under the borrowed name of *Philips* reſided in *France* in the "year 1722, having collected there materials for an *Engliſh* tranſlation of the Hiſtory "of *Thuanus*, our learned Phyſician quickly perceived that this plan might be enlarged. "He looked on his country as too diſintereſted to deſire to poſſeſs this foreign treaſure

** See Political State, vol. XXVI. p. 333. 443; and "A Narrative of the Proceedings in *France*, "for diſcovering and detecting the murderers of the *Engliſh* gentlemen," where there is a print of the pyramid, with the inſcription, of which this is a copy:

"Ad annum
MDCCXXIII, *Sept.* XX°,
Et quarta circiter poſt meridiem hora,
Dum fatali peregrinandi ſtudio addu&tus
Ad *Lutetias* uſque *Pariſiorum* proficiſceretur
EDWARDUS SEABRIGHT Armiger,
Illuſtriſſimi THOMÆ SEABRIGHT
Apud *Anglos* Baronetti Frater unicus,
Septem hoc in loco inermem et
Imparatum Adoleſcentem adorti Latrones
Privatum Pecuniis, vulneribus perfoſſum corpore,
Vita tandem ſpoliavere: occubuerunt una
Longo & pio avorum ſtemmate præclarus
HENRICUS MOMPESSON, Armiger,
JOHANNES DAVIS & JOHANNES LOCK,
Generoſo orti ſanguine, & inferioris Subſellii duo,
Anglus alter & alter *Gallus*,
Inhoneſto nimium fato correpti omnes."

Richard Spendelow, a ſervant of Mr *Seabright*, who was left for dead by the murderers, recovered, and, being the only ſurvivor, was a moſt material inſtrument in bringing the aſſaſſins to juſtice. He afterwards became ſteward to earl *Gower*, in which capacity he died *July* 24, 1755; poſſeſſed of ſome property, as appears by his will, proved *July* 29, 1755; in which he is ſtyled "*Richard Spendelow*, "of *St George, Hanover Square*, in the county of *Middleſex*, Gentleman."

†† From the information of a gentleman who has been in the chapel, where maſs, he was told, is occaſionally performed for the ſouls of the perſons who were murdered.

" ſive *Græcæ* trium Marmorum* recens repertorum Inſcrip-
" tiones," &c. folio; 250 copies of the "Notitia Parliamen-
" taria," ſo far as relates to the borough of *Windſor*, a ſingle ſheet in folio; a catalogue of Mr. *Browne Willis's* gold coins†, by Mr. *Vertue*, a ſingle ſheet, 4to.; an edition of the " *Pe-*
" *riegeſis* of *Dionyſius*," 8vo; " *Milner's* Journal of the
" Duke of *Marlborough's* Marches," for Colonel *Montague*, 8vo; a part only of " Memoirs of the Twentieth Century.
" Being original Letters of State under *George* the Sixth:
" relating to the moſt important Events in *Great Britain*
" and *Europe*, as to Church and State, Arts and Sciences,
" Trade, Taxes, and Treaties, Peace, and War: and Cha-
" racters of the greateſt Perſons of thoſe Times; from the
" middle of the Eighteenth, to the end of the Twentieth
" Century, and the World. Received and revealed in the
" year 1728; and now publiſhed, for the Inſtruction of all
" eminent Stateſmen, Churchmen, Patriots, Politicians, Pro-
" jectors, Papiſts, and Proteſtants. In ſix volumes‡. *London*,
" 1733,"

" alone, and was deſirous *England* might do for *Thuanus* more than *France* itſelf;
" by procuring for all *Europe* the firſt complete edition of this immortal hiſtory. He
" therefore ſatisfied Mr. *Carte* for the pains he had taken; and employed Mr. *Buckley*
" as an editor equal to ſuch a taſk, whoſe three letters written in *Engliſh* to the Doctor,
" contain many curious particulars concerning the hiſtory itſelf, and the plan of this
" new edition; to the perfection and beauty of which Dr. *Mead* ſo liberally contributed.
" Theſe letters were tranſlated into *Latin* by Mr. Profeſſor *Ward*, with an elegance
" worthy the place they hold in the front of the work." *Dr. Maty*, *Life of Mead*, p. 39.

* Theſe monuments were brought into *England* in *October* 1732, from a town ſituated between *Smyrna* and *Epheſus*. The inſcriptions were carefully and exactly taken off in paper by Mr. *Joſeph Ames*, and preſented to Sir *Hans Sloane*; and Mr. *Maittaire* undertook to communicate them to the publick, with a *Latin* tranſlation and notes. The firſt of theſe, we are told in the preface, receives conſiderable light from ſome of the monuments preſerved in the gallery at *Oxford*, and particularly from one of thoſe publiſhed by Mr. *Chiſhull*.

† Of this catalogue 200 copies were printed; but I have never ſeen one. The ſingle ſheet of the " Notitia Parliamentaria" is now alſo become a curioſity. I have ſaid, under 1729, that Mr. *Bowyer* then printed the two octavo volumes: I ſince find that it was only the firſt volume, which was then reprinted with large additions. An account of Mr. *Willis's* coins is ſuppoſed to exiſt among the MS. papers he bequeathed to the *Bodleian* Library.

‡ There is ſomething myſterious in the hiſtory of this work, which was written by Dr. *Samuel Madden*, the patriot of *Ireland*; who projected a ſcheme, in 1731, for promoting learning in the College at *Dublin* by Premiums, and ſettled in 1740 an annual

"1733," 8vo; and had ſome ſhare in eſtabliſhing a news-paper, called *The Weekly Miſcellany**.

This year was rendered remarkable in the literary world by the brilliancy of the public act at *Oxford*. Mr. *Bowyer* was highly pleaſed with the whole ceremony, and printed ſeveral of the little productions which it occaſioned. Among various others, I find mentioned a little poem of his own, "The Beau and Academick, a Dialogue in "imitation of the *Bellus Homo & Academicus* ſpoken at "the late Public Act at *Oxford*; addreſſed to the Ladies†."

This

nual ſum of 100l. to be diſtributed, by way of premium, to the inhabitants of *Ireland* only; viz. 50l. to the author of the beſt invention for improving any uſeful art or manufacture; 25l. to the perſon who ſhould execute the beſt ſtatue or piece of ſculpture; and 25l. to the perſon who ſhould finiſh the beſt piece of painting either in hiſtory or landſcape, the premiums to be decided by the *Dublin* Society, of which Dr. *Madden* was the inſtitutor, and which proved of infinite ſervice to that kingdom, by exciting a laudable ſpirit of emulation amongſt their artiſts and manufacturers. In the year 1729 he brought out a tragedy at *Lincoln's Inn Fields*, called "*Themiſtocles*, the Lover of his "Country;" about 1743 or 4, he publiſhed a long Poem called "*Boulter's* Monu-"ment;" and died *Dec.* 30, 1765. One volume only of the above-mentioned "Me-"moirs" appeared; and whether any more were really intended, is uncertain. A thouſand copies were printed, with ſuch very great diſpatch, that three printers were employed on it (*Bowyer*, *Woodfall*, and *Roberts*); and the names of an uncommon number of reputable bookſellers appeared in the title-page. In leſs than a fortnight, however, 890 of theſe copies were delivered to Dr. *Madden*, and probably deſtroyed. The current report is, that the edition was ſuppreſſed on the day of publication. And that it is now exceedingly ſcarce, is certain. Mr. *Tutet*, who has a copy of it, never heard but of one other, though he has frequently enquired after it.

* Mr. *Clarke*, *July* 14, 1733, ſays, "I wiſh you much ſucceſs in *The Weekly Miſcel-"lany*. I have taken it in, in hopes of meeting now and then with one of your Lucu-"brations. If it does ſucceed, you muſt enlarge the plan of it a little. The managers "muſt remember the proverb, That one ounce of mother-wit is worth a pound of "clergy." In another letter that year, Mr. *Clarke* aſks, "How ſhall I ſee your Eſſays, "or know who voted *pro* and *con* about the Teſt **?" The profeſſed editor of *The Miſcellany* was *William Webſter*, D. D. The firſt number was publiſhed *Dec.* 16, 1732; and it was continued till *June* 27, 1741.

† "Bellus Homo & Academicus. Recitârunt in Theatro *Sheldoniano* ad Comitia "*Oxonienſia* 1733, *Lodovicus Langton* & *Thomas Baber*, Collegii Div. *Magd.* Com-"menſales. By *W. Haſtedine*, of *Magdalen College*; who took the degree of M. A. "*Oct.* 20, 1736. Accedit Oratio *Petri Franciſci Courayer*††, S. T. P. habita in iiſdem "Comitiis, 5 Id. *Julii*."

** See ſome ſpecimens of theſe Eſſays in the Miſcellaneous Tracts.

†† A ſeparate tranſlation of this ſpeech was printed, in 1734, under the title of "An Oration ſpoken "in the Theatre at *Oxford*, at the Public Act, 1733, by *Peter Francis Courayer*, D. D. Tranſlated "from the *Latin*, by a Gentleman of the Univerſity of *Oxford*," 8vo.—Dr. *Courayer* was a Roman Catholic clergyman, remarkable for his moderation, charity, and temper concerning religious affairs;

This year alſo he wrote the following epigram, intended to be placed under the head of *Gulliver*:

" Here learn, from moral Truth and Wit refin'd,
" How Vice and Folly have debas'd mankind;
" Strong Senſe and Humour arm in Virtue's cauſe;
" Thus her great Votary vindicates her laws:
" While bold and free the glowing colours ſtrike;
" Blame not the painter, if the picture 's like."

In

and was preſented by the Univerſity of *Oxford* with a Doctor's degree, on the 28th of *May*, 1772, for his maſterly *Defence of Engliſh Ordinations*. The diploma and his excellent letter of thanks to the Univerſity are preſerved in *The Preſent State of the Republick of Letters*, vol. I. p. 485. In the ſame volume there is a copious and ſatisfactory account of his *Defence of Engliſh Ordinations*. This very pious Divine was born at *Vernon* in *Normandy* in 1681. Whilſt canon regular and librarian of the abbey of St. *Genevieve* at *Paris*, he applied to archbiſhop *Wake* for the reſolution of ſome doubts, concerning the epiſcopal ſucceſſion in *England*, and the validity of our ordinations; being encouraged thereto by the friendly correſpondence which had paſſed between the archbiſhop and the late Dr. *Du Pin* of the *Sorbonne*. The archbiſhop ſent him exact copies of the proper records, atteſted by a notary public; and on theſe he built his defence of the *Engliſh* ordinations, which was publiſhed in *Holland* in the year 1727. The original papers, which the archbiſhop ſent over to *Courayer*, together with ſeveral letters which paſſed concerning the terms of a projected reconciliation between the churches of *France* and *England*, are now in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. *Oſmund Beauvoir*, maſter of the King's ſchool at *Canterbury*, whoſe father was chaplain to the *Engliſh* embaſſy at *Paris*, and through his hands the correſpondence with archbiſhop *Wake* was carried on. Some of the letters are publiſhed in *Biographia Britannica*, article WAKE. The author of *The Confeſſional* attacks ſeverely the memory of the archbiſhop for charitably treating with the Divines of the *Sorbonne*, as if he had formed a ſcheme for yielding up the Proteſtant doctrines to the church of *Rome*: though this whole affair, on the part of the archbiſhop, was conducted with all poſſible fidelity and reſolution; ſuch as will do him honour with the lateſt poſterity. The reader may ſee him well vindicated by Dr. *Maclaine*, in the third number of his appendix to " *Moſheim's* Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory," where the original correſpondence with Mr. *Beauvoir* is printed. The Cardinal *De Noailles*, being highly offended with Dr. *Courayer's* book, the marſhal *De Noailles*, his brother, endeavoured to pacify him, and reſtore *Courayer* to his favour; but without ſucceſs. While the danger of a proſecution, or rather a perſecution, was depending, it was thought moſt adviſable that he ſhould take refuge in *England*; but he was in ſo little haſte on this occaſion, that he made a ſlow journey to *Calais* in a ſtage coach; and was detained there ſome time by a contrary wind, ſo that he might eaſily have been apprehended. However, he got ſafe to *England*, where he was well received; but he complained to archbiſhop *Wake*, that it was a bad country for a religious man to reſide in, becauſe of the unhappy differences in religion, by which mutual charity is deſtroyed; and the liberty which many take of ſpeaking againſt the doctrines of chriſtianity, and corrupting the minds of the people. " His up-
" right fortitude in declaring his ſentiments," Dr. *Maclaine* ſays, " obliged him to ſeek an aſylum in
" *England*; and, notwithſtanding his perſuaſion of the abſurdities which abound in the church of
" *Rome*, he never totally ſeparated himſelf from its communion." The Marquis of *Blandford*, ſoon after his arrival in *England*, made him a preſent of fifty pounds, by the hands of *Nicholas Mann*, eſq. who was afterwards maſter of the *Charter-houſe*. With ſome difficulty he obtained a penſion of one hundred pounds a year from the court; and, having tranſlated Father *Paul's* Hiſtory of the Council of *Trent* into *French*, in two volumes folio, 1736, he dedicated it to queen *Caroline*, the munificent patroneſs of diſtreſſed merit, in the moſt elegant ſtrains of gratitude: " Exiled," he ſays, " into your
" Majeſty's dominions by theſe enemies which the love of truth alone procured me; and the defence
" of a church which you have ever honoured with your eſteem and protection: Your goodneſs has
" been my aſylum in diſgrace, ſuſtained me under my afflictions, relieved my neceſſities, and ſupplied
" all my wants; oft-times preventing and exceeding my occaſions; while, to crown the grandeur of
" your beneficence, you have ſcarce ſuffered me to thank you for thoſe favours you deemed inconſi-
" derable, though the weight of them overwhelmed me. Delighted with the conſciouſneſs of well-
" doing, more than with all the elogies that naturally attend your benevolence, you refuſe to admit
" even the juſteſt acknowledgments; and to ſave thoſe you ſuccour, as far as poſſible, the publiſhing
" their misfortunes, by the recital of your grace and clemency, you ſeek only the divine ſatisfaction
" of ſolacing the unhappy, without bartering your liberality for applauſe." The Queen increaſed his

In 1734 he printed a large impreſſion of the ſecond volume of Archbiſhop *Tillotſon's* Sermons, *Voltaire's* "Letters "on the *Engliſh* Nation," Mr. *Richardſon's** Notes on *Milton*, and "*Parſons's*† Chriſtian Directory," Mr. *Jortin's* "Remarks "on *Spenſer's* Poems," all in 8vo; and a very conſiderable number of plays for Mr. *Tonſon* in 12mo.

* This was a joint publication of the two Mr. *Richardſons*, father and ſon; the latter of them the celebrated painter.

† Publiſhed by Dr. *Stanhope*, of whom ſee pp. 7. and 30. Another work of Dr. *Stanhope's* may be traced from "*Jo. Alb. Fabricii* Bibliotheca *Græca*, *Hamburgi*, 1723," vol. IV. p. 26; namely, "The Meditations of *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*, the *Roman* "Emperor, 1699**," 4to. with the addition of *Andrew Dacier's* remarks, tranſlated by him from the *French* into *Latin*; and the Emperor's Life by the ſame††, but conſiderably enlarged and corrected. This was reprinted in 1707.

penſion to two hundred pounds; and, by the ſale of the work, he raiſed fifteen hundred pounds more. He gave ſixteen hundred pounds to lord *Feverſham*, for an annuity of one hundred pounds *per annum*; which he enjoyed for fifty years. Thus he roſe, by degrees, to very eaſy circumſtances; which were made ſtill more ſo by the reception which his agreeable and edifying converſation procured him among great people, with many of whom it was his cuſtom to live for ſeveral months at a time. He was occaſionally generous to ſome of his relations in *France*. He had two ſiſters who were nuns; and in 1776 had a brother living at *Paris* in the profeſſion of the law, to whom he gave a handſome gold ſnuff-box, which had been preſented to him by Queen *Caroline*. His works were many, and all in *French*. He tranſlated *Sleidan's* Hiſtory of the Reformation; and wrote a ſecond defence in ſupport of his firſt, againſt the arguments of the Jeſuits, father *Harduin*, cardinal *Tencin*, &c. In diſcourſing about religious ſubjects, he was reſerved and cautious, avoiding controverſy as much as poſſible. He never had any good opinion of *Bower*, who came over hither to write his Hiſtory of the Popes: he accuſed him of pretending to collect from books which he had never ſeen; and ſaid he was a dark myſterious man, of a very ſuſpicious character. Soon after his retirement to *England* (it is ſaid) he went to a prieſt of the *Romiſh* church for confeſſion, and told him who he was. The prieſt dared not take his confeſſion, becauſe he was excommunicated; but adviſed him to conſult his Superior of St. *Genevieve*. What was the iſſue of this application, we know not; but it is certain, that when in *London*, he made it his practice to go to maſs; and, when in the country at *Ealing*, whither he frequently retired for privacy, he conſtantly attended the ſervice of the pariſh church, declaring, at all times, that he had great ſatisfaction in the prayers of the church of *England*. The Jeſuits were his worſt enemies; yet when that order was ſuppreſſed, his great humanity lamented the fate of many poor men, who were thrown out of their bread, and caſt, in a helpleſs ſtate, upon the wide world. He died *October* 17, 1776, after two days illneſs, at the great age of 95. At his own deſire, he was buried in the cloyſter of *Weſtminſter Abbey*, by Dr. *Bell*, chaplain to the princeſs *Amelia*. His will, dated *Feb.* 3, 1774, was proved at *Doctors-Commons*, *Oct.* 24, 1776. He therein declares, "that he dies a member of the Catholick "church, but without approving of many of the opinions and ſuperſtitions which have been intro"duced into the *Romiſh* church, and taught in their ſchools and ſeminaries, and which they have in"ſiſted on as articles of faith, though to him they appear to be not only not founded in truth, but "alſo to be highly improbable." He left 500l. to St. *Martin's* pariſh, and 200l. to the pariſh of St. *Margaret's*, *Weſtminſter*, in which he died; a handſome ſum of money to the poor of *Vernon*, in *Normandy*, where he was born; and, after many legacies to his friends in *England*, the reſt and reſidue to two nephews of his name at *Vernon*.—The principal part of this note is taken from "Obſervations in a Journey to *Paris*," an entertaining little work, in two volumes, ſmall 8vo. 1777. The account of Dr. *Courayer* was communicated to this intelligent traveller by *James Smyth*, eſq. of *Upper Groſvenor Street*.

** Tranſlated into *Engliſh* in 1701, under the following title: "The Emperor *Marcus Antoninus* "his Converſation with himſelf; together with the Preliminary Diſcourſe of the learned *Gataker*; as "alſo the Emperor's Life; written by Monſieur *Dacier*, and ſupported by the authorities collected "by Dr. *Stanhope*; to which is added the Mythological Picture of *Cebes* the *Theban*, &c. tranſlated "into *Engliſh* from the reſpective originals, by *Jeremy Collier*, M. A." Of this tranſlation a third edition was printed by Mr. *Bowyer* in 1726.

†† This Life had been tranſlated in 1690, with ſome ſelect paſſages of the Meditations, by Dr. *King* of the Commons.

I know

I know not the ſecret hiſtory of the two following poems, which appear to have been occaſioned by Mr. *Bowyer* and Mr. *Cave** having been joint ſtewards at ſome public entertainment

* " Mr. *Edward Cave*, born at *Newton* in *Warwickſhire*, *Feb.* 29, 1691, and educated at *Rugby* ſchool under the Rev. Mr. *Holyock*, was at firſt placed with a collector of the exciſe. He uſed to recount with ſome pleaſure a journey or two which he rode with him as his clerk, and relate the victories that he gained over the exciſemen in grammatical diſputations. But the inſolence of his miſtreſs, who employed him in ſervile drudgery, quickly diſguſted him, and he went up to *London* in queſt of more ſuitable employment. He was recommended to a timber merchant at the *Bank-ſide*, and while he was there on liking, is ſaid to have given hopes of great mercantile abilities; but this place he ſoon left, I know not for what reaſon, and was bound apprentice to Mr. *Collins*, a printer of ſome reputation, and deputy alderman. This was a trade for which men were formerly qualified by a literary education, and which was pleaſing to *Cave*, becauſe it furniſhed ſome employment for his ſcholaſtick attainments. Here therefore he reſolved to ſettle, though his maſter and miſtreſs lived in perpetual diſcord, and their houſe could be no comfortable habitation. From the inconveniences of theſe domeſtick tumults he was ſoon releaſed, having in only two years attained ſo much ſkill in his art, and gained ſo much the confidence of his maſter, that he was ſent without any ſuperintendant to conduct a printing-houſe at *Norwich*, and publiſh a weekly paper. In this undertaking he met with ſome oppoſition, which produced a publick controverſy, and procured young *Cave* reputation as a writer. His maſter died before his apprenticeſhip was expired; and, as he was not able to bear the perverſeneſs of his miſtreſs, he quitted her houſe upon a ſtipulated allowance, and married a young widow, with whom he lived at *Bow*. When his apprenticeſhip was over, he worked as a journeyman at the printing-houſe of Mr. *Barber*, a man much diſtinguiſhed and employed by the Tories, whoſe principles had at that time ſo much prevalence with *Cave*, that he was for ſome years a writer in *Miſt's Journal*, which (though he afterwards obtained, by his wife's intereſt, a ſmall place in the Poſt-Office) he for ſome time continued. But as intereſt is powerful **, and converſation, however mean, in time perſuaſive, he by degrees inclined to another party; in which, however, he was always moderate, though ſteady and determined. When he was admitted into the Poſt-Office he ſtill continued, at his intervals of attendance, to exerciſe his trade, or to employ himſelf with ſome typographical buſineſs. He corrected the *Gradus ad Parnaſſum*, and was liberally rewarded by the Company of Stationers. He wrote an account of the criminals, which had for ſome time a conſiderable ſale; and publiſhed many little pamphlets that accident brought into his hands, of which it would be very difficult to recover the memory. By the correſpondence which his place in the Poſt-Office facilitated, he procured country newspapers, and ſold their intelligence to a journaliſt of *London*, for a guinea a week. He was afterwards raiſed to the office of clerk of the franks, in which he acted with great ſpirit and firmneſs; and often ſtopped franks which were given by members of parliament to their friends, becauſe he thought ſuch extenſion of a peculiar right illegal.

** " This is by no means confined to perſons that move in ſuch humble ſpheres. The appreciating author of the " Decline, &c." has not only told us, p. 81. c. III. n. 15, that " officers of the police " or revenue eaſily adapt themſelves to any form of government;" but, for fear leſt a doctrine, that adds ſo little to the Dignity of Human Nature (on which modern Philoſophs lay ſo much ſtreſs) ſhould not be readily admitted, has even condeſcended to furniſh an inſtance of a perſon deep in the ſchemes of oppoſition one week, and the next taking his ſeat at the board of Trade and Plantations as a lord thereof." *Dr. Taylor's Friend.*

This

tainment of a ſett of printers: but, finding them in Mr. *Bowyer's* hand-writing, and having reaſon to think that at leaſt

This raiſed many complaints; and having ſtopped, among others, a frank given to the old Ducheſs of *Marlborough* by Mr. *Walter Plummer*, he was cited before the Houſe, as for breach of privilege, and accuſed, I ſuppoſe very unjuſtly, of opening letters to detect them. He was treated with great harſhneſs and ſeverity; but declining their queſtions by pleading his oath of ſecrecy, was at laſt diſmiſſed. And it muſt be recorded to his honour, that when he was ejected from his office, he did not think himſelf diſcharged from his truſt, but continued to refuſe to his neareſt friends any information about the management of the office. By this conſtancy of diligence and diverſification of employment, he in time collected a ſum ſufficient for the purchaſe of a ſmall printing-office, and began the *Gentleman's Magazine*, a periodical pamphlet, of which the ſcheme is known wherever the *Engliſh* language is ſpoken. To this undertaking he owed the affluence in which he paſſed the laſt twenty years of his life; and the fortune which he left behind him, which, though large, had been yet larger, had he not raſhly and wantonly impaired it by innumerable projects. Mr. *Cave*, when he formed the project, was far from expecting the ſucceſs which he found; and others had ſo little proſpect of its conſequence, that though he had for ſeveral years talked of his plan among printers and bookſellers, none of them thought it worth the trial. That they were not reſtrained by their virtue from the execution of another man's deſign, was ſufficiently apparent as ſoon as that deſign began to be gainful; for in a few years a multitude of Magazines aroſe, and periſhed: only *The London Magazine*, ſupported by a powerful aſſociation of bookſellers, and circulated with all the art and all the cunning of trade, exempted itſelf from the general fate to *Cave's* invaders, and obtained, though not an equal, yet a conſiderable ſale*. *Cave* now began to aſpire to popularity; and being a greater lover of poetry than any other art, he ſometimes offered ſubjects for poems, and propoſed prizes for the beſt performances. The firſt prize was fifty pounds, for which, being but newly acquainted with wealth, and thinking the influence of fifty pounds extremely great, he expected the firſt authors of the kingdom to appear as competitors; and offered the allotment of the prize to the Univerſities. But when the time came, no name was ſeen among the writers that had been ever ſeen before; the Univerſities and ſeveral private men rejected the province of aſſigning the prize. At all this Mr. *Cave* wondered for a while; but his natural judgment, and a wider acquaintance with the world, ſoon cured him of his aſtoniſhment, as of many other prejudices and errors. Nor have many men been ſeen raiſed by accident or induſtry to ſudden riches, that retained leſs of the meanneſs of their former ſtate. He continued to improve his Magazine, and had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing its ſucceſs proportionate to his diligence, till in the year 1751 his wife died of an aſthma: with which though he ſeemed not at firſt much affected, yet in a few days he loſt his ſleep and his appetite; and, lingering two years, fell, by drinking acid liquors, into a diarrhœa, and afterwards into a kind of lethargick inſenſibility, in which one of the laſt acts of reaſon he exerted, was fondly to preſs the hand which is now writing this little narrative. He died on *January* 10, 1754, æt. 61, having juſt concluded the twenty-third annual collection." Dr. JOHNSON, in *Gent. Mag.* 1754, P. 55—57.

* This was actually the caſe in 1744; but *The London Magazine* is now far from being the moſt conſiderable rival. Another, to the diſgrace of the age, without any pretence to favour except a ſcandalous chronicle unintelligible to many of its readers; and a third, leſs cenſurable, but more inſipid, which has the merit of furniſhing its purchaſers with uſeful patterns of needle-work, have made their way aſtoniſhingly. Yet it may ſtill with juſtice be ſaid, that *The Gentleman's Magazine*, after a period of nine-and-forty years, ſtands foremoſt for literary reputation, as the reſpectable correſpondence, it continues to enjoy, abundantly evinces.

I am

leaſt the ſecond of them is his own, and that they were never before printed, they are ſubmitted to the reader:

I am enabled, by the favour of Mr. *Willlam Cave*, of *Rugby*, to lay before my readers an inedited epitaph by Dr. *Hawkeſworth*. Mr. *Edward Cave* was buried at *St. James's Clerkenwell*; but the following inſcription is at *Rugby*:

" Near this place lies
The body of
JOSEPH CAVE,
Late of this pariſh,
Who departed this life *Nov.* 18, 1747,
Aged 79 years.
He was placed by Providence in a humble ſtation;
But
Induſtry abundantly ſupplied the wants of Nature,
And
Temperance bleſt him with
Content and Wealth.
As he was an affectionate Father,
He was made happy in the decline of life
By the deſerved eminence of his eldeſt Son
EDWARD CAVE;
Who, without intereſt, fortune, or connection,
By the native force of his own genius,
Aſſiſted only by a claſſical education,
Which he received at the Grammar-ſchool
Of this Town,
Planned, executed, and eſtabliſhed
A literary work, called
THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,
Whereby he acquired an ample fortune,
The whole of which devolved to his Family.
Here alſo lies
The body of WILLIAM CAVE,
Second Son of the ſaid JOSEPH CAVE,
Who died *May* 2, 1757, aged 62 years;
And who, having ſurvived his elder Brother
EDWARD CAVE,
Inherited from him a competent eſtate;
And, in gratitude to his benefactor,
Ordered this monument, to perpetuate his
Memory.

He liv'd a Patriarch in his numerous race,
And ſhew'd in charity a Chriſtian's grace:
Whate'er a friend or parent feels, he knew;
His hand was open, and his heart was true;
In what he gain'd and gave, he taught mankind,
A grateful always is a generous mind.
Here reſt his clay! His ſoul muſt ever reſt.
Who bleſs'd when living, dying muſt be bleſt."

To

To Mr. RICHARDSON.

Monday, Jan. 1735.

THINK not my *Pegaſus* is jaded,
Or laurels are by winter faded,
They a perpetual verdure ſhare,
And mock th' inclemencies of air.
Bleſt be the bounties of the Nine;
I've ſtores of verſe, a MAGAZINE.
* A monthly courſe † theſe labours run
Attendant on their Parent Sun,
So regular, that rigid Time
May take his meaſures ev'n from mine.
First then, we thank you much in few words
For compliments to us your ſtewards,
For that great poſt how much unfit!
One taſtes no wine‡—and one no wit!
How in both characters you'd ſhine,
At once the God of Wit and Wine!
From you we'll not admit excuſes,
Though offer'd by our ſiſter Muſes.
Lame as I am with gout, I'll meet,
Though brought upon poetic feet;
For oft I mount the Muſes' ſteed
And wing away with poſtboy ſpeed
To diſtant *Berwick upon Tweed.*
Now, to ſupply you (no reproach),
Say but the word, I'll ſend the coach;
I'll order *John* to put-to *Æthon*—
I run with diſtichs—t'other's *Phlegon*;
For ſo in gratitude each horſe
Is nam'd, procur'd by God of Verſe.
Thus ſhall you ride in dignity,
Beyond yourſelf—and worthy me!
While city crowds ſhall wondering ſtare ye at,
And raiſe the envy of the Laureat.
I'll place two ſeats, whene'er you come,
This for your arms—and that your bum;
Or you ſhall take the elbow chair,
And be for once the Peerleſs Peer.

* Other MSS. read thus:
"A conſtant courſe theſe labours run,
Attendant on their Parent Moon,
As regular as carriers horſe,
Their burthen bear with muſic worſe." *W. B.*

Bring, if you will, my brother *Johnian* §,
An honeſt merry ſimpletonian;
With ſtudent's face, but ſhallow pate,
Ah! what's the *College* to the *Gate*‖!
But for the little man, I'll this ſay,
He's ſomething ſtill for being an ESSAY.
Verſe can, they ſay, bring down the moon,
Exalted in her midnight noon.
Oh! could it gain your roſy face,
How the full orb the board would grace,
When flush'd with wine, and plump with praiſe!
Diminiſh'd ſtars ſhall hide their head,
Twinkle a while, then drop to bed,
While you ſhine forth ſerenely bright,
Reſtore the day in midſt of night,
And make us ſcorn e'en *Phœbus'* light.
Thou jovial bard, might I tranſfuſe
The wit of thy harmonious Muſe
Into my comprehenſive paper,
I'd add your titles—to my wrapper.
For you, I think, print Journals Daily,
By names unknown to *Nathan Bailey* **.
I long to mix poetic rage,
Companions like, add page to page.
While from your ſprings your ſtreams ſhall run
Through my canals to *Helicon*,
How in its courſe will wit refine,
Rais'd to Celeſtial from Sublime!
I'll ſay no more; the Muſe invites
To ſacred friendſhip's ſocial rites.
Then come along, pretenſions wave;
Your humble ſervant, EDWARD CAVE.

P.S. Theſe lines, my friend, had ſooner come,
But we were both engag'd at home;
He in parliament addreſſes,
I in indulging ſpouſe-careſſes,
For *Saturday* at night, you know,
Though kings ſhould want—wives have their due††.

† The Gentleman's Magazine. See p. 83.

‡ In the latter years of his life Mr. *Cave* was afflicted with the gout, which he endeavoured to cure or alleviate, by a total abſtinence both from ſtrong liquors, and animal food. From animal food he abſtained about four years, and from ſtrong liquors much longer; but the gout continued unconquered, perhaps unabated.

§ Mr. *Bowyer*.

‖ Mr. *Cave's* abode.

** Mr. *Richardſon* printed, at that time, a Daily Journal: The alluſion here is to an article in *N. Bailey's* Dictionary, where *Courant* is gravely explained to mean, "the Title of a News-paper."

†† This, it ſeems, was known before *Triſtram Shandy's* time.

To Mr. RICHARDSON.

Feb. 2, 1735.

I HOPE you'll think it not a ſcoff is,
That, 'though I now am out of office,
Yet ſecond thus my landlord's letter,
And ſummon you again in metre,
To meet upon th' accuſtom'd plain,
Beſtrow'd with ſhields and heaps of ſlain;
There the little man * ſhall work ye,
Or ſpend his wiſer rage on turkey;
His doughty arm ſhall ſheath within
It's more than equal length of chine.
There ducks perhaps, a juicy food,
May ſate his noble thirſt for blood,
Of which, digeſted into gravey,
May'nt you partake for all *Delany* †?
Soft apple-pye at leaſt, or tanzy,
May mollify the cruel frenzy.
But I had ſomewhat more to tell you
Beſides the mere concerns of belly;
There are to whom our harmleſs letter
Appears than libel little better;
Who ſee throughout ſome deep deſign,
And *Cave* is read in every line.
To theſe I've drawn this formal anſwer,
If proper, judge;—and ſo read on, ſir.

THIS night we've try'd to pleaſe by ſecret ways,
Have bravely borne the birch to gain the bays;
Such is, it ſeems, the modern luſt—of praiſe!

Conceal'd for once ourſelves we ſatirize,
As ſome put on a maſquerade diſguiſe,
Themſelves to cuckold, and debauch their wives.

But now by what new arts will you commend?
Say, will you damn the poet—or the friend?
Or, if his picture 's with true judgment hit,
You'll all, I hope, to the young *Hogarth* ſit,
Nor fear the midnight vigils of his wit.
Impaſſive ſages, free from love or hatred,
Hold ridicule the teſt of all that's ſacred.
So gold by mercury 's refin'd, the oar
With even face contemns the ſubtle power.
Our verſe we've thus explain'd, to ſhun offence;
No ſecond-ſight can now find double ſenſe,
See tilting armies in the fields of air,
The angry prelude of a liquid war.
If ſuch there are (indulge the gloomy vapour)
I fill my glaſs—*To the well ſtaining paper.*
So the fell lion with ſevere delight, [fight.
Laſhing his ſides, provokes th' approaching
But hold, you cry, this ne'er can ſuit
Your dapper ſize—e'en drop a foot.
Well then, proceed we from the gueſt
To th' humble waiters on your feaſt.
Lo *Puſs*, perhaps, when we are gone,
May act the part that I have done.
She may with furious leaps aſſail
In airy rounds her ſportive tail.
In ſilent holes the mice ſurvey;
With trembling hearts the monſters play,
Her ſpotted ſides, her grinning jaws,
Her arch of back, extent of paws,
By nature taught this leſſon ſage,
If ſuch her ſpirit, how keen her rage!

Bleſt ſons of *Phœbus*, darlings of the Nine,
Henceforth through you how will the Printers ſhine,
Who ne'er without the Muſe ſhall meet to ſup or dine!

Bleſſings, ſay I, attend your rhiming pen,
No King *John's*, ſure, e'er equal St. *John's* men!

The following epigram is probably Mr. *Bowyer's*:

" In ſyllabam longam in voce *Vertiginoſus* ‡ à D. *Swift* correptam.

" Muſarum antiſtes, *Phœbi* numeroſus alumnus,
" Vix omnes numeros *Vertiginoſus* habet.
" Intentat chàro capiti vertigo ruinam:
" Oh! ſervet cerebro nata *Minerva* caput.
" *Vertigo* nimium *longa* eſt, divine poeta;
" Dent tibi *Pierides*, donet *Apollo*, brevem."

* Mr. *Bowyer*.

† The celebrated Dean of *Downe*, who had publiſhed in 1734 " The Doctrine of Abſtinence from " Blood defended, &c.;" a tract which drew much irony on its ingenious author.

‡ In the Dean's well-known epigram on his own deafneſs. Mr. *Bowyer* was of opinion, that the falſe quantity rendered the line more expreſſive of the malady under which *Swift* laboured.

In

In 1735 he printed Mr. *Weſley's* * "Diſſertationes in Librum "*Jobi*", and the firſt edition of "*Whiſton's Joſephus*," folio; "*Littleton's* Dictionary;" Mr. *Shelton's* "Tranſlation of Dr. "*Wotton's* Conſpectus" (of which ſee more fully under 1737), a "Pſalter in *Hebrew*," 4to; and "Dr. *Clarke's* edition of *Homer*" in 8vo. In 1736, "Concilia *Magnæ Britanniæ* et *Hiberniæ*, "à Synodo *Verolamienſi* A. D. CCCCXLVI, ad *Londinenſem* "A. D. CIↃIↃCCXVII: accedunt Conſtitutiones et alia ad "Hiſtoriam Eccleſiæ *Anglicanæ* ſpectantia à *Davide Wilkins* †, "S. T. P. Archidiacono *Suffolcienſi*, & Canonico *Cantuarienſi*,

* *Samuel Weſley*, born at *Winterborn Whitchurch* in *Dorſetſhire*, where his father was vicar; and admitted of *Exeter College*, *Oxford*, 1684; was rector of *South Ormeſby* and *Epworth*, in the county of *Lincoln*; and died *April* 25, 1735. He was a very voluminous author; having publiſhed, beſides other things, "Maggots, or Poems on ſe-"veral ſubjects, 1685," 8vo.; "Elegies on Queen *Mary* and Archbiſhop *Tillotſon*, 1695," folio; "The Life of Chriſt, an heroic Poem, 1693," folio; reprinted with large additions and corrections in 1697; "The Hiſtory of the New Teſtament, in Verſe, 1701," 12mo.; "A Treatiſe on the Sacrament;" and "Diſſertationes in Librum *Jobi*," for which laſt propoſals were circulated in 1729, and which was finiſhed after his death, by his ſon *Samuel*, 1735. His poetry, which is far from being excellent, incurred the cenſure of *Garth*; but he made ample amends for it by the goodneſs of his life, and the "Diſſertations upon *Job*." He left an exceedingly numerous family of children; four of whom are not unknown in the annals of *Engliſh* literature: 1. *Samuel*, ſometime uſher of *Weſtminſter* ſchool, author of an excellent Poem, called "The Battle of the "Sexes," and ſeveral humourous tales, printed, together with other poems by him, in 4to. in 1736, and afterwards in 12mo. He died *Nov.* 6, 1739, being at that time head-maſter of *Tiverton* ſchool. 2. 3. *John* and *Charles Weſley*; the two celebrated Methodiſt Preachers. 4. Mrs. *Wright*, authoreſs of ſeveral Poems printed in the ſixth volume of the Poetical Calendar.

† In the account of Dr. *Wilkins*, already given p. 48, I have called him a *German-Swiſs*. This miſtake aroſe from his having been confounded with his immediate ſucceſſor at *Lambeth*. The other particulars of him, which I was favoured with by Dr. *Ducarel*, are authentic; and I am enabled to add to them, from the ſame reſpectable authority, that he ſucceeded *Benjamin Ibbot*, A. M. afterwards D. D. as librarian at *Lambeth*, about 1715, being appointed to that office by Archbiſhop *Wake*. He finiſhed his catalogues of the MSS. and printed books there in 1718; when reſigning that office, the archbiſhop appointed for his ſucceſſor *John Henry Ott*, born in the Canton of *Zurick*, where his father reſided, from whom his Grace had received many civilities in the younger part of life. Mr. *Ott* having many children, Archbiſhop *Wake*, when he came to the ſee, remembering his former kindneſs, appointed this *John Henry* his librarian; ordained him deacon and prieſt, and collated him, *June* 26, 1721, to the rectory of *Blackmanſton*, *Kent*; *July* 28, 1722, to that of *Eaſt Horſeleigh*, *Surrey*; *Dec.* 15, 1722, to the vicarage of *Bexhill*, *Suſſex* (an option); *March* 9, 1722-3, to a prebend of *Litchfield* (an option); *Sept.* 21, 1728, appointed him one of the ſix preachers in *Canterbury* Cathedral; and, *Nov.* 16, 1730, a prebendary of *Peterborough*. He continued librarian till Archbiſhop *Wake's* death; and underſtood coins and medals (of which he had a good collection) extremely well.

"collecta," four volumes, folio; "Baronia *Anglica*; an "Hiſtory of Land-honors and Baronies, and of Tenure *in* "*capite*; verified by Records. By *Thomas Madox**, eſq. late "his

* This excellent Antiquary died *Jan.* 13, 1727. A ſhort note of his writings has been given in p. 31; which deſerve, however, to be farther enlarged on. "Mr. *Madox*, with a moſt indefatigable induſtry, collected and explained, at different times, a vaſt number of records relating to the ancient laws and conſtitution of this country; the knowledge of which tends greatly to the illuſtration of *Engliſh* hiſtory. He has, by his unwearied labours in this way, obliged the readers as well as the compilers of ſuch hiſtory: for whoever would ſucceed in writing a general hiſtory, ſhould be intimately acquainted with the minuter parts of which it conſiſts, a competent knowledge of which is neceſſary in every reader that ſeeks for more than bare amuſement. Mr. *Madox*, in the treatiſes he publiſhed himſelf, and in this poſthumous piece juſt now put into our hands, has ſupplied both with a noble apparatus. It was in the year 1702 that he firſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf in theſe toilſome reſearches; when, under the patronage of the learned and polite lord *Somers*, he preſented the early fruits of them to the world, in *A Collection of antique Charters and Inſtruments of divers Kinds taken from the Originals, placed under ſeveral Heads, and deduced (in a Series according to the Order of Time) from the* Norman *Conqueſt, to the End of the Reign of King* Henry VIII†. He was prompted to this work, by conſidering that there was no methodical Hiſtory or Syſtem of ancient Charters and Inſtruments of this nation then extant; and that it would be acceptable to curious perſons, and uſeful to the publick, if ſomething were done for ſupplying that defect. Having entertained ſuch a deſign, and being furniſhed with proper materials from the archives of the late Court of *Augmentations*, he was encouraged to proceed in it, eſpecially by the above-mentioned lord; and thereupon proſecuted it with ſo much application, that out of an immenſe heap of original charters and writings, remaining in that repoſitory, he ſelected and digeſted the main of this volume. In 1711, our author ſet forth a work of much greater dignity and importance than the foregoing. It was "The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the *Exchequer* of the Kings of *England*, in two "Periods, viz. from the *Norman* Conqueſt, to the end of the Reign of King *John*; "and from the end of the Reign of King *John*, to the end of the Reign of King *Ed*-"*ward* II. Taken from Records. Together with a correct copy of the ancient Dia-"logue concerning the *Exchequer*, generally aſcribed to *Gervaſius Tilburienſis*; and "a Diſſertation concerning the moſt ancient Great Roll of the *Exchequer*, commonly "ſtiled *The Roll of Quinto Regis Stephani*‡. This was dedicated to the late Queen; but there is likewiſe prefixed to it a long prefatory epiſtle to the lord *Somers*; in which he gives that illuſtrious *Mæcenas* ſome account of this great unprecedented undertaking. He obſerves, that though ſome treatiſes had been written concerning the *Exchequer*, yet no hiſtory of it had been yet attempted by any man. He tells his lordſhip, that he had purſued his ſubject to thoſe ancient times, to which, he thinks, the original of the *Exchequer* in *England* may properly be aſſigned. From thence he has drawn down an orderly account of it through a long courſe of years. And, having conſulted, as well the books neceſſary to be peruſed upon this occaſion, as a very great number of records and manuſcripts, he had endeavoured all along to confirm what he offered, by proper vouchers

† Known by the title of *Formulare Anglicanum*. It is a folio of 441 pages. The Diſſertation concerning *Ancient Charters and Inſtruments*, prefixed to this work, is replete with uſeful learning upon that ſubject.

‡ A large folio, containing 588 pages.

fetched

"his Majeſty's Hiſtoriographer," folio, (which was begun *March* 25, 1730); and "*Eboracum*; or the Hiſtory and "Antiquities

fetched from thence; which vouchers are ſubjoined column-wiſe in each page, except where their extraordinary length made it impracticable. The records which he here atteſts were, as he adds, taken by his own pen from the authentic membranes, unleſs where it appears by his references to be otherwiſe. He has contrived throughout the whole (as far as the ſubject-matter would permit) to make uſe of ſuch memorials, as ſerve either to make known or to explain the ancient laws and uſages of this kingdom. For which reaſon, as he notes, this work may be deemed, not merely a Hiſtory of the *Exchequer*, but likewiſe a *Promptuary* towards a Hiſtory of the ancient Law of *England*. He afterwards acquaints his lordſhip in what method he began and proceeded in compiling this work. Firſt, he made as full a collection from records as he could, of materials relating to the ſubject. Thoſe materials being ranged orderly in ſeveral books of *Collectanea*, he reviewed them, and weighing what they imported, and how they might be applied, he drew from thence a general ſcheme of his deſign. When he had pitched upon the heads of his diſcourſe, he took materials for them out of the aforeſaid fund, and digeſted them into their proper rank and order. In doing this, it was his practice for the moſt part to write down, in the draught of this book, the reſpective records or teſtimonies firſt of all; *i. e.* before he wrote his own text or compoſition; and from them formed his hiſtory or account of things; connecting and applying them afterwards, as the caſe would admit. At the end of this hiſtory (as we have expreſſed it in the title) Mr. *Madox* has publiſhed a copy of the treatiſe concerning the *Exchequer*, written in the way of dialogue, and generally aſcribed to *Gervaſius Tilburienſis*. This treatiſe is certainly very ancient, and intrinſically valuable. Our author introduces it by an epiſtolary diſſertation, in *Latin*, to the then lord *Halifax*. The dialogue is followed by another epiſtolary diſſertation, in the ſame language, addreſſed to the lord *Somers*, relating to the Great Roll of the *Exchequer*, commonly ſtiled The Roll of *Quinto Regis Stephani*. No hiſtorical account has been given in this volume, of the records repoſited in the *Exchequer*. Mr. *Madox* thought that might be more properly done, if there was occaſion for it, hereafter, in a continuation of this work; which he ſeems to have had ſome intention of performing himſelf, when he publiſhed this part; or hoped ſome other hand would ſupply, if he did not. But the laſt chapter of the hiſtory is a liſt of the Barons of this court from the firſt year of *William* the Conqueror to the 20th of *Edward* II. The laſt work this laborious Hiſtoriographer publiſhed himſelf, was "The *Firma* "*Burgi* †, or Hiſtorical Eſſay concerning the Cities, Towns, and Boroughs of *Eng*-"*land*. Taken from Records." This treatiſe was inſcribed to his late Majeſty. The author warns his readers againſt expecting to find any curious or refined learning in it; in regard the matter of it is low. It is only one part of a ſubject, which however is extenſive and difficult, concerning which, he tells us, much has been ſaid by *Engliſh* writers to very little purpoſe, ſerving rather to entangle than to clear it. When he firſt entered upon the diſcuſſion of it, he found himſelf encompaſſed with doubts, which it hath been his endeavour, as he ſays, to remove or leſſen as he went along. He has throughout mixed hiſtory and diſſertation together, making theſe two to ſtrengthen and diverſify each other. However modeſtly Mr. *Madox* might expreſs himſelf concerning the learning of this work, it is in reality both curious and profound, and his enquiries very laudable and uſeful. The civil antiquities of this country would, in all probability, have been further beholden than they are, to this ſkilful and induſtrious perſon, if his

† A folio, conſiſting of 348 pages in the whole; printed for *R. Goſling*, father to the late alderman, and to the preſent banker.

life

" Antiquities of the City of *York*, from its original to " the preſent time; together with the Hiſtory of the " Cathedral Church, and the Lives of the Archbiſhops " of that See, &c. By *Francis Drake**, of the City of " *York*, Gent. F. R. S. and member of the Society of An- " tiquaries in *London*," folio; " Antiquæ Inſcriptiones Duæ," by Mr. *Maittaire*, 4to.; " The Alliance between Church " and State, or the Neceſſity and Equity of an Eſtabliſhed " Religion, and a Teſt Law demonſtrated, from the Eſſence " and End of Civil Society, upon the fundamental princi- " ples of the Law of Nature and Nations†," 8vo; a third edition of " Dr. *Grey's* Memoria Technica," 8vo; and a new edition of the four firſt volumes‡ of Dean *Moſs's* Sermons, 8vo.

life had been of a ſomewhat longer continuance; for it may be preſumed from two or three paſſages in the prefaces of thoſe books he publiſhed himſelf, that he meditated and intended ſome others to follow them, different from this poſthumous Hiſtory of Baronies, which, I think, his advertiſement of it ſuggeſts to be the only manuſcript left finiſhed by the author. This is compiled much in the manner of his other writings. In the firſt book he diſcourſes largely of Land Baronies: In the ſecond book he treats briefly of Titular Baronies; and in the third of Feudal Tenure in Capite." *Preſent State of the Republick of Letters*, *vol.* XVII. *p.* 426.—Beſides the works above enumerated, this laborious Antiquary made large hiſtorical collections upon various ſubjects, relating to the laws, cuſtoms, and manners of *England*. About eighty volumes of MSS. nearly all in his own hand-writing (including thoſe mentioned in p. 31), form a part of that invaluable national repoſitory *The Britiſh Muſeum*; others are in private hands. Theſe collections are an inexhauſtible mine of treaſure to the Hiſtorian, the Lawyer, and the Antiquary.

* *Francis Drake*, F. R. and A. S. was a ſurgeon at *York*, an eminent Antiquary, and much eſteemed by Dr. *Mead*, Mr. *Folkes*, the two Mr. *Gales*, and all the principal members of the Royal and Antiquary Societies. He publiſhed the Hiſtory and Antiquities of *York*, 1736, folio; a copy of which, with large MS additions by the author, is in the hands of his ſon, the Rev. *William Drake*, F. A. S. late maſter of the free-ſchool at *Felſted* in *Eſſex*, and now (1779) vicar of *Iſleworth*, *Middleſex*, who has diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſeveral curious articles in the Archæologia, IV. 143, V. 137. 379. and would republiſh his father's book if the plates could be recovered. A metzotinto print of Mr. *Drake*, by *Val. Green*, was publiſhed in 1771, from a picture by *N. Drake*, with this inſcription: " *Franc. Drake* Armiger, *Eboracenſis*, Reg. Soc. necnon Antiqu. Socius."

† This volume, which was publiſhed anonymouſly, was the firſt introduction of Mr. *Bowyer* to Mr. *Warburton*, its very learned author. It was pronounced, in " The " Preſent State of the Republick of Letters," vol. XVII. p. 471, to be the work of " a gentleman, whoſe capacity, judgment, and learning, deſerve ſome eminent dignity " in the church, of which he is now an inferior miniſter."

‡ Four more volumes were printed in 1738, but not by Mr. *Bowyer*.

In the month of *May* 1736, Mr. *Bowyer* was appointed Printer to the Society of Antiquaries; and began his work for them by "A Table of *Engliſh* Gold Coins from the eighteenth "year of King *Edward* III. when gold was firſt coined in "*England**, with their ſeveral weights and preſent intrinſic "value, by *Martin Folkes*†, Eſquire."

Mr. *Bowyer* was elected into that reſpectable body on the 7th of *July* following, and ſoon ſhewed himſelf to be a very uſeful member. It appears from the minute-books that he regularly attended their meetings (which were then held at *The Mitre Tavern* in *Fleet Street*, where they were continued till 1753, when the Society, after their incorporation, removed to their preſent houſe in *Chancery Lane*); and frequently entertained them with valuable communications.

Of the original revivers of the Society in 1717, a general account is given in the Introduction to the firſt volume of their Archæologia. Of thoſe original members there remained only the following perſons at the time of Mr. *Bowyer's* admiſſion; *viz.* Dr. *Stukeley*†, Mr. *Alexander*‡, the two Mr.

* Of the catalogue which is mentioned in p. 82, I have ſince ſeen two copies, one of them in the collection of Dr. *Ducarel*, the other in Mr. *Tutet's*. Both theſe copies are in large folio, on which ſize 100 were printed, and 100 in a ſmaller folio. The title of it is, "A Table of the Gold Coins of the Kings of *England*. By *B. W.* Eſq. a Member "of the Society of Antiquaries." The two engraved plates of ſilver and gold coins had been publiſhed by the Society in 1732; and this Catalogue appears to have been drawn up by Mr. *Willis* to illuſtrate the plate of gold coins, and was printed at the expence of Mr. *Vertue*.

† Of Mr. *Folkes*, and Dr. *Stukeley*, an account will be given in the courſe of theſe Memoirs.

‡ *Edward Alexander*, eſq. admitted Proctor in *Doctor's Commons* in 1695; was many years Regiſtrar to the Commiſſary of *London* Dioceſe. He purchaſed the manor of *Ongar* in *Eſſex* about the year 1717; married *Levina* daughter of Sir *Levinus Bennet*, of *Baberham***, in

** This eſtate was ſold to *Robert Jones*, eſq. a merchant of *London*, director of the *Eaſt-India* Company, one of the elder brethren of the *Trinity Houſe*, and member for *Huntingdon*. He died in 1773; leaving an only daughter his heireſs, though ſhe diſobliged him in marrying. He pulled down the old houſe; which was built in the *Italian* ſtyle, by Sir *Horatio Pallavicini*, with a gallery along the front of the ſecond floor, and built a moderate-ſized modern houſe. *Pallavicini's* other houſe at *Shelford*, which ſuffered the ſame fate a few years before, had a *loggia* in the centre front. It is remarkable that an *Italian*, at that time of day, ſhould build two houſes ſo near! Sir *Horatio* was one of the collectors of the Pope's dues in Queen *Mary's* time, which, (having pocketed in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, and conforming to the church of *England*) enabled him to purchaſe two conſiderable eſtates in

Mr. *Gales* * *(Roger* and *Samuel)*, Mr. *George Holmes* deputy

in *Cambridgeſhire*; and died *October* 27, 1751, aged 80. His grandſon, *Richard Henry Alexander Bennet*, eſq. married *Elizabeth* eldeſt daughter of the late *Peter Burrel*, eſq, and is F. A. S. Mr. *Alexander's* valuable library lay packed up, and ſpoilt by damp, at *Ongar*, till his heir came of age, when it was ſold almoſt for nothing about 1757.

* Of theſe learned brothers, and of their no leſs learned father, I have given the beſt account I could, in p. 32 and 33; which I am now enabled to correct, and to enlarge. In the account of Dean *Gale's* publications, p. 32, read, 8. "Hiſtoriæ *Britannicæ, Saxonicæ, Anglo-Danicæ & Anglicanæ* Scriptores XX. ex vetuſtis codd. MSS. editi operâ *Thomæ Gale***, S. Th. Pr. Præfatio oſtendit ordinem. Acceſſit rerum & verborum Index locupletiſſimus. *Oxon.* 1691," folio; and add, 9. "Rhetores Selecti, Gr. Lat. *Demetrius Phalereus* de Elocutione; *Tiberius Rhetor* de Schematibus *Demoſthenis*; *Anonymous Sophiſta* de Rhetorica; *Severi Alexandrini* Ethopœiæ. *Demetrium* emendavit, reliquos è MSS. edidit & *Latinè* vertit; omnes Notis illuſtravit *Tho. Gale*, Sc. Co. M. *Oxon.* 1676," 8vo. 10. "Ars ſciendi, ſive Logica; nova methodo diſpoſita & novis præceptis aucta, opera & ſtudio *T. G.* M. A. V. D. M. 1682," 12mo; and, 11. "A Diſcourſe concerning the Original of Human Literature, both Philology and Philoſophy," Phil. Tranſ. vol. VI. p. 2231.—In p. 33, read, 1. "*Antonini* Iter *Britanniarum* Commentariis illuſtratum *Thomæ Gale*, S. T. P. nuper Decani *Ebor.* Opus poſthumum reviſit, auxit, edidit *R. G.* Acceſſit *Anonymi Ravennatis Britanniæ* Chorographia, cum autographo Regis *Galliæ* Mſ°, & codice *Vaticano* collata: adjiciuntur conjecturæ plurimæ, cum nominibus locorum *Anglicis*, quotquot iis aſſignari potuerint. *Lond.* 1709," 4to. In the preface to this book, Mr. *R. Gale* very properly points out what parts of it were his father's, and what his own. He tranſlated from the *French* "The Knowledge of Medals, by *F. Jobert*," of which two editions were publiſhed without his name; one of them in 1715, 12mo. Inſtead of "his coins, &c." l. 15, read, "his cabinet of *Roman* coins to the public library, with a compleat catalogue of them drawn up by himſelf." In *Horſley's* "*Britannia Romana*," p. 332, &c. is publiſhed, "An account of a *Roman* inſcription found at *Chicheſter*. By *Roger Gale*, Eſq." It is there given from Dr. *Stukeley's* Itin. Curioſ. I." who took it from the Phil. Tranſ. N° 379. And in Phil. Tranſ. 1731, N° 420, is "An extract of a Diſſertation, de ſtylis veterum & diverſis chartarum generibus, by *Roger Gale*, Eſq."—In the Antiquary Society's "Rerum Elenchus," the third plate is, "Baptiſterium in templo *D. Jacobi* apud *Weſtmonaſterienſes*, ex delineatione ſocietati a *Samuele Gale* armigero, ejuſdem quæſtore, exhibita."—At the bottom of p. 33, add, "*Pepys's* library contains every thing that is wanting

in *Eſſex*, which came to his two ſons, who were knighted in her reign, and in that of her ſucceſſor *James* I. See *Morant's Eſſex*, vol. I. p. 8. and 26. He is mentioned in the firſt edition of Mr. *Walpole's* Anecdotes of Painting, vol. I. p. 160, as an "arras-painter;" and in the ſecond edition of that entertaining work, the following epitaph is quoted from a MS. of Sir *John Crew* of *Uthington*:

"Here lies *Horatio Palavazene*,
Who robb'd the Pope to lend the Queene.
He was a thief: a thief! thou lyeſt;
For whie? he robb'd but Antichriſt.
Him Death wyth beſome ſwept from *Babram*,
Into the boſom of oulde *Abraham*:
But then came *Hercules* with his club,
And ſtruck him down to *Belzebub*."

Mr. *Walpole* obſerves, that this Sir *Horatio* died *July* 6, 1600; and that *July* 7, 1601, his widow married a Mr. *Oliver Cromwell*, as appears by the pariſh regiſter of *Baberham*.

** This work conſiſts of three volumes, though Dr. *Gale* publiſhed but two. The firſt (containing *Ingulphus*, *Petrus Bleſenſis*, and three other writers) was compiled by Mr. *William Fulman*, under the patronage of Biſhop *Fell*, 1684; the ſecond by Dean *Gale*, in 1687; the third by the ſame learned editor, 1691. See an account of Dean *Gale*, as far as relates to his publiſhing a part of *Walter Hemingford*, in *Hearne's* Preface to *Hemingford*, p. xxiii. For his epitaph, I have already referred to *Drake's* Eboracum: it is alſo printed in Mr. *Popham's* "Illuſtrium Virorum Elogia Sepulchralia, 1778," p. 115.

puty keeper of the records in *The Tower**, Mr. *Becket* a

wanting in the other libraries, ſo as to be their complement **. To inſtance in a ſmall particular: in three or more volumes, according to their ſizes, he has collected almoſt every writer on ſhort-hand, with a compleat catalogue of all that he could ever hear of. His collection of Calligraphy is large: and all the articles are got together, and arranged and catalogued in a ſcientifical manner; ſo that nothing is wanting to make it very valuable, but the being able to ſee it without the preſence of a Fellow; as the preſent mode, directed by the founder, occaſions an unreaſonable confinement to a good-natured reſident-member of a ſmall Society; and diſpoſes many to decline the benefit of uſing it, rather than be troubleſome." *Dr. Taylor's Friend.*

* Mr. *George Holmes* (born at *Skipton in Craven, Yorkſhire*) became about 1695 clerk to *William Petyt*, eſq. keeper of the records at *The Tower*; and continued near ſixty years deputy to Mr. *Petyt*, Mr. *Topham*, and Mr. *Volbill*. Upon the death of Mr. *Petyt* ††, which happened *Oct.* 9, 1707, Mr. *Holmes* was, on account of his ſingular abilities and induſtry, appointed by Lord *Halifax* (then Preſident of a Committee of the Houſe of Lords) to methodize and digeſt the Records depoſited in *The Tower*, at a yearly ſalary of two hundred pounds, continued to his death, in 1748, in the 87th year of his age. He married ——— daughter of Mr. *Marſhall*, an eminent Sword-

** This reminds me of mentioning one curious article in it; a Collection of original letters of *Henry* VIII. *Edward* VI. Queen *Elizabeth*, and of many noblemen of thoſe times, bound up in one volume; an abſtract of which is given in the catalogue of that library; with a fac-ſimile, or apograph, of the names of the writers of thoſe letters, drawn up with great exactneſs by one of Mr. *Pepys's* clerks. It would reflect great credit on *Magdalen College*, if this abſtract was to be engraved at their expence; it being, I am informed, drawn out properly for that purpoſe.—Mr. *Pepys's* large collections of prints and drawings to illuſtrate the hiſtory of *London* (his native city) are likewiſe particularly worth notice. They were arranged by him in 1700 in two large folio volumes, under the following heads: Vol. I. maps, views, and plans—buildings, monuments, and churches—*Thames* and its views. Vol. II. Regalia and habits of the city—lord mayors ſhews—companies arms—ſeſſions houſe, *Newgate*, &c —parliament and convocation—coronations and public entries—cavalcades and triumphal arches—proceſſions—habits—cries—vulgaria, or miſcellaneous articles. See Britiſh Topography, I 743 —Mr. *Pepys* was elected preſident of the Royal Society in 1680, and preſided two years. He died *May* 26, 1703. See more of him in *Granger*, IV. 323; who deſcribes two well-executed portraits of Mr. *Pepys*, both engraved by *R. White* from a painting of Sir *Godfrey Kneller*.

†† Whoſe hiſtory will be illuſtrated by his epitaph, from *Popham's Elogia Sepulchralia*:

" Hic juxta ſitæ ſunt Reliquiæ
WILHELMI PETYT, Armig.
Qui olim Medii Alumnus fuit,
Nuper Interioris Templi Socius, et Theſaurarius.
Rotulorum ac Archivorum in Turri
Londinenſi remanentium
Cuſtos fideliſſimus,
Quamplurimis tam genere quàm doctrinâ
Viris inſignibus bene notus,
Et in magnâ æſtimatione habitus.
Omnia ſua
Cum amicis habuit communia:
Neque ſanè cuiquam literarum veterum ſtudioſo,
Vel operam ſuam,
Vel conſilium unquam negabat;
Quod in pluribus eruditorum ſcriptis apparet.
Municipalia Patriæ jura,
Hiſtoriam, Antiquitates,
Monumenta, Actaque Parliamentaria
Optimè callebat:
Antiquæ Conſtitutionis
Legum ac Libertatum *Angliæ*
Strenuiſſimus erat aſſertor.
Et ne operam et oleum perderet,
Et evaneſcerent labores,
Mundo valedicturus omnia ſua MSS.
(Quæ varia implent volumina)
Unà cum libris impreſſis, juridicis, hiſtoricis,
Atque antiquitatum et proceſſuum
Parliamentorum monumentis
(Quæ magno labore, ſtudio, et ſumptibus
Sibi comparavit)
Amicis quibuſdam melioris notæ,
In fidei commiſſo ad ſervanda integra et illibata,
Ultimo ſuo Teſtamento
Publicæ utilitatis gratia,
Legavit.
Quapropter locum certum,
Qui illis viſus fuerit maxime accommodatus,
Eos eligere voluit:
Et centum et quinquaginta libras
Bibliothecæ ædificandæ
Deſtinavit.
Obiit 1707, Ætat. 72."

His valuable MSS. are depoſited in the library of *The Middle Temple*.

a gentleman of eminence in his profeſſion as a ſurgeon*, Mr. *Robert Sanderſon* (already mentioned in p. 74), Mr. *William Nicholas*† ſtore-keeper in the office of ordnance, Mr. *Maurice Johnſon*‡ of *Spalding*, Dr. *Knight*‖, Mr. *George Vertue*,

cutler in *Fleet Street*, by whom he had an only ſon *George*, who died many years before him. She outlived her huſband, and received of government 200l. for his MSS. about the records, which were depoſited and remain in his office to this day. He re-publiſhed (as has been already mentioned, p. 73) the firſt ſeventeen volumes** of *Rymer's* Fœdera, in 1727. His curious collections of books, prints, and coins, &c. were ſold by auction in 1749. His portrait was engraved by the Society of Antiquaries, with this inſcription: "Vera effigies GEORGII HOLMES generoſi, R. S. S. et tabularii publici in Turre *Londinenſi* Vicecuſtodis; quo munere annos circiter LX ſumma fide et diligentia perfunctus, XIV kalend. Mart. A. D. MDCCXLVIII, ætatis ſuæ LXXXVII, fato demum conceſſit. In fratris ſui erga ſe meritorum teſtimonium hanc tabulam SOCIETAS ANTIQUARIORUM *Londini*, cujus commoda ſemper promovit, ſumptu ſuo æri incidendum curavit, MDCCXLIX. *R. Van Bleeck p.* 1743. *G. Vertue del. & ſculp.*"—In *Strype's London*, 1754, vol. I. p. 746, is a fac-ſimile of an antique inſcription over the little door next to the cloiſter in the *Temple* church. It was in old *Saxon* capital letters, engraved within an half circle; denoting the year when the church was dedicated, and by whom, namely, *Heraclius* the patriarch of the church of the Holy Reſurrection in *Jeruſalem*; and to whom, namely, the Bleſſed Virgin; and the indulgence of forty days pardon to ſuch who, according to the penance enjoined them, reſorted thither yearly. This inſcription, which was ſcarcely legible, and in 1695 was entirely broken by the workmen, having been exactly tranſcribed by Mr. *Holmes*, was by him communicated to *Strype*.

* Author of Eſſays "on the Antiquity of touching for the King's Evil, 1722," 8vo. "on the Venereal Diſeaſe in *England*;" and on other ſubjects in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, N° 357. 365. 366. 383. He died *November* 25, 1738.

† *William Nicholas*, eſq. the youngeſt ſon of Sir *John Nicholas*, Knight of the Bath (and grandſon of Sir *Edward Nicholas*, Secretary of State to *Charles* I. and II.) was brought up a *Turkey* merchant. He repreſented the borough of *Wilton* in 1705, and was one of the revivers of the Society of Antiquaries in 1717. Having ſurvived his two brothers *John* and *Edward*, their large poſſeſſions in *London*, *Surrey*, *Wiltſhire*, &c. deſcended to him. He was the laſt of his family, and died unmarried, immenſely rich, at his ſeat at *Weſt Horſley* in *Surrey*, *Dec.* 26, 1749, aged 84, and was buried in that church.

‡ *Maurice Johnſon*, Eſq. counſellor at law, a native of *Spalding* in *Lincolnſhire*, where he had a conſiderable fortune, was ſteward of that manor, and founded an Antiquarian Society there as a Cell to that in *London*, to which he from time to time communicated ſome of their minutes. He was a gentleman of great learning, well verſed in the hiſtory and antiquities of this kingdom; but publiſhed nothing in his life-time. He reſided principally at *Spalding*, where he died *Feb.* 8, 1755, in a very advanced age, and with him the Society he had formed; of which Dr. *Stukeley*, the two Mr. *Gales*, Mr *Drake* of *York*, Mr. *Folkes*, Dr. *Ducarel*, Mr. *Vertue*, Mr. *Peck*, Mr. *T. Martin*, and many others, were honorary members. Some of the proceedings of this Society, from Mr. *Johnſon's* letters to Mr. *R. Gale*, may probably be communicated to the publick.

‖ *Samuel Knight*, D. D. a native of *London* (where his father was free of the mercers company), received the early part of his education at *St. Paul's* ſchool; and was thence

** Before this ſecond edition, a ſett of the ſeventeen volumes was ſold for a hundred guineas. See the Preface to the "Acta Regia, 1726," 8vo.

*Vertue**, Mr. *Browne Willis**, and Dr. *Rawlinſon*†. From theſe worthy Antiquaries Mr. *Bowyer* experienced both patronage and friendſhip, as he did from many others who may more properly be called his contemporaries.

Not

admitted of *Trinity College*, *Cambridge*; where having taken his degree of M. A. he became chaplain to *Edward* earl of *Orford*, who preſented him to the rectory of *Borough-Green*, in *Cambridgeſhire*, to which he was inſtituted *Nov.* 3, 1707. He afterwards was collated by Bp *Moore* to a prebendal ſtall in the church of *Ely*, *June* 8, 1714; and preſented by him to the rectory of *Blunteſham* in *Huntingdonſhire*, *June* 22 following; was made chaplain to his late majeſty, 1729; and promoted by Bp *Sherlock* to the archdeaconry of *Berks*, 1735. He publiſhed the Lives of *Eraſmus* and Dean *Collet*, 1724, 1726, 8vo; died *Dec.* 16, 1746, in the 72d year of his age; and was buried in the chancel of *Blunteſham* church, where a neat monument of white marble is erected to his memory, with an inſcription written by his friend Mr. *Caſtle*, late dean of *Hereford*, who knew him well, and has given him a character, which all who remember Dr. *Knight* will readily allow to be a juſt one: "Hic juxta ſitus eſt *Samuel* "*Knight*, S. T. P. eccleſiæ *Elienſis* præbendarius, com. *Berkenſis* Archidiaconus, et "hujus eccleſiæ rector: Rei Antiquariæ cujuſcumque generis cultor ſtudioſus; præ- "cipuè vero famæ virorum ingenii, virtutis et literarum laude maximè inſignium, fautor "eximius; prout ea quæ ſcripſit de vitâ rebuſque geſtis celeb. *Eraſmi* et *Coleti*, palàm "teſtatum faciunt. Concinando aſſiduus; rebuſque gerendis ſedulus, præſertim iis "quibus aut amorem inter amicos, locorum longinquitate diſſitos, fovere, aut publicum "Eccleſiæ commodum promovere, aut quamplurimis prodeſſe potuerit: adeò ut poſ- "teris jure commendetur, tanquam humano generi amicus. Laboribus, ſtudiis, nego- "tiis, tandem confectus, in hoc loco placidam invenit quietem, beatam expectans re- "ſurrectionem. Ob. *Dec.* 10, 1746, ætat. 72. Hoc monumentum, reverentiæ et pie- "tatis ergo, poſuit filius unicus." *Bentham's Ely*, p. 264.

* For Mr. *Vertue*, and Mr. *Willis*, ſee the places referred to in the Index.

† *Richard Rawlinſon*, LL. D. F. R. and A. S. S. (third ſon of Sir *Thomas Rawlinſon*, lord-mayor of *London* 1706, whoſe picture painted by *Kneller* was engraved by *Vertue*, and his monument in *St. Dionis Backchurch*, *Fenchurch-ſtreet*, by an anonymous hand) was choſen, *May* 14, 1727, a member of the Society of Antiquaries; to whom he bequeathed a ſmall freehold and copyhold eſtate at *Fulham*, on condition that they did not, upon any terms, or by any ſtratagem, art, means, or contrivance howſoever, increaſe or add to their (then) preſent number of 150 members, honorary foreigners only excepted. He alſo made them a conſiderable bequeſt of antiquities; but, reſenting ſome ſuppoſed want of deference to ſingularities and dictatorial ſpirit, and ſome reflections on his own and his friend's honour, in an imputation of libeling the Society in the public papers, he, by a codicil made and ſigned at their houſe in *Chancery-Lane*, revoked the whole, and excluded all fellows of this or the Royal Society from any benefit from his benefactions at *Oxford*, which, beſides his *Anglo-Saxon* endowment, were extremely conſiderable; including, amongſt other curioſities, a ſeries of medals of the Popes, which Dr. *Rawlinſon* ſuppoſed to be one of the moſt compleat collections in *Europe*; and a great number of valuable MSS. which he directed to be ſafely locked up, and not to be opened till ſeven years after his deceaſe**. He died *April* 6, 1755; and

** Dr. *Taylor* was perſuaded that this precaution was taken to prevent the right owners' recovering their own. He ſuppoſed that Dr. *R.* made no ſcruple of buying all that was brought to him; and that, among

Not to mention (as I well could do) the names of ſeveral gentlemen of the firſt conſequence now living, I will only enumerate thoſe of his more immediate friends, who were members of the Society either at the time of his admiſſion, or very ſoon after. In this number he was

and in the ſame year was printed, "The Deed of Truſt and Will of *Richard* "*Rawlinſon*, of *St. John Baptiſt* College in *Oxford*, Doctor of Laws; concerning "his Endowment of an *Anglo-Saxon* Lecture, and other Benefactions to the College "and Univerſity." To the college of *St. John the Baptiſt*, where he had been a gentleman commoner, the Doctor left the bulk of his eſtate, amounting to near 700l. a year, a plate of Archbiſhop *Laud*, thirty-one volumes of Parliamentary Journals and Debates, a ſet of the Fœdera, all his *Greek*, *Roman*, and *Engliſh* coins not given to the *Bodleian* Library, all his plates engraved at the Society of Antiquaries expence, his diploma, and his heart, which is placed in a beautiful urn againſt the chapel wall, with this inſcription:

"Ubi theſaurus, ibi cor.
"RIC. RAWLINSON, LL. D. & ANT. S. S.
"Olim hujus Collegii ſuperioris ordinis Commenſalis,
"Obiit VI *Apr.* MDCCLV."

His body (with counſellor *Layer's* ** head in his right hand) was buried in a vault (in the north aile of *St. Giles's* church, *Oxford*) of which, with the inſcription, he had a plate engraved in his life time. His library of printed books and books of prints was ſold by auction in the year 1756; the ſale laſted 50 days. There was a ſecond ſale of pamphlets, books of prints, &c. in the following year, during 10 days; which was

the reſt, the MS. and printed copy of *Demoſthenes*, which was loſt on the road, and the detainer of which, he had curſed ſo claſſically, would be found among the ſpoil. The MS. belonged to *James Harris*, eſq. of *Saliſbury*, by whom it was ſent to *Cambridge*; but, to uſe the words of Dr. *Taylor*, "in itiнere, mala quorundam fide, interceptus eſt, & ex eo tempore diu fruſtraque a me quæſitus; ſive imprudentia, ſive conſilio & dedita opera ſit diſcerptus. Hunc SI QUIS adhuc, nec prece noſtra nec pretio delinitus, domi in PLUTEO CONCLUSERIT, vel quovis modo FRAUDEM FAXIT, DEÆ FIDEI SACER ESTO." I quote this paſſage, as I can contradict the ſuppoſition it has given riſe to: "I remember the note you refer to in *Taylor's Demoſthenes*; it is the laſt article of his Syllabus of the books and MSS. which he peruſed for his edition of the third volume. But I never could learn what became of Mr. *Harris's* MS. which was loſt by the careleſſneſs of a common carrier. Sure I am that it never arrived at the *Bodleian* Library, either in Dr. *Rawlinſon's* or any other collection. The papers, &c. which the Doctor deſired might not be made public till ſeven years after his death, were Collections for a continuation of the *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, and *Hearne's* Diaries. Theſe are now open for any one that wiſhes to conſult them. As to the Doctor's mode of collecting, I have nothing to ſay. It was over with him before I entered upon my buſineſs here. We have a MS. catalogue of moſt of his MSS. &c.; but when it will be printed, I cannot ſay. The revenue of our preſs, by ſome late determinations in parliament, has ſunk very much, and will not admit our undertaking any unſaleable works. Thus, I fear, our Catalogue will remain unprinted, at leaſt for ſome time." *Letter from Mr. Price to Mr. Gough, Nov.* 10, 1779. *Hearne's* Diaries were purchaſed by Dr. *Rawlinſon* for 100 guineas, of the widow and executrix of Dr. *William Bedford*, to whom they were given by *Hearne*.

** The political principles of Dr. *Rawlinſon* are now merely matter of ſpeculation; but may be aſcertained by this peculiar circumſtance: When the head of *Layer* was blown-off from *Temple Bar*, it was picked up by a gentleman in that neighbourhood, who ſhewed it to ſome friends at a public-houſe; under the floor of which houſe, I have been aſſured, it was buried. Dr. *R.* mean-time having made inquiry after the head, with a wiſh to purchaſe it, was impoſed on with another inſtead of *Layer's*; which he preſerved as a valuable relique, and directed it to be buried in his hand.

immediately

was particularly noticed by Mr. *Beaupré Bell* *, Mr. *David Papillon* †, Mr. *James Weſt* ‡, Mr. *Drake* of *York* (of whom ſome

immediately ſucceeded by a ſale of the Doctor's ſingle prints, books of prints, and drawings; and this laſted eight days. For ſome part of this note, I am obliged to *Edward Umfreville* eſquire, the only ſurviving executor of Dr. *Rawlinſon's* will.

* Of *Beaupré-Hall*, near *Wiſbech*, in the *Iſle of Ely*, where he had a noble manſion-houſe built of ſtone in the ſtyle of the old colleges, with an infinite number of rooms, and a conſiderable eſtate about it. This eſtate was held by his anceſtors the *Beauprés* from the Conqueſt to the reign of *Elizabeth*, when it came, by the marriage of an only ſurviving daughter, to Sir *Robert Bell*, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and Chief Baron of the Exchequer; whoſe great-grandſon aſſuming the name of *Beaupré Bell*, it was continued in this gentleman, whoſe youngeſt ſiſter *Elizabeth* married *William Greaves*, eſq. of *Fulborne* in *Cambridgeſhire*, Commiſſary in the court of the Vice-chancellor of *Cambridge* above 50 years, and many years auditor of *Trinity College*, both which he reſigned 1778, and now enjoys the eſtate. Mr. *Bell* was a moſt learned and ingenious antiquary, intimate with Mr. *Baker* of *St. John's*, Mr. *Thomas Hearne*, the two Mr. *Gales*, and all the eminent antiquaries of his time. He was particularly curious in coins, and publiſhed propoſals for a medallic hiſtory of Imperial *Rome*, for which the plates, or ſome of them, were engraved; and at his death bequeathed ſeveral valuable books and MSS. to the library of *Trinity College*, *Cambridge*, of which he had been a member. He printed a tranſlation of an eclogue of *Sannazarius*, called "The Oziers;" and had once a deſign of publiſhing *Chaucer*, for which he collected what materials he could; but laid it aſide, and offered to aſſiſt any gentleman with his collations of the MSS**. He drew up the hiſtory of *Outwell*, in *Norfolk*, for Mr. *Blomfield*; but was much better furniſhed with notices for *Cambridgeſhire*, and offered an account of places in that county, or the *Iſle of Ely*, to Mr. *R. Gale*. (MS. Letter to *R. Gale*, 1733-4). Mr. *Hearne*, in his Preface to *Walter Hemingford*, p. clxxx. has inſerted, "An Account of the Church of *Swafham* in *Norfolk*, extracted from a Letter "written to the Publiſher by the ingenious *Beaupré Bell*, of *Beaupré Hall* in *Norfolk*, eſq."

† *David Papillon* ††, eſq. a gentleman of conſiderable eſtate at *Acryſe*, otherwiſe *Aukridge*, in *Kent*, where he had a ſeat; though he generally reſided at another very capital houſe belonging to him at *Lee*, near *Lewiſham*, in *Kent*, where he had a very good library ‡‡, being curious in antiquarian reſearches. He was a warm ſupporter of Sir *Robert Walpole*; and in one day was returned member of parliament both for *Dover* and *Hythe*, after a moſt violent oppoſition in both. He was elected member for *Romney* in *Kent* in 1722 and 1727; again returned for *Dover* in 1734; and appointed in *February* 1742 one of the Commiſſioners of Exciſe (which, in *April* 1754, he reſigned to his ſon *David Papillon*, Eſq. who at preſent enjoys that office, together with all the *Kentiſh* eſtates). He died at *Canterbury*, *Feb.* 2, 1762.

‡ *James Weſt*, of *Alſcott*, in the county of *Warwick*, eſq. M.A. of *Baliol College*, *Oxford* (ſon of *Richard Weſt*, ſaid to be deſcended, according to family tradition, from *Leonard*,

** Mr. *Tyrwhitt*, Preface to "*Canterbury* Tales," p. xxii. mentions two MSS. in *Trinity College*.

†† Son of *Thomas Papillon*, eſq. member of parliament for *Dover* 1678 and 1688; and for *London* in 1695 and 1698. See in *Maitland's* Hiſtory of *London* ſome account of that gentleman, who is ſo often mentioned as candidate for the Shrievalty of *London* in *Charles* the Second's time, when the diſpute between the city and court was carried on ſo warmly, and alſo in the reign of *W.* III. His brother *Philip Papillon*, eſq. was member of parliament for *Dover* in 1701—2—5—8—10—13 and 14; and died at *Lee*, *Sept.* 10, 1739, at the age of 80.

‡‡ "I have been told that he contracted with *T. Oſborne* to furniſh him with a hundred pounds worth of books at three-pence a-piece. The only conditions were, that they ſhould be perfect, and that

ſome account has been given in p. 94), Dr. *Richardſon** the

Leonard, a younger ſon of *Thomas Weſt* lord *Delawar*, who died in 1525**), was repreſentative in parliament for *St. Alban's* in 1741; and, being appointed one of the joint ſecretaries of the Treaſury, held that office till 1762. In 1765 or 1766, his old patron the duke of *Newcaſtle* obtained for him a penſion of 2000l. a year. He was an early member, and one of the vice-preſidents, of the Antiquary Society; and was firſt treaſurer, and afterwards preſident, of the Royal Society. He married the daughter and heireſs of Sir *Thomas Stephens*, timber-merchant in *Southwark*, with whom he had a large fortune in houſes in *Rotherhithe*; and by whom he had a ſon, *James Weſt*, eſq. now of *Alſcott*, one of the auditors of the land-tax, and ſometime member of parliament for *Boroughbridge* in *Yorkſhire* (who in 1774 married the daughter of *Chriſtopher Wrenn*, of *Wroxhall*, in *Warwickſhire*, eſq.) and two daughters; *Sarah*, married, in *July* 1761, to *Andrew* late lord *Archer*, and ——— unmarried. He died *July* 2, 1772. His large and valuable collections of MSS. were ſold to the earl of *Shelburne*. His very valuable collection of books, including many with large MS. notes by that able antiquary Biſhop *White Kennet*, was ſold by auction by Mr. *Langford* from a catalogue digeſted by Mr. *S. Paterſon* in 1773: the ſale began *March* 29, and laſted 24 days. His prints and drawings were ſold in 13 days; coins and medals in 7; plate and miſcellaneous curioſities, in 7; pictures, framed prints, and drawings, in 4 days, the ſame year.

* *William Richardſon*, ſon of *Samuel Richardſon*, B. D. youngeſt ſon of Mr. *John Richardſon* (vid. *Calamy*, vol. II. p. 451), was born at *Wilſhamſted* in *Bedfordſhire*, where his father was vicar, on *July* 23, 1698. He was educated at *Oakham* and *Weſtminſter* ſchools, and at *Emanuel College*. In 1726 he publiſhed, from Mr. *Bowyer's* preſs, the "Prælectiones Eccleſiaſticæ" of his learned uncle *John Richardſon*, B. D. well known by his maſterly "Vindication of the Canon of the New Teſtament," againſt the artifices of Mr. *J. Toland*, in his Amyntor. In 1730 he publiſhed four ſermons on the neceſſity of Revelation; and in 1733 an occaſional ſermon preached at the conſecration of the new parochial church of *St. John, Southwark*, being at that time lecturer of the pariſh church of *St. Olave*. There he married, in 1728, *Anne* only daughter and heir of Mr. *William Howe*, of an antient family in the county palatine of *Cheſter*, and *Elizabeth* his wife, only daughter and heir of Mr. *Humphrey Smith*, of *Walton upon Thames, Surrey*. Having undertaken, at the requeſt of the Biſhops *Gibſon* and *Potter*, to publiſh a new edition of "*Godwin* de Præſulibus," he returned to *Cambridge* in 1734 for the convenience of the libraries, and in 1735 proceeded D. D. After the death of Dr. *Savage* in 1736, he was choſen maſter of *Emanuel College*, of which he had never been fellow, a rare and almoſt unprecedented compliment to a man of letters. He pub-

that there ſhould be no duplicate. *Oſborne* was highly pleaſed with his bargain; and the firſt great purchaſe he made, ſent him a large quantity; that the next purchaſe, he found he could ſend but few, and the next ſtill fewer; that, not willing to give up, he ſent books worth five ſhillings a piece; and at laſt was forced to go and beg to be let off the contract. Eight thouſand books would be wanted; and it ſeems that though the books, which bookſellers call *rums*, appear to be very numerous, becauſe they come oftener in their way than they like; yet that they are not really ſo, reckoning only one of a ſort." *Dr. Taylor's Friend.*—I have heard the ſame account from other hands; with an intimation that the expreſſion *rum books* aroſe from *Oſborne's* ſending large aſſortments of unſaleable works to *Jamaica* in exchange for *rum*.—But I believe this etymology is erroneous See a large number of words connected with *rum* in *N. Bailey's* "Collection of canting words and terms." The *French*, who have words of authority for every thing, as *brocanteur* for a maker or dealer in falſe coins, have alſo *bouquins* for rums, and *bouquiniſte* for the ſeller, as a dealer in old cloaths is an old cloaths man; ſo *rum-man*. At *Cambridge* ſuch an one is called *Maps and Pictures*.

** Gr. V. xi. p. 332, in Coll. Arm.

liſhed

learned master of *Emanuel College*, Dr. *Tanner** Bishop of *St. Asaph*,

lished at *Cambridge* his valuable edition of *Godwin*, with a continuation to the present time, in 1743. He served the office of Vice-chancellor in 1738 and 1769. He became Præcentor of the cathedral church of *Lincoln* in 1760; that dignity being an option of his late learned friend and patron Archbishop *Potter*, which was recovered from his Grace's executor Dr. *Chapman*, by a decree of the house of lords, after the reversal of a decree of the lord keeper *Henley*. He was chaplain to their Majesties from 1746 to 1748, when he retired; but was called forth at an advanced period of life, by the friendship of Sir *John Cust*, to preach before the House of Commons, on *Jan.* 30, 1764; this sermon is also printed. He died *March* 14, 1775, and was buried in the same vault with his wife, under the litany desk in the chapel of his college. He was many years an honour to the Society of Antiquaries: and left in MS. many valuable collections relative to the constitution of the University of *Cambridge*; many biographical anecdotes preparatory to an *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, which he once intended to publish, and an accurate alphabet in his own writing of all the graduates of the University from 1500 to 1735 inclusive. His only son *Robert Richardson*, D. D. F. R. S. and S. A. is now prebendary of *Lincoln*, rector of *St. Anne's*, *Westminster*, and of *Wallington*, *Herts*. He is also chaplain to the earl of *Gainsborough*, and the fourth of the five persons of his name, mentioned in this note, who have held that honourable connection with the family of *Noel*.

* This excellent Antiquary, son of a father of both his names, vicar of *Market Lavington* in *Wilts*, was born in 1674, became a student in *Queen's College*, *Oxford*, in *Michaelmas* term, 1689; admitted clerk in that house 1690; B. A. 1693; entered into holy orders at *Christmas* 1694; and became chaplain of *All Souls College* in *January* following; chosen Fellow of *Queen's*, 1697; Chancellor of *Norwich*, and rector of *Thorpe* near that city, 1701; installed Prebendary of *Ely*, *Sept.* 10, 1713 (which he quitted 1723); Archdeacon of *Norwich*, *Dec.* 7, 1721; Canon of *Christ Church*, *Feb.* 3, 1723-4; prolocutor of the lower house of convocation convened anno 1727, to which honour he was unanimously elected on account of his great abilities, however contrary to his own inclinations; consecrated Bishop of *St. Asaph*, *Jan.* 23, 1731-2; died at *Christ Church*, *Oxford*, *Dec.* 4, 1735; and was buried in the nave of that cathedral, near the pulpit; where a monument to his memory is affixed to one of the pillars, with this inscription:

"M. S.
THOMÆ TANNER, S. T. P.
Qui natus *Lavingtoniæ* in Agro *Wiltoniensi*,
In Collegium Reginense admissus,
Deinde Omnium Animarum Capellanus,
Mox Socius cooptatus est.
Optimarum ibi artium Cultor,
Antiquitatis præsertim studio ita trahebatur,
Ut in Patriæ fastis, monumentisque eruendis,
Nemo illo diligentior,
Nemo in explicandis peritior haberetur.
Hinc maturè avocatus
Ad munus Cancellarii Diœceseös *Nordovicensis*,
Auctus est insuper Præbenda *Eliensi*.
Academiæ denuo restitutus,
Hanc Ædem Canonicus ornavit.
A Clero interim Prolocutor renunciatus,
Ad Episcopatum tandem evectus est *Asavensem*.
Vir erat
Ad omne officium summâ fide et diligentiâ,
Rarâ pietate,
Humanissimâ erga omnes voluntate,
Liberalitate in egenos effusissimâ.
Obiit 14 die *Decembris*, A. D. 1735, ætatis 62."

He published, before he was twenty-two years old, "Notitia Monastica, or a short History of the Religious Houses in *England* and *Wales*," 1695, 8vo. republished in folio, 1751, with great additions, (which he began to collect in 1715), by his brother Mr. *John Tanner*, Præcentor of *St. Asaph*, and rector of *Lowestoft*, *Suffolk*. His "Bibliotheca *Britannico-Hibernica*," which employed him forty years, was published in 1748, folio; with a posthumous preface by *Dr. Wilkins* (see p. 48). He left large collections for the county of *Wilts*, and large notes on *Richard Hegge's* Legend of *St. Cuthbert*,

1663.

Aſaph, Mr. *Warburton* * *Somerſet* herald, Mr. *Anſtis* † and Mr. *Leake*,

1663. His immenſe and valuable collections are now in the *Bodleian* library at *Oxford*. His portrait was engraved at the expence of the Society of Antiquaries.

Another inſcription, and a tranſlation of it, are here ſubjoined, from *Gent. Mag.* 1736, p. 692:

" VICITNE tandem morbus & ſenium grave
Tannere, te patrum decus;
Fregitque nullis territum laboribus
Suprema ſors mortalium?
Luſtrare ſacra ſuetus olim rudera
Fanorum & antiquas domos,
Nunc ipſe veterum pulveri admiſtus cinis
Sub æde veneranda jaces,
Quæ tot capaci præſules docto ſinu
Ipſamque *Fridſwidam* ** tenet.
At tu ſepulchri non eges honoribus,
Noſtrive laude carminis,
Tu, quem peritum Antiquitatis ultimæ
Ventura dicent ſæcula;
Nomenque *Pario* ſcripta ſervabunt tua
Perenniora marmore."

" AT length oppreſs'd by age and malady,
Muſt *Tanner* here a common victim lie?
Whoſe induſtry no trouble could allay,
Muſt he ſubmit to Death's imperious ſway?
Pride of his anceſtors! Once wont to tread;
Where now with ſacred duſt his aſhes ſpread
Within theſe walls, whoſe bounds have cloſe embrac'd
So many prelates, ſpoil of ages paſt!
Fridſwida's ſelf lies here!—But you nor need
The numerous honours for the dead decreed;
Nor the ſmall tribute which my verſe affords,
The herald's blazon, nor the pomp of words;
Whom late poſterity ſhall juſtly praiſe,
Skill'd in the monuments of ancient days;
Whoſe works more truly ſhall conſign thy fame,
Than *Parian* marble could preſerve thy name."

* *John Warburton*, eſq. *Somerſet* Herald, an eminent Antiquary, was ſon of *Benjamin Warburton*, of *Bury*, in *Lancaſhire*, by *Mary* his wife, eldeſt daughter and at length heir of *Michael Buxton*, of *Buxton*, in the county of *Derby*; born *Feb.* 28, 1681; created *Somerſet* Herald *June* 18, 1720 (loco *Samuel Stebbing*, eſq. deceaſed, the publiſher of the laſt edition of *Sandford's* General Hiſtory). He reſided chiefly at the *Heralds Office*, where he had an amazing collection of MSS. books, prints, &c. relating to the Hiſtory and Antiquities of *England*, which were ſold by auction after his death, A. D. 1759. He publiſhed, 1. " *London* and *Middleſex* Illuſtrated, *London*, 1749," 8vo. juſtifying the arms annexed to his map of *Middleſex*. 2. " Vallum *Romanum*, *London*, 1753," 4to. cuts; maps of *Middleſex*, *Hertfordſhire*, *Eſſex*, and *Yorkſhire*, and ſome prints. He married two wives; by the latter of whom he had a ſon of both his names, now living in *Ireland*, who married the ſiſter of the late eminent antiquary *Edward Rowe-Mores*; and a daughter married to *John Elphinſton*, eſq. ſometime vice-admiral and commander in chief of the *Ruſſian* fleet. He died at his houſe in the College of Arms, *May* 11, 1759, aged 78, and was buried in the ſouth iſle of *St. Bennet's* church, *Paul's Wharf*, *London*. (De Vitis Fecialium in Bibl. *J. C. Brooke*, de Coll. Arm. vol. I. fol. 96.)

† Born at *St. Neots* in *Cornwall*, *September* 28, 1669, being ſon of *John Anſtis*, of that place, by *Mary* his wife, daughter and coheir of *George Smith*. He was admitted at *Exeter College*, *Oxford*, 1685, and three years after at *The Middle Temple*; repreſented the borough of *St. Germans*, 1702, 1703, 1704, in parliament, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf againſt the bill for occaſional conformity, for which he got ranked in the liſt of the *Tackers*, printed about that time. He was appointed Deputy-General to the Auditors of the Impreſt, 1703, which office he never executed; one of the principal Commiſſioners of Prizes, 2 *Anne*; Garter King at Arms 13 *Anne* ††; in which place he

** *Fridſwida*, a *Saxon* Queen, foundreſs of part of the College, and buried in the cathedral there.

†† " I have a certain information that my affair [it does not appear what] would be ended forthwith if the Lord Treaſurer would honour me by ſpeaking to her Majeſty at this time, which, in behalf of the Duke of *Norfolk*, I moſt earneſtly deſire, and humbly beg your Lordſhip's aſſiſtance therein. If it ſhould be delayed for ſome days, I ſhall then be back as far as the delivery of my petition. I am obliged to attend this morning at the Exchequer, about the Tin affair, and thereby prevented from

Mr. *Leake**, who ſucceſſively enjoyed the office of Garter king

died on *Sunday*, *March* 4, 1743-4; and was buried the 23d following, in a vault in the pariſh church of *Dulo* in *Cornwall*. He publiſhed, in 1706, "A Letter concerning "the honour of Earl Marſhal," 8vo; in 1720, "The Form of the Inſtallation of "the Garter," 8vo; in 1724, "The Regiſter of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, "uſually called the Black Book, with a Specimen of the Lives of the Knights," 2 volumes folio; and in 1725, "Obſervations introductory to an hiſtorical Eſſay on the Knight-"hood of the Bath," 4to. intended as an Introduction to the Hiſtory of that Order, for which the Society of Antiquaries had begun to collect materials. His "Aſpilogia, a diſ-"courſe on Seals in *England*," with beautiful draughts, almoſt fit for publication, of which Mr. *Drake* read an abſtract to the Society in 1735-6, and two folio volumes of drawings of Sepulchral Monuments, Stone Circles, Croſſes, and Caſtles, in the three kingdoms, were purchaſed, with many other curious papers, at the ſale of Mr. *Anſtis's* library of MSS. 1768, by *Thomas Aſtle*, eſq. F.R. and A.S. Beſides theſe, he left in MS. two large folio volumes on the Office, &c. of Garter King at Arms, and of Heralds in general; memoirs of the *Talbot*, *Carew*, *Granville*, and *Courtney* families; the Antiquities of *Cornwall*; "Collections relating to the pariſh of *Coliton* in *Devonſhire*," containing matters relative to the tithes of that church (of which his ſon *George Anſtis* was vicar), in a diſpute before the court of Exchequer in 1742, marked in the printed catalogue of his MSS. N° 62, and now (1780) in Dr. *Ducarel's* library; and alſo large collections relative to *All-Souls College*, *Oxford*, by whom they were bought. Sixty-four pages of his *Latin* anſwer to "The Caſe of Founders Kinſmen" were printed in 4to. with many coats of arms. His "Curia Militaris, or a Treatiſe on the Court of Chivalry, in three "books," of which Mr. *Reed* has the preface and contents, the whole poſſibly which was ever publiſhed (if publiſhed at all), was printed in 1702, 8vo. In an unpubliſhed letter of his to Mr. *Wanley*, dated *Eaſter Sunday*, 1713, I meet with this memorandum: "What I mentioned to you about the probability of the author of the poem of "the depoſition of *R.* II. from the Annotations on the Hiſtory of *Charles* VI. p. 746. "*Berry* Herault de Roy *Charles* VII. eſleu à Roy d'Armes des *Francois* a fort particu-"lierement deſcrit la depoſition & mort de ce *Richard* Roy d'*Angleterre*. I do not "remember whether your poem contains the depoſition and death of the king." In an epigram by Mr. *Prior* (*Engliſh* Poets, vol. XXXI. p. 258) our Herald is thus introduced:

"But coronets we owe to crowns,
"And favour to a court's affection,
"By Nature we are *Adam's* ſons,
"And ſons of *Anſtis* by election."

His eldeſt ſon *John Anſtis*, eſq. who had been educated as a gentleman commoner at *Corpus Chriſti College*, *Oxford*, was, at the revival of the order of the Bath in 1725, joined to his father in the office of Garter; and had the additional office of genealogiſt and regiſter of the Bath. At the opening of Dr. *Radcliffe's* library, 1749, he was, with ſeveral other members of that univerſity, created LL. D. He died a batchelor, *Dec.* 5, 1754; and was ſucceeded in his eſtate by his brother *George* above mentioned, beſides whom he had another brother in holy orders. He poſſeſſed a well-choſen collection of books, and numerous MSS. on heraldic ſubjects by his father.

* *Stephen Martin Leake*, eſq. (ſon of Captain *Martin*) went through different ranks in the *Heralds Office* till he came to be Garter. He was the firſt perſon who wrote profeſſedly on our *Engliſh* coins, two editions of his "Hiſtorical Account" of which were publiſhed by

from waiting on your Lordſhip. With all duty, I am your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and faithful humble ſervant, JOHN ANSTIS." *MS. Letter to the Lord Treaſurer, March* 14, 1711.

king at arms, Mr. *Folkes**, Mr. *Bridges**, Mr. *Lethieullier*†, *Henry Hare* baron of *Colerane*‡ in *Ireland*, Profeſſor *Ward*,

him with plates, under the title of "Nummi *Britannici* Hiſtoria," *London*, 1726, 8vo; the ſecond, much improved, *London*, 1745, 8vo. He printed, in 1750, "The Life of "Sir *John Leake*, knt. Admiral of the Fleet," &c; to whom he was indebted for a conſiderable eſtate; which the Admiral deviſed to truſtees for the uſe of his ſon for life; and upon his death to Captain *Martin* (who married Lady *Leake's* ſiſter) and his heirs: by which means it came to the Captain's ſon, who, in gratitude to the memory of Sir *John Leake*, wrote an accurate account of his life, of which only 50 copies were printed. In 1766 Mr. *Bowyer* printed for him 50 copies of "The Statutes of the Order of the "Garter," 4to. He died, at his houſe called *Leakes Grove*, at *Mile-End*, *Middleſex*, *March* 24, 1773; and was buried the 31ſt in his chancel in the pariſh church of *Thorp* in *Eſſex*, of which manor he was lord. (See *Morant*, vol. I. p. 482.)

* For Mr. *Folkes* and Mr. *Bridges*, ſee the pages referred to in the Index.

† *Smart Lethieullier*, eſq. gentleman commoner of *Trinity College*, *Oxford*, was the ſecond ſon of *John Lethieullier*, eſq. of *Aldersbrook* in *Eſſex*, where he had a noble collection of MSS. choice books, medals, and natural curioſities, which he had collected in his travels through *France*, *Italy*, and *Germany*. His father dying *Jan.* 1, 1736-7, and his elder brother being dead before, he became heir to the paternal eſtates, which were very conſiderable. He married, *Feb.* 5, 1725-6, *Margaret* daughter of *William Sloper*, Eſq. of *Woodhay* in *Berkſhire*; but died *Aug.* 27, 1760, æt. 59, without iſſue. See his epitaph in the 8vo Hiſtory of *Eſſex*, IV. 297. He was ſucceeded in his eſtates, to which he had added the manor of *Birch-Hall* in *Theydon Bois*, by *Mary*** only daughter of his next brother *Charles Lethieullier*, LL. D. fellow of *All Souls College*, F. A. S. and counſellor at law, who died the year before him. He was an excellent ſcholar, a polite gentleman, and univerſally eſteemed by all the learned men of his time. Some papers of his are printed in Phil. Tranſ. N° 497. Arch. I. p. 26, 57, 73, 75. II. 291. His library was ſold by auction 1760. His couſin Col. *William Lethieullier*, who was alſo F. A. S. travelled into *Egypt*, and brought over a very perfect mummy, deſcribed by Mr. *Gordon* in a tract mentioned in p. 107, and now in *The Britiſh Muſeum* with moſt of the Colonel's collections, the reſt having been in Mr. *Smart Lethieullier's* hands.

‡ *Henry Hare* lord baron of *Colerane*, deſcended from *John*, younger brother to Sir *Nicholas Hare*, Baronet, Maſter of the Rolls, and Privy Counſellor to King *Henry* VIII. (both ſons to *Nicholas Hare* of *Homersfield* in the county of *Suffolk*, the elder branch being ſeated at *Stow Bardolph* in *Norfolk*) was born at *Blechingley*, in *Surrey*, *May* 10, 1693; educated at *Enfield*, under Dr. *Uvedale*, who had alſo the honour of educating, among many other eminent men, the late earl of *Huntingdon* and Sir *Jeremy Sambroke*, bart. After the death of his grandfather, *Hugh* lord *Colerane*, in 1708, he ſucceeded to the title, and was admitted a gentleman commoner of *Corpus Chriſti* College, *Oxford*, under the tuition of Dr. *Rogers*, who afterwards married *Lydia*, one of his lordſhip's ſiſters††. A lyric poem by lord *Colerane* appeared in the "Academiæ *Oxonienſis* "Comitia Philologica, 1713." Dr. *Baſil Kennet*, who ſucceeded Dr. *Turner* in the preſidency of that Society, inſcribed an epiſtolary poem on his predeceſſor's death to his Lordſhip. He was a great proficient in the learned languages, particularly the *Greek*; and

** Married to *Edward Hulſe*, eſq. the eldeſt ſon of Sir *Edward Hulſe*.

†† See the account of Dr *Rogers* prefixed to his XIX Sermons, p. xxiii. lxi.—In the Introduction to the Archæologia, it is ſaid by miſtake that this lady was married to Dr. *Turner*, the preſident, who died a ſingle man, and gave 2000l. to the uſe of poor clergymens widows.—Another of Lord *Colerane's* ſiſters was married to Mr. *Knight*.

eminently

*Ward**, Mr. *Henry Baker**, Dr. *Mangey**, Mr. *Gordon*†,

eminently verſed in Hiſtory, both Civil and Eccleſiaſtical. He made the tour of *Italy* three times; the ſecond time with Dr. *Conyers Middleton*, about 1723, in which he made a noble collection of prints and drawings of all the antiquities, buildings, and pictures, in *Italy*; given after his deceaſe to *Corpus Chriſti* College. The eſteem in which he was held by the Literati procured him admittance into the *Republica Litteraria di Arcadia*, and the particular intimacy of the Marquis *Scipio Maffei*; who afterwards viſited him at his ancient manor and ſeat at *Tottenham* in *Middleſex*. His Lordſhip died at *Bath*, *Auguſt* 4, 1749; and was buried in the family vault at *Tottenham*, built, with the veſtry, by his grandfather. His very valuable collection of prints relative to *Engliſh* Antiquities, with a portrait of him when a young man by *Richardſon*, were obtained after his death by Mr. *Henry Baker* for the Society of Antiquaries. His books were ſold to *T. Oſborne*, who detained ſome of the family papers, which were with difficulty recovered from him. The pictures, with the bronzes and other antiquities, were ſold by auction, *March* 13 and 14, 1754. The coins, it is ſuppoſed, were diſpoſed of privately. His natural and only daughter *Henrietta Roſa Peregrina*, born in *Italy*, and afterwards naturalized, was married in 1764 to *James Townſend*, eſq. Alderman of *Biſhopſgate* Ward, who in her right enjoys the extenſive manor of *Tottenham*, and has repaired the family ſeat, commonly called *Bruce Caſtle* from having anciently belonged to the *Bruces* earls of *Huntingdon*, which had been conſiderably modernized in the cloſe of the laſt century.

* For Mr. *Ward*, Mr. *Baker*, and Dr. *Mangey*, ſee the Index.

† *Alexander Gordon*, A. M. a *Scotſman*, an excellent draughtſman, and a good *Grecian*, who reſided many years in *Italy*, viſited moſt parts of that country, and had alſo travelled into *France*, *Germany*, &c. He was Secretary to the Society for Encouragement of Learning; and afterwards to the *Egyptian* Club, compoſed of gentlemen who had viſited *Egypt* (viz. Lord *Sandwich*, Dr. *Shaw*, Dr. *Pococke*, &c.) He ſucceeded Dr. *Stukeley* as Secretary to the Antiquary Society, which office he reſigned in 1741 to Mr. *Joſeph Ames*. He went to *Carolina* with Governor *Glen*, where, beſides a grant of land, he had ſeveral offices, ſuch as regiſter of the province, &c.; and died a juſtice of the peace, leaving a handſome eſtate to his family. He publiſhed, 1. "Itinerarium Septentrionale, or a "Journey through moſt parts of the Counties of *Scotland*, in two parts, with 66 copper-"plates, *Lond.* 1726," folio. 2. "Additions and Corrections, by way of Supplement, "to the Itinerarium Septentrionale; containing ſeveral Diſſertations on, and Deſcrip-"tions of, *Roman* Antiquities, diſcovered in *Scotland* ſince publiſhing the ſaid Itinerary. "Together with Obſervations on other ancient Monuments found in the North of "*England*, never before publiſhed. *Lond.* 1732‡." folio. 3. "The Lives of Pope "*Alexander* VI. and his ſon *Cæſar Borgia*, comprehending the wars in the reign of "*Charles* VIII. and *Lewis* XII. Kings of *France*; and the chief Tranſactions and Revo-"lutions in *Italy*, from the year 1492 to the year 1516. With an Appendix of original "pieces referred to in the work. By *Alexander Gordon*, A. M. F. R. and A. S. "author of the Itinerarium Septentrionale, *Lond.* 1729," folio. 4. "A compleat "Hiſtory of the ancient Amphitheatres, more particularly regarding the Architecture "of theſe Buildings, and in particular that of *Verona*, by the Marquis *Scipio Maffei*; "tranſlated from the *Italian*, 1730," 8vo. afterwards enlarged in a ſecond edition. 5. "An "Eſſay towards explaining the hieroglyphical figures on the Coffin of the ancient Mum-"my belonging to Capt. *William Lethieullier*. *Lond.* 1737," folio, with cuts. 6. "Twen-"ty-five plates of all the *Egyptian* Mummies, and other *Egyptian* Antiquities in *Eng-"land*," about 1739, folio.

‡ A *Latin* edition of the Itinerarium, including the Supplement, was printed in *Holland*, 1731.

Mr. *Maittaire**, Sir *Peter Thompſon*†, Mr. *Robert Ainſworth*‡ the induſtrious editor of the beſt *Latin* Dictionary this

* Of whom, ſee under the year 1742.

† Sir *Peter Thompſon*, knt. F.R. and A.S.S. third ſon of Captain *Thomas Thompſon*, of *Poole*, in the county of *Dorſet*, in which town Sir *Peter* was born, *Oct.* 30, 1698, and died *Oct.* 30, 1770. *James* his elder brother died at *Poole*, *March* 8, 1739-40. Sir *Peter* was engaged in mercantile buſineſs more than forty years, during which period he chiefly reſided in *Mill-ſtreet*, *Bermondſey*, in the county of *Surrey*, and was in the commiſſion of the peace. He was appointed high ſheriff for the ſaid county 1745; and, upon the breaking out of the rebellion in *Scotland*, preſented to the king a loyal addreſs and aſſociation from that county; and upon that occaſion received the honour of knighthood. He repreſented the borough of *St. Alban's* in parliament from 1747 to 1754. He made it his choice in 1763 to withdraw from the engagements of commercial affairs, that he might enjoy the pleaſures of ſtudious retirement and reflexion, and the converſation of his friends, in the place of his birth; where he lived reſpected by all ranks of people for his affability and benevolence; and where, in an agreeable ſituation, he had built a handſome houſe, and, at a great expence, formed a capital collection of books, manuſcripts, foſſils, and other literary curioſities. This valuable library and muſeum, by the bequeſt of Sir *Peter* in his laſt will, became the property of his kinſman and heir *Peter Thompſon*, eſq. now a Captain of the company of grenadiers in the *Surrey* militia: by whoſe indulgence, free acceſs to this collection is readily granted to his intimate friends, and any other gentlemen who may deſire ſatisfaction as to matters of hiſtory and antiquities. Sir *Peter* communicated much information relative to the hiſtory of *Poole* to Mr. *Hutchins* in his Hiſtory of *Dorſet*; which ſee, vol. I. p. 82. His materials for a life of Mr. *Ames* are in the hands of Mr. *Herbert*** of *Cheſhunt*.

‡ *Robert Ainſworth*, born at *Woodyale*, in the pariſh of *Eccles*, four miles from *Mancheſter*, in *September* 1660, was educated at *Bolton* in that county, and afterwards taught ſchool in the ſame town. Some years after he came to *London*, and was maſter of a conſiderable boarding-ſchool at *Bethnal Green*, where in 1698 he wrote and publiſhed a ſhort treatiſe of grammatical inſtitution, inſcribed to Sir *William Huſtler*, and reprinted in 1736, 8vo. under the title of "The moſt natural and eaſy way of Inſtitution, by making a domeſtic Education leſs chargeable to Parents, and more eaſy and beneficial to Children. By which method, Youth may not only make a very conſiderable progreſs in Languages, but alſo in Arts and Sciences, in two years." Mr. *Ainſworth* ſoon after removed to *Hackney*, and ſucceſſively to other villages near *London*, where he taught with good reputation many years, when, having acquired a moderate fortune, he left off, and lived privately. About the year 1714 it having been ſuggeſted to ſome principal booksellers, that a new Compendious *Engliſh* and *Latin* Dictionary, upon a plan ſomewhat ſimilar to *Faber's Theſaurus*, was much wanted, Mr. *Ainſworth* was thought of as a proper perſon to undertake ſo long and troubleſome a work; and how well he executed it, has been ſufficiently ſhewn by eight editions, and another now preparing. He was author of, 1. the grammatical treatiſe above mentioned, 1698, 1736. 2. "Monumenta Vetuſtatis *Kempiana*†† ex vetuſtis Scriptoribus "illuſtrata,

** See his Propoſals for a new edition of "*Ames's* Typographical Antiquities."

†† The greateſt part of this collection was originally made by Mr. *John Gailhard*, who had been governor to *George* the firſt lord *Carteret*, ſo created *Oct.* 12, 1681, and ſold to his lordſhip for an annuity of 200l. After the death of that lord, which happened *Sept.* 22, 1695, Mr. *John Kemp* bough

this kingdom hath ever yet produced, Mr. *Philip Carteret Webb*,

" illuſtrata, eoſque viciſſim illuſtrantia, in duas partes diviſa: quarum altera mumias, " ſimulacra, ſtatuas, ſigna, luces, inſcriptiones, vaſa, lucernas, amuleta, lapides, " gemmas, annulos, fibulas, cum aliis veterum reliquiis; altera nummos materia " modoque diverſos continet. 1720," 8vo. 3. " Ἰσιακον, ſive, ex veteris Monumenti " *Iſiaci* Deſcriptione *Iſidis* Delubrum reſeratum, 1729," 4to; 4. " De Clipeo " *Camilli* antiquo, operis elegantiſſimi, & cum per tot ſæcula duraverat, integritatis " plane mirandæ, e reliquiis Muſei *Woodwardiani*, apud Cl. V. *Ric. King*, trib. mil. " adſervato, Diſſertatio. Præmittitur ejuſdem monumenti argumentique limbo in- " ſculpti deſcriptio *, 1734," 4to. and 5. " Theſaurus Linguæ *Latinæ* compen- " diarius: Or, a compendious Dictionary of the *Latin* Tongue, deſigned chiefly " for the uſe of the *Britiſh* Nation †, 1736," 4to. He had likewiſe a turn both for *Latin* and *Engliſh* poetry, ſome ſingle poems of his having been printed in each of thoſe languages. In 1721 he communicated a curious grammatical obſervation to Mr. *Chiſhull*, who ſtyles him " doctiſſimus *R. Ainſworth*, amicus meus & vicinus, ob ſingularem " eruditionem

bought a conſiderable part of the collection during the minority of *John* the late earl *Granville*, and more after his death. His lordſhip died *Sept.* 19, 1717 (aged about 52); and, by his will, directed that *Robert* earl of *Oxford*, or his ſon *Edward* lord *Harley*, or one of them, ſhould have his whole collection of antiquities, with the books belonging to them, for 2000l. But this propoſal not being accepted, that collection was ſold by auction, at the *Phœnix Tavern* in *Pall Mall*, on the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 27th of *March* 1721, in 293 articles, for 1090l. 8s. 6d. *Henry* earl of *Winchelſea* ſaw them in *Gailhard's* hands at *Angiers* 1676, and afterwards improved at *Paris* 1682. Six antient inſcriptions, bought at Mr. *Kemp's* ſale by Dr. *Rawlinſon*, are now at *Oxford*, and publiſhed among the " Marmora " *Oxonienſia*." Several others purchaſed by *Ebenezer Muſſel*, eſq. were re-ſold at the auction of his curioſities 1765. See *Maty's* Life of *Mead*, and Britiſh Topography, I. 671.

* This article had before appeared at the end of " Muſeum *Woodwardianum*, or catalogue of the " Doctor's library and curioſities ſold by auction at *Covent Garden*, 1728," 8vo. See *Ward's* Lives of the *Greſham* Profeſſors, p. 291. " The latter part of this catalogue, or *muſeum*, was drawn up by " Mr. *Ainſworth*, though the Doctor had himſelf deſcribed moſt of the ſtatues, tablets, and vaſes, " and written large notes upon moſt of them." *Ward*, MS. p. 300. See the hiſtory of this famous ſhield, Britiſh Topography, I. 720.—At the end of ſome copies of " *Joannis Ker* Selectæ de lingua " *Latina* Obſervationes, *Lond.* 1729," 8vo. occurs " An *Engliſh-Latin* Table, &c." to which ſmall tract Mr. *Ainſworth* has put the initials of his name.

† " Whilſt this work was preparing, the execution of it was attended with ſo many difficulties, " that it went on very ſlowly for a long time, and for ſome years was entirely ſuppreſſed. But afterwards " on account of Mr. *Ainſworth's* advanced age, and a diſorder that affected his eyes, I was deſired to " aſſiſt in reviewing the copy; and at his requeſt, and the bookſellers concerned, accepted of it, after " about a dozen ſheets had been wrought off." *Preface to the ſecond Edition*; which was publiſhed in 1746 by *Samuel Patrick*, LL.D. uſher to *The Charter Houſe*; with many additions and improvements; to which Mr. *Ainſworth* himſelf contributed, as did alſo Dr. *Ward*, who had given his aſſiſtance in the firſt edition. In the ſecond edition, however, Mr. *Bowyer* in MS. has remarked, that " There are " many groſs miſtakes; particularly interpreting *genæ* [cheeks] to ſignify *the eye-laſhes*, from a law " of the XII Tables, *Mulieres ne radunto genas*. And *projicit* [throws away, or lays aſide] *ampullas* " & *ſeſquipedalia verba*, Hor. Art. Poet. 97, he interprets *utters* and *makes uſe of*, contrary to the ſenſe " of the place, and of the conſtant uſe of the word. So ῥιπτω in *Greek*." It is, however, the beſt work of the kind that has hitherto appeared.—Dr. *Patrick* dying ſoon after, a third edition was ſuperintended by Mr. *Kimber* in 1751, with little or no variation; and in 1752 an edition, in two volumes folio, much improved, by Mr. *William Young*, a genius far ſuperior to either of the preceding editors; and whoſe abilities, if he could have beſtowed the proper application, would have enabled him to publiſh a better *Latin* Dictionary than any that has ever appeared. (Mr. *Young*, I may here obſerve, was the real Parſon *Adams* of *Fielding*.)—An edition in two volumes 8vo. was publiſhed in 1758, under the inſpection of Mr. *Thomas*; who corrected a fourth edition in 4to, 1761.—In 1773, the very learned Dr. *Morell*, at the age of 70, corrected, *for the third time*, an edition of this Dictionary, as appears by his Letter to Meſſrs. *Longman* and *Johnſton* prefixed to it. " There are few names," he obſerves, " ſo great as to " enhance the ſale of any book whatever, if its own utility does not recommend it: and as to myſelf;

" not

*Webb**, Dr. *Borlaſe** the hiſtorian of *Cornwall*, Mr. *Locker*† many

" eruditionem & humanitatem inter paucos æſtimandus‡. A letter from him, exhibited at the Antiquary Society in 1779, ſhews that he wrote an aſtoniſhingly neat hand. In the latter part of his life he uſed to employ himſelf very much in rummaging the ſhops of obſcure brokers in every quarter of the town; by which means he often picked up old coins and other valuable curioſities at a ſmall expence; and became poſſeſſed of a very fine collection of *Engliſh* coins, which he ſold ſingly to ſeveral gentlemen a ſhort time before his death, which happened at *London*, *April* 4, 1743, at the age of 83. He was buried, according to his own deſire, in the cemetery of *Poplar*, under the following monumental inſcription, compoſed by himſelf:

" *Rob. Ainſworth* & Uxor ejus, admodum ſenes,
Dormituri, veſtem detritam hic exuerunt,
Novam, primo mane ſurgentes, induturi.
Dum fas, mortalis, ſapias, & reſpice finem.
Hoc ſuadent manes, hoc canit *Amramides*.
To thy reflection, mortal friend,
Th' advice of *Moſes* I commend;
Be wiſe, and meditate thy end." Deut. xxxvii. 29.

There is a caricature etching by *Pond* in 1739 after *Ghezzi*, intituled, " Duo faſimo " Antiquari," ſuppoſed to be intended for Sir *Andrew Fountaine*‖ and *Ainſworth*; or, as others conjecture, for Baron *Stoſch* and *Sabbatini*.

* For Mr. *Webb* and Dr. *Borlaſe*, ſee the Index.

† *John Locker*, eſq. F. S. A. He is ſtyled by Dr. *Ward* " a gentleman much eſteemed for his knowledge of polite literature;" and was remarkable for his ſkill in the *Greek* language, particularly the *modern*, of which he became maſter by accident: Coming home late

" not being a dangler, or in any way importunate, by conſtitution; ſince, after frequent dedications, " by permiſſion, by requeſt, I can only ſay with my late friend Dr. *Young*, *I have been ſo long re-* " *membered, I am forgot*; I was induced to inſcribe this work to you, with whom alone I can boaſt " a mutual obligation." This was the fifth edition in 4to; and my venerable Friend, who alſo ſuperintended an octavo edition in one volume 1774, is now (1780) again engaged in correcting another edition in 4to.—It appears by an authentic paper, intituled " An Account of the Expence of correct- " ing and improving ſundry books," 1776, folio, that Mr. *Ainſworth* received for the firſt edition of his Dictionary, 666l. 17s. 6d. For the ſecond edition, his executors were paid 250l.; Dr. *Patrick* 101l. 11s. 9d.; and Dr. *Ward* 26l. 5s. Mr. *Kimber* had twenty guineas for correcting the third edition; and Mr. *Young* 184l. 10s. for his improvements in the folio. Beſides theſe ſums, 218l. 8s. had been paid by the bookſellers to Dr. *Morell* for correcting *Ainſworth*, and 261l. 18s. to Mr. *Thomas*. In the whole, 1730l. 10s. 3d.—By the ſame paper it appears, that Dr. *Patrick* had been paid 40l. Mr. *Young* 50 guineas, and Dr. *Morell* 200 guineas, for correcting the *Greek* Lexicon of *Hederic*; and that, in the ſpace of about 40 years (to the very great credit of the proprietors) nearly 12000l. had been paid to authors and editors of Dictionaries and other large works, over and above the original ſum given to them for their copies.

‡ Inſcriptio Sigea, 1721, n. 28. Antiq. Aſiat. 1723, p. 22.

‖ Sir *Andrew Fountaine*, knt. whoſe anceſtors were ſeated at *Narford* in *Norfolk* ſo early as the reign of *Henry* III. was educated as a commoner of *Chriſt* Church in *Oxford*, under the care of that eminent encourager of literature, Dr. *Aldrich*. He at the ſame time ſtudied, under Dr. *Hickes*, the *Anglo-Saxon* language, and its antiquities; of which he publiſhed a ſpecimen in " *Hickes's* " Theſaurus," under the title of " Numiſmata *Anglo-Saxonica* & *Anglo-Danica*, breviter illuſtrata " ab *Andrea Fountaine*, eq. aur. & ædis Chriſti *Oxon.* alumno. *Oxon.* 1705," in which year Mr. *Hearne* dedicated to him his edition of *Juſtin* the Hiſtorian. He received the honour of knighthood from King *William*; and travelled over moſt parts of *Europe*; where he made a large and valuable collection of pictures, antient ſtatues, medals, and inſcriptions; and, while in *Italy*, acquired

many years clerk to the Companies of Leatherſellers and Glock-

late one evening, he was addreſſed in modern *Greek* by a poor *Greek* ſailor from *The Archipelago*, who had loſt his way in the ſtreets of *London*. He took him to his houſe; where he was his ſervant for five or ſix years, and by him was perfected in that language, ſo as to write it fluently. He married *Elizabeth* eldeſt daughter of Dr. *Stillingfleet*; and died, much reſpected, *May* 30, 1760. In the Preface to the complete edition of *Bacon's* Works, by Dr. *Birch* and Mr. *Mallet*, in 5 volumes, 4to, 1765, the advantages of that edition above all the preceding ones are ſaid to be "chiefly owing to two gentle-"men, now deceaſed, *Robert Stephens* eſq. Hiſtoriographer Royal **, and *John Locker* "eſq. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; both of whom had made a particular "ſtudy of Lord *Bacon's* writings, and a great object of their induſtry the correcting

quired ſuch a knowledge of *virtù*, that the dealers in antiquities were not able to impoſe on him. In 1709 his judgement and fancy were exerted in embelliſhing the "Tale of a Tub" with deſigns almoſt equal to the excellent ſatire they illuſtrate. At this period he enjoyed the friendſhip of the moſt diſtinguiſhed wits, and of *Swift* in particular, who repeatedly mentions him in the Journal to *Stella* in terms of high regard. In *December* 1710, when Sir *Andrew* was given over by his phyſicians, *Swift* viſited him, foretold his recovery, and rejoiced at it; though he wittily ſays, "I have loſt a legacy by his "living; for he told me he had left me a picture and ſome books, &c." Sir *Andrew* was vice-chamberlain to Queen *Caroline* whilſt Princeſs of *Wales* and after ſhe was Queen, and tutor to Prince *William*, for whom he was inſtalled (as proxy) Knight of the Bath, and had on that occaſion a patent granted him, dated *Jan.* 14, 1725, for adding ſupporters to his arms, viz. On either ſide a Lion Gules, with wings erected Or, with the old family motto of *Vix ea noſtra voco*, and the ancient arms of *Fountaine*, Or, a feſs Gules, between three elephants heads Sable. Sir *Andrew* likewiſe quartered the arms of 1. *Walſhe*; 2. *Harſicle*; 3. *Damme*; 4. *Briggs*; 5. *Beaupré*; 6. *St. Omer*; *Elizabeth* his ſiſter married Col. *Clent* of *Knightwick* in *Worceſterſhire*. By his ſkill and judgment he furniſhed the moſt conſiderable cabinets of this kingdom, to his own no ſmall emolument; being a perfect connoiſſeur in medals, antient as well as modern. In 1727 he was appointed warden of the mint, an office which he held till his death, which happened *Sept.* 4, 1753. He was buried at *Narford* in *Norfolk*, where he had erected an elegant ſeat, and formed a fine collection of old china ware, a valuable library, and an excellent collection of pictures, coins, and many other rare pieces of antiquity. Amongſt the portraits in the library, were thoſe of *Titian*, *Aretin*, *Inigo Jones*, *Palladio*, *Laniere*, *Rembrandt*, *Cornelius Janſen*, *W. Shakſpeare*, *Ben Jonſon*, *Waller*, *Cowley*, *Butler*, *C. Cotton*, Dr. *Aldrich*, Earl of *Montroſs*, *Guſtavus Adolphus*, Pope *Alexander* VII. Prince *Rupert*, Sir *Kenelm Digby*, Sir *John Maynard*, Admiral *Blake*, Dr. *Prideaux*, Dr. *Pococke*, Cardinal *Mazarin*, Marſhal *Turenne*, Duke of *Devonſhire*, Archbiſhop *Tillotſon*, Earl of *Pembroke*, Doctor *Wallis*, *Mead*, and *Radcliffe*. Among the antiquities was a *Roman* vaſe of bronze dug up in the hall yard, the *Romans* being ſuppoſed to have had a ſtation at *Narford*, where many of their bricks were found. There were alſo two fine ſepulchral cheſts of white marble dug up at *Rome*, neatly carved, and inſcribed:

D. M. SERVILLIO.
FORTVNATO.
SERVILLIA. ATTICILLA.
PATRONO. B. M. FECIT.

D. M.
FLAVIVS. CASTVS. CVRATOR. EQVES. SING.
AVCENN. VIXIT. ANN. XXXVIII . . . . .
A . . . TI. CVST. SEVERINI. C. DOMITIVS,
ASCLEPIVS. H. B. M. F.

See *Blomefield's Norfolk*, III. 521.

Sir *Andrew* loſt many miniatures by a fire at *White's* original chocolate-houſe in *St. James's Street* where he had hired two rooms for his collections (*Walpole's* Anecdotes of Painting, II. 21.)

A portrait of him, by Mr. *Hoare* of *Bath*, is in the collection at *Wilton Houſe*: and two medals of him are engraved in *Snelling's* "*Engliſh* Medals, 1776;" one of them, ſtruck at *Florence*, inſcribed, ANDREAS. FOVNTAINE. EQVES. AVRATVS. ANGLVS. 1715. Exergue, A. SELVI. F. The other, at *London*, in 1744; on one ſide, his buſt finely executed, and inſcribed ANDREAS. FOVNTAINE. EQ. AVRAT. On the Reverſe (in alluſion to his office in the mint) this ancient *Roman* legend, A. A. A. F. F. III VIR. That is, Aere, Argento, Auro, flando, feriundo, Triumviri. Exergue, J. A. DASSIER; a young Engraver, whom he employed at *The Tower*.

** Mr. *Stephens*, who was one of the early members of the Society of Antiquaries, ſucceeded Mr. *Madox* as hiſtoriographer royal in 1727, and died in 1732. He publiſhed "Lives of *North*," &c. See Introduction to Archæologia, p. xxxvii.

Clockmakers, Mr. *F. Wiſe**, Mr. *George North*, from whoſe reſearches we had great reaſon to have expected a Hiſtory of the Society of Antiquaries †, Mr. *Charles Compton* treaſurer to

" from original or authentic manuſcripts, and the earlieſt and beſt editions, whatever " of his works had been already publiſhed, and adding to them ſuch, as could be re- " covered, that had never ſeen the light. Mr. *Stephens* dying in *November* 1732, his " papers came into the hands of Mr. *Locker*, whoſe death prevented the world from " enjoying the fruits of his labours, though he had actually finiſhed his correction of " the fourth volume of Mr. *Blackburne's* edition, containing the Law-tracts, Letters, " &c. After his deceaſe, his collections, including thoſe of Mr. *Stephens*, were pur- " chaſed by Dr. *Birch*."

* *Francis Wiſe*, B. D. and F. S. A. many years fellow of *Trinity College*, *Oxford*, was born *Oct.* 3, 1695, educated at *New College* ſchool under Mr. *Badger*, admitted at *Trinity College* 1710-11, A. M. 1717, and aſſiſtant to Dr. *Hudſon* in the *Bodleian* library; elected fellow of his college 1719, where he had the honour of having for his pupil 1721 the earl of *Guilford*, who appointed him his chaplain, and preſented him to the vicarage of *Ellesfield* **, in *Oxfordſhire*, 1726; as did his college to the rectory of *Rotherfield-Greys*, in the ſame county, 1745. He was appointed keeper of the Archives 1728, and in 1748 *Radcliffe* librarian. He publiſhed, 1. " Annales *Ælfredi* Magni, *Oxon.* " 1722," 8vo. 2. " Letter to Dr. *Mead* †† concerning ſome antiquities in *Berkſhire*. " *Oxford*, 1738," 4to. 3. " Further obſervations upon the *White Horſe* and other " antiquities in *Berkſhire*; with an account of *Whiteleaf-croſs* in *Buckinghamſhire*; " as alſo the *Red Horſe* in *Warwickſhire*, and other monuments of the ſame kind. " *Oxford*, 1742," 4to. In 1750, he publiſhed by ſubſcription " Catalogus nummorum " antiquorum in ſcriniis *Bodleianis* reconditorum, cum commentario," with plates of many of the coins, folio. In 1758, " Enquiries concerning the firſt inhabitants, lan- " guages, &c. of *Europe*," 4to. In 1764, " Obſervations on the hiſtory and chro- " nology of the fabulous ages," 4to. After long ſtruggles with the gout, he died at his favourite retreat at *Ellesfield*, *Oct.* 6, 1767, aged 72, univerſally beloved and eſteemed on account of his great merit and learning ‡‡.

† *George North*, M. A. (ſon of *George North* citizen and pewterer of *London*, who acquired a competence by induſtry) was born in 1707, and received his education at *St.*

** A view of his houſe and grounds at *Ellesfield* forms a tail-piece to the Preface to his *Bodleian* Coins.

†† This letter was as rudely as ſillily animadverted upon in a pamphlet called, " The Impertinence " and Impoſture of Modern Antiquaries diſplayed, or a Refutation of the Rev. Mr. *Wiſe's* letter to " Dr. *Mead*, concerning the White Horſe, and other Antiquities in *Berkſhire*, in a familiar letter to " a Friend. By *Philalethes Ruſticus*. With a preface by the gentleman to whom this letter was ad- " dreſſed. *Lond.*" 4to. ſaid in a MS. note in Mr. *Wiſe's* own copy to be written by Mr. *Aſplin*, vicar of *Banbury*, and the preface by his friend Mr. *William Bumpſted*, of *Upton*, ſupercargo of the *Prince Frederic South-Sea* ſhip (of whom there is much to be met with in ſome of the pamphlets concerning the *Aſſiento* contract carried on by the *South-Sea* Company). It was replied to by Mr. *North*, as mentioned in p. 112. In canvaſſing for the office of *Radcliffe* librarian, Mr. *Wiſe* was much hurt by the endeavours of the author of this pamphlet to repreſent him as diſaffected to the government.—The pamphlet was ſo univerſally diſliked, that the author is ſaid to have called it in very ſoon after publication; it has therefore long been very ſcarce, and, like many a miſbegotten brat, its parent could never be found with any certainty. Notwithſtanding the general opinion that it was written by Mr. *Aſplin*, well known by ſome pamphlets on a different ſubject; the late Mr. *Rowe-Mores* always aſſerted the author's name was *Aſpinwall*; and others have attributed it to the Rev. Mr. *Bumpſtead*, a clergyman in *Eſſex*.

‡‡ Britiſh Topography, I. 176.

to the Society*, Dr. *Cowper* a phyſician of eminence at

Paul's School, from whence in 1725 he went to *Bennet College* in *Cambridge*, where he took his degrees of Batchelor and Maſter of Arts. In 1729 he was admitted into Deacons orders, and went to officiate as curate at *Codicote*, a ſmall village near *Welwyn* in *Hertfordſhire*; to the vicarage of which he was preſented by the biſhop of *Ely* in 1743. In 1741 he publiſhed without his name, "An Anſwer to a Scandalous Libel, intituled, The Impertinence and Impoſture of Modern Antiquaries diſplayed." This publication recommended him not only to the notice and eſteem of the gentleman whoſe cauſe he had ſo generouſly eſpouſed (to whom he was at that time a perfect ſtranger) and ſo ably defended, but alſo of ſeveral dignified members of the Society of Antiquaries, into which Society he was ſoon received as a fellow. In 1742 and 1755 he drew up catalogues of the earl of *Oxford's* and Dr. *Mead's* coins, for the public ſale of them. The Rev. *Charles Clarke*, late of *Baliol College*, *Oxford*, having publiſhed "Some Conjectures relative to a very antient "piece of money lately found at *Eltham* in *Kent*, endeavouring to reſtore it to the place "it merits in the cimeliarch of *Engliſh* coins, and to prove it a coin of *Richard* the firſt "king of *England* of that name. To which are added, ſome remarks on a diſſertation "(lately publiſhed †) on *Oriuna* the ſuppoſed wife ‡ of *Carauſius*, and on the *Roman* "coins there mentioned. *Lond.* 1751," 4to. Mr. *North* in 1752 publiſhed "Remarks "on ſome conjectures, &c. ſhewing the improbability of the notion therein advanced; "that the arguments produced in ſupport of it are inconcluſive or irrelative to the "point in queſtion, *Lond.* 1752," 4to. In theſe remarks he conſidered at large the ſtandard and purity of our moſt antient *Engliſh* coins, the ſtate of the mints, and the beginning of ſterling, from the public records. No man could be better qualified for this taſk than Mr. *North*, who, by his intimacy with Mr. *Holmes* and Mr. *Folkes*, became perfectly acquainted with the records and whole ſtate and hiſtory of the *Engliſh* coinage. He wrote "A Table of *Engliſh* Silver Coins from the Conqueſt to the Commonwealth, "with Remarks;" a tranſcript of which, in the hand-writing of Dr. *Gifford*, is now, 1780, in the collection of Mr. *Tutet*. He alſo began remarks on the money of *Henry* III. and actually engraved two plates for that work, which were never publiſhed, but proofs given amongſt ſeveral of his friends. From his firſt taking orders till his death he had reſided principally at *Coddicote*, without any other preferment than this ſmall vicarage of about fourſcore pounds a year, aided by a little additional income from a ſmall patrimony. He died *June* 27, 1772, having juſt compleated his 65th year; and was buried at the eaſt end of his church-yard at *Coddicote*, where he had indulged his diſappointment, and lived in as much obſcurity as his aſhes now reſt. He had prepared large materials for a hiſtory of the Society of Antiquaries; but in a fit of illneſs, whoſe conſequences he apprehended might be fatal, he burnt theſe among other valuable collections. He left his library and his collection of *Engliſh* coins to the late Dr. *Aſkew*.

* *Charles Compton*, Eſq. of *Grendon* in *Northamptonſhire*, ſucceeded *Samuel Gale*, eſq. as treaſurer to the Antiquary Society about 1742; and died *Nov.* 21, 1761, at his houſe in *Poland-ſtreet*. He was ſon of the late General *Compton*, nephew to Mr. *William Nicholas*, and great nephew to Dr. *Compton*, Biſhop of *London*.

† By Dr. *Kennedy*, who aſſerted that *Oriuna* was that Emperor's *guardian goddeſs*. Dr. *Stukeley* in his Palæographia Brit. N°. III. 1752, 4to. affirmed ſhe was his *wife*; to which Dr. *Kennedy* replied in "Further Obſervations, &c. 1756," 4to. and upon his antagoniſt's ſupporting his opinion in his "Hiſtory of *Carauſius*, 1757, 1759," he abuſed him in a ſix-penny 4to. letter. Dr. *Kennedy*, who was a native of *Scotland*, had reſided ſome time at *Smyrna*; and died at an advanced age, *Jan* 26, 1760. He had a collection of about 200 pictures, amongſt which were two heads of himſelf by *Keyſing*; he had alſo a very valuable collection of *Greek* and *Roman* coins, which, with the pictures, were ſold by auction in the year 1760. Amongſt the *Roman* coins, were 256 of *Carauſius*, nine of them ſilver, and 89 of *Allectus*; theſe coins of *Carauſius* and *Allectus* were purchaſed by *P. C. Webb*, eſq. the 256 for 70*l.* and the 89 for 16*l.* 10*s* They are now in the noble cabinet of Dr. *Hunter*, who has added to the number very conſiderably.

‡ "*Oriuna*, on the medals of *Carauſius*, uſed to paſs for the moon: of late years it is become a "doubt whether ſhe was not his conſort. It is of little importance whether ſhe was moon or empreſs;

at *Cheſter**, Mr. *Hall*†, Dr. *Birch*‡ (with whom Mr. *Bowyer*

* *William Cowper*, M. D. and F. S. A. practiſed phyſic many years at *Cheſter* with great reputation. He publiſhed (without his name) 1. "A ſummary of the life of *St.* "*Werburgh*, with an hiſtorical account of the images** upon her ſhrine, (now the "epiſcopal throne) in the choir of *Cheſter*. Collected from antient chronicles, and old "writers. By a citizen of *Cheſter*. Publiſhed for the benefit of the charity-ſchool, "*Cheſter*. 1749." 4to; and by this eſſay in antiquarianiſm, which he is ſaid to have ſtolen from the MSS. of Mr. *Stone*††, raiſed a great outcry againſt himſelf. He was alſo author of "Il Penſeroſo; an evening's contemplation in *St. John's* church-"yard, *Cheſter*. A rhapſody, written more than twenty years ago; and now (firſt) "publiſhed, illuſtrated with notes hiſtorical and explanatory. *Lond.* 1767." 4to; (addreſſed, under the name of *M. Meanwell*, to the Rev. *John Allen*, M. A. ſenior fellow of *Trinity College*, *Cambridge*, and rector of *Torporley* in *Cheſhire*) in which he takes a view of ſome of the moſt remarkable places around it diſtinguiſhed by memorable perſonages and events. He died *Oct.* 20, 1767, while he was preparing a memorial of his native city. He had alſo made collections for the county, which are now in the hands of his brother, an attorney near *Cheſter*, but conſiſt of little more than tranſcripts from printed books and minute modern tranſactions interweaving, with the hiſtory of the county and city, a great maſs of other general hiſtory. See Brit. Topography, I. 249-253. and *Gower's* "Sketch of Materials for a Hiſtory of *Cheſhire*."

† *William Hall*, eſq. of *The Middle Temple*; an excellent ſcholar, and an intimate friend of Mr. *Markland*‡‡, who inſcribed to him his "Quæſtio Grammatica," as mentioned above, p. 20. He went to *Bath* for his health in the autumn of 1766, where he unhappily fell into a ſtate of inſanity, and died in *December* that year. Dr. *Akenſide* has inſcribed a beautiful Ode "To *William Hall*, Eſq. with the Works of *Chaulieu*." *Engliſh* Poets, vol. LV. p. 265.

‡ This valuable hiſtorical and biographical writer was born in the pariſh of *St. John*,

"but how little muſt we know of thoſe times, when thoſe land-marks to certainty, royal names, do not "ſerve even that purpoſe! In the cabinet of the king of *France* are ſeveral coins of ſovereigns, whoſe "country cannot now be gueſſed at." *Walpole, Preface to Hiſtoric Doubts.*

** Repreſenting her family, &c. in number thirty, juſt then repaired.

†† *William Stone*, minor-canon of the church of *Cheſter*, who drew up two curious quarto volumes of church notes, &c. relative to the city and cathedral, which were preſented by his ſon to the cathedral library, and afterwards lent to Dr. *Gower*.

‡‡ Mr. *Markland's* anxiety, during the illneſs of his friend, will appear from the following ſhort extracts: "Your letter frees me from a fear I have been under this fortnight, during which I have "looked firſt under the article of the *Dead* in every paper. I believe you did not know that Mr. "*Hall* has been extremely and dangerouſly ill, ſomewhat in your way, from the ſtrangury, though "the cauſe was different from yours." *Letter to Mr. B. March* 24, 1766.—"You told me he "[Mr. *H.*] had had a relapſe, but was got well again, and would write to me ſoon. Not having "heard from him ſince, I am under ſome concern about him, leſt he ſhould have met with a ſecond "relapſe. This is to beg of you to let me know how it is with him, this being a dangerous time of "the year to all, unleſs to thoſe who ἀναίμονές ἰσι, καὶ ἀβέραλα κάλλοῦλα. You will excuſe this ſolicitude "for a friend; conſidering that, if you had been in ſuch a precarious condition, I ſhould have written "in the ſame manner to him." *Ibid. April* 13.—"Your heart-breaking letter of yeſterday, which I "received this morning [a letter which mentioned the death of Mr. *Hall*], has ſuperſeded all paltry "regards of money, which pleaſe to put off till you hear from me again." *Ibid. Dec.* 21, 1766.—"I ſend you the incloſed, only to verify the wiſe man's obſervation, *Boaſt not thyſelf of to-morrow; for* "*who knoweth what a day may bring forth?* This was written on *Oct.* 4; and on *Oct.* 5, he was a "mad-man." *Ibid. Feb.* 15, 1767.—"I am always uneaſy when I do not ſatisfy even your expectations; which, when you expected to have a letter from me on to-morrow morning by the poſt, was "impoſſible, for nobody here ſends a letter on a *Friday*, becauſe the General Office in *London* is ſhut "up on a *Sunday*. I ſuppoſe if you ſent a letter to *Darking* for *London* on *Saturday*, you would not "be ſurprized if I did not receive it till *Monday*. I had your depoſitions, &c. ..... before a "week paſſes, I hope I ſhall inform you better, for I have very ſtrong appearances of being right "again in two or three days." *Mr. Hall to Mr. Markland, Oct.* 4, 1766.

Clerkenwell,

Bowyer was associated in a great variety of literary pursuits, and

Clerkenwell, on the 23d of *November*, 1705. His parents were both of them Quakers; and his father, *Joseph Birch*, was a coffee-mill-maker by trade. Mr. *Joseph Birch* endeavoured to bring up his son to his own business; but so ardent was the youth's passion for reading, that he solicited his father to be indulged in this inclination, promising, in that case, to provide for himself. The first school he went to was at *Hemel-Hempsted* in *Hertfordshire*. It was kept by *John Owen*, a rigid Quaker, for whom Mr. *Birch* afterwards officiated some little while as an usher. The next school was kept by one *Welby*, near *Turnmill-street*, *Clerkenwell*, who never had above eight or ten scholars at a time, whom he professed to instruct in the *Latin* tongue in a year and a half. To him Mr. *Birch* was, likewise, an usher; as he also afterwards was to Mr. *Besse*, the famous Quaker, in *George's Court* in *St. John's Lane*, who published the posthumous works of *Claridge*. It is farther said, that he went to *Ireland* with Dean *Smedley** ; but in what year, and how long he resided with the Dean, cannot now be ascertained. He was indefatigable in his application, and stole many hours from sleep to increase his stock of knowledge. By this unremitting diligence, though he had not the happiness of an university education, he soon became qualified to take holy orders in the church of *England*, to the surprize of his acquaintance. We do not precisely know when this event took place; but it must have been as early as in 1728. In the same year he married the daughter of the Rev. Mr. *Cox*, to whom he was curate; but his felicity was of short duration, Mrs. *Birch* dying of a puerperal fever in less than twelve months after their marriage†. In 1732 he was recommended to the friendship and favour of the late Lord High Chancellor *Hardwicke*, then Attorney General; to which noble Peer, and to the present Earl of *Hardwicke*, he was indebted for all his preferments. The first proof he experienced of his patron's regard, was the living of *Ulting*, in the county of *Essex*, in the gift of the crown, to which he was presented 1732. In 1734, he was appointed one of the domestic chaplains to the unfortunate Earl of *Kilmarnock*, who was beheaded 1746. Mr. *Birch* was chosen a member of the Royal Society, *Feb.* 20, 1734-5; and of the Society of Antiquaries, *Dec.* 11, 1735, of which he afterwards became Director till his death. Before this the *Marischal College* of *Aberdeen* had conferred on him, by diploma, the degree of Master of Arts. In 1743, by the interest of lord *Hardwicke*, he was presented by the crown to the sinecure rectory of *Landewy Welfrey* in the county of *Pembroke*; and in 1743-4, was preferred, in the same manner, to the rectory of *Sidington St. Peter's*, in the county and diocese of *Gloucester*. We find no traces of his having taken possession of this living; and, indeed, it is probable that he quitted it immediately, for one more suitable to his inclinations, and to his literary engagements, which required his almost constant residence in town; for on the 24th of *February*, 1743-4, he was instituted to the united rectories of *St. Michael*, *Wood-street*, and *St. Mary Staining*; and in 1745-6 to the united rectories of *St. Margaret Pattens*, and *St. Gabriel*, *Fenchurch-street* (by lord chancellor *Hardwicke*, in whose turn the presentation then was). In *January*, 1752, he was elected one of the Secretaries of the Royal Society, in the room of Dr. *Cromwell Mortimer*, deceased. In *January*, 1753,

* Who published in 1728 "A Specimen of an universal View of all the Eminent Writers on the Holy "Scriptures; being a Collection of the dissertations, explications, and opinions of learned men, in all "ages, concerning the difficult passages and obscure texts of the Bible; and of whatsoever is to be met "with, in profane authors, which may contribute towards the better understanding of them." This extensive undertaking was intended to have been composed in two large folio volumes. Had the plan proceeded, it is no very far-fetched conjecture to suppose that Mr. *Birch* was to have been an assistant.

† See Mr *Birch's* pathetic "Verses on the Death of a beloved Wife," in the "Select Collection of "Poems, 1780," vol. V. p. 258.

and to whom I with gratitude acknowledge that I was early

the *Mariſchal College* of *Aberdeen* created him Doctor of Divinity; and in that year the ſame degree was conferred on him by archbiſhop *Herring*. He was one of the truſtees of *The Britiſh Muſeum* *, for which honour he was probably indebted to the preſent Earl of *Hardwicke*; as he was for his laſt preferment, the rectory of *Depden* † in *Eſſex*, to which he was inducted *Feb.* 26, 1761. In the latter part of his life he was chaplain to the Princeſs *Amelia*. In 1765, he reſigned his office of Secretary to the Royal Society, and was ſucceeded by Dr. *Morton*. His health declining about this time, he was ordered to ride for the recovery of it; but being a bad horſeman, and going out, *Jan.* 9, 1766, he was unfortunately thrown from his horſe, on the road betwixt *London* and *Hampſtead*, and died on the ſpot, in the 61ſt year of his age, to the great regret of the Doctor's numerous literary friends; and was buried in *St. Margaret Pattens*. Dr. *Birch* had, in his life-time, been very generous to his relations; and none, that were nearly allied to him, being living at his deceaſe, he bequeathed his library of books and manuſcripts, with his picture painted in 1735, and all his other pictures and prints not otherwiſe diſpoſed of by his will, to *The Britiſh Muſeum*. He, likewiſe, left the remainder of his fortune, which amounted to not much more than five hundred pounds, to be laid out in Government Securities, for the purpoſe of applying the intereſt to increaſe the ſtipend of the three aſſiſtant librarians: thus manifeſting at his death, as he had done during his whole life, his reſpect for literature, and his deſire to promote uſeful knowledge. To the Royal Society he bequeathed his picture painted by *Wills* in 1737, being the original of the mezzotinto print done by *Faber* in 1741. His valuable publications are enumerated below ‡.—I am indebted to the new edition of the "Biographia Britannica" for

* This truſt was an honour much coveted by Dr. *Taylor*, who ſaid it was the blue ribband of a ſcholar; and certainly no man could be better qualified to figure in it than he was, from his general knowledge of books, medals, and antiques, and his liberal way of thinking on all ſubjects; but, *Diis aliter viſum eſt.*—*Dr. Taylor's Friend.*

† "*Depden* was in the poſſeſſion of Dr. *Cock*, and of his own patronage, who conſented to an exchange for a living of lord *Hardwicke's* own, near *Colcheſter*, which was out of diſtance of Dr. *Birch's* city livings. This living was bought by Dr. *Cock's* father, an honeſt man, who got a handſome fortune as a carrier at *Cambridge*. In 1736, before the mortmain act took place, *St. John's College* (of which the preſent Dr. *Cock* is a member) was deſirous of buying the living at the price he gave, and would have allowed the ſon the next turn; but this was not accepted, though it would have been a dear bargain to them. Dr. *Cock*, by conſenting to the exchange, got a living in a much better country, and beſides of more value than his own, (beſides getting rid of the terror he had had from his houſe being robbed by a gang of diſguiſed perſons of notorious villainy), and alſo was ſure of receiving *Depden* again, without any favour, whenever Dr. *Birch* ſhould die, who was the much older perſon; accordingly he has held both ever ſince that event, and reſides on lord *Hardwicke's* living, where he has laid out a great deal of money in making the parſonage commodious and handſome." *Dr. Taylor's Friend.*

‡ 1. "The General Dictionary, hiſtorical and critical;" including a new tranſlation of Mr. *Bayle*, and interſperſed with ſeveral thouſand new Lives. Dr. *Birch's* aſſociates in this undertaking were the Rev. *John Peter Bernard*, Mr. *John Lockman*, and Mr. *George Sale*. The whole deſign was completed in ten volumes, folio; the firſt of which appeared in 1734, the ſecond and third in 1735, the fourth in 1736, the fifth in 1737, the ſixth and ſeventh in 1738, the eighth and ninth in 1739, and the laſt in 1741.—2. "Profeſſor *Greaves's* Miſcellaneous Works, 1737," 2 vols. 8vo.—3. "*Thurlow's* "State Papers, 1742," 7 volumes, folio.—4. Dr. *Cudworth's* "Intellectual Syſtem" (improved from the *Latin* edition of *Moſheim*); his diſcourſe on the true notion of the Lord's Supper, and two ſermons, with an account of his life and writings; 2 vols. 4to. 1743.—5. "The Life of the Hon. *Robert* "*Boyle*, 1744;" prefixed to an edition of that excellent philoſopher's works, reviſed by Dr. *Birch*.—6. "The Lives of illuſtrious perſons of *Great Britain*," annexed to the engravings of *Houbraken* and *Vertue*, 1747—1752.—7. "An Inquiry into the Share which King *Charles* the Firſt had in the Earl of *Gla*- "*morgan*, 1747," 8vo. A ſecond edition of this treatiſe was publiſhed in 1756, under the title of "An In-

"quiry

early in life indebted for his friendly patronage), Biſhop *Pococke*,

for the greateſt part of this article; and the candid editor of that excellent work, I am ſure, will excuſe my mentioning one ſlight miſtake in it. Among other proofs of Dr. *Birch's* induſtry, it is ſaid, p. 303, "not to mention other inſtances, there "are no leſs than *ſixteen* volumes, in quarto, of *Anthony Bacon's* papers, *tranſcribed* "*from the Lambeth Library.*" I have no doubt but Dr. *Birch* tranſcribed the number of volumes here repreſented; though but a ſmall part of them was taken from the *Lambeth* Library. The fact is, there is but *one volume in folio* on the ſubject in that

"quiry into the Share which King *Charles* the Firſt had in the Tranſactions of the Earl of *Glamorgan*, "afterwards Marquis of *Worceſter*, for bringing over a Body of *Iriſh* Rebels, to aſſiſt that King, in the "years 1645 and 1646. In which Mr. *Carte's* imperfect Account of that Affair, and the Uſe of his MS. "Memoirs of the Pope's Nuncio *Rinuccini*, are impartially conſidered. The whole drawn up from the "beſt Authorities, printed and manuſcript. The ſecond Edition. To which is added an Appendix, "containing ſeveral Letters of the King to the Earl of *Glamorgan*, from the Originals in the *Harleian* "Collection of Manuſcripts;" and it was a work which excited no ſmall degree of attention.—8. "An Hiſtorical View of the Negociations between the Courts of *England*, *France*, and *Bruſſels*, from "the year 1592, to 1617; extracted chiefly from the MS. State Papers of Sir *Thomas Edmondes*, knt. "Embaſſador in *France* and at *Bruſſels*, and Treaſurer of the houſehold to the Kings *James* I. and "*Charles* I.; and of *Anthony Bacon*, eſq. brother to the Lord Chancellor *Bacon*. To which is added, "a Relation of the State of *France*, with the Character of *Henry* IV. and the principal perſons of "that Court, drawn up by Sir *George Carew*, upon his return from his Embaſſy there in 1609, and "addreſſed to King *James* I. Never before printed. 1749," 8vo —9. "A Sermon on the Proof of the "Wiſdom and Goodneſs of God, from the Frame and Conſtitution of Man, preached before the Col-"lege of Phyſicians, in conſequence of Lady *Sadlier's* will, 1749."—10. An edition of "*Spenſer's* "Fairy Queen, 1751," 3 vols. 4to. with prints from deſigns by *Kent*.—11. "The Miſcellaneous "Works of Sir *Walter Raleigh*;" to which was prefixed the Life of that great, unfortunate, and in-jured man, 1751, 2 vols. 8vo.—12. "The theological, moral, dramatic, and poetical Works of Mrs. "*Catherine Cockburn*; with an account of the Life of that very ingenious Lady, 1751," 2 vols. 8vo.—13. "The Life of the Moſt Reverend Dr. *John Tillotſon*, Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. Compiled "chiefly from his original Papers and Letters, 1752," 8vo. A ſecond edition, corrected and enlarged, was prefixed to the Archbiſhop's Works, reviſed by Dr. *Birch*, in 1752; and printed ſeparately in 1753.—14. "*Milton's* Proſe Works, 1753," 2 vols. 4to. with a new Life of that great Poet and Writer.—15. "Memoirs of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, from the year 1581, till her Death In "which the ſecret Intrigues of her Court, and the Conduct of her Favourite, *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex*, "both at home and abroad, are particularly illuſtrated. From the original Papers of his intimate "Friend, *Anthony Bacon*, Eſquire, and other Manuſcripts never before publiſhed, 1754", 2 vols. 4to.—16. "The Hiſtory of the Royal Society of *London*, for improving of Natural Knowledge, from "its firſt Riſe. In which the moſt conſiderable of thoſe Papers, communicated to the Society, which "have hitherto not been publiſhed, are inſerted in their proper order, as a Supplement to the Philo-"ſophical Tranſactions, 1756 and 1757," 4 vols. 4to.—17. He corrected the "State Papers of "Queen *Elizabeth*," publiſhed by Mr. *Murden*, 1759, 2 vols. folio.—18. "The Life of *Henry* Prince "of *Wales*, eldeſt ſon of King *James* I. Compiled chiefly from his own papers, and other manu-"ſcripts, never before publiſhed, 1760," 8vo.—19. "Letters, Speeches, Charges, Advices, &c. of "*Francis Bacon*, Lord Viſcount *St. Alban*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, 1763," 8vo. A ſmall Sup-plement was added to it in 1764; and the whole were in 1765 incorporated in a compleat edition of the Chancellor's works, reviſed by Dr. *Birch* and Mr. *Mallet*.—20. "Letters between Col. *Robert* "*Hammond*, governor of the *Iſle of Wight*, and the Committee of Lords and Commons at *Derby Houſe*, "General *Fairfax*, Lieutenant-General *Cromwell*, Commiſſary-General *Ireton*, &c. relating to King "*Charles* I. while he was confined in *Cariſbrooke Caſtle* in that Iſland. Now firſt publiſhed. To "which is prefixed a Letter from *John Aſhburnham*, eſq. to a Friend, concerning his deportment "towards the King, in his attendance on his Majeſty at *Hampton Court*, and in the *Iſle of Wight*, 1764," 8vo. Thoſe letters were the laſt publication Dr. *Birch* lived to print.—21. His laſt eſſay, "The Life "of Dr. *Ward*," (finiſhed but a week before his death, from hints ſuggeſted by Dr. *Ducarel*, the late Mr. *Henry Baker*, and other friends of the Profeſſor) was publiſhed by Dr. *Maty* in 1766. His numerous communications to the Royal Society may be ſeen in the Philoſophical Tranſactions; and his poetical talents are evident from the verſes referred to in p. 115.

library

*Pococke**, Mr. *Collinſon*† the ingenious botaniſt whoſe re-
ſearches

library (being the eighth volume of Biſhop *Gibſon's*‡ papers) containing only 282 pages of *Anthony* and Lord *Bacon's* Letters, &c. That volume, which, by the favour of Dr. *Ducarel*, I have had an opportunity of examining, was lent, by permiſſion of Archbiſhop *Secker*, to Dr. *Birch*, out of which he ſelected all that had not been printed before, adding alſo ſeveral letters from the *Hatfield* collection, the *Harleian* MSS. &c. &c. and publiſhed the whole in one volume, 8vo, 1763.

* Of whom, ſee under the year 1743.

† I am furniſhed with materials to do juſtice to this excellent character, from a little tract printed by his worthy friend Dr. *Fothergill*, 1770, under the title of "Some "Account of the late *Peter Collinſon*, Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Society "of Antiquaries in *London*, and of the Societies of *Berlin* and *Upſal*. In a Letter to a "Friend."—"The family of the *Collinſons* is of antient ſtanding in the North: *Peter* and *James* were the great grandſons of *Peter Collinſon*, who lived on his paternal eſtate called *Hugal-Hall*, or *Height of Hugal*, near *Windermere Lake*, in the pariſh of *Stavely*, about ten miles from *Kendal* in *Weſtmoreland*. *Peter*, whilſt a youth, diſcovered his attachment to natural hiſtory. He began early to make a collection of dried ſpecimens of plants, and had acceſs to the beſt gardens at that time in the neighbourhood of *London*; and became early acquainted with the moſt eminent naturaliſts of his time; the Doctors *Derham*, *Woodward*, *Dale*, *Lloyd*, and *Sloane*, were amongſt his friends. Among the great variety of articles which form that ſuperb collection, now (by the wiſe diſpoſition of Sir *Hans* and the munificence of parliament) *The Britiſh Muſeum*, ſmall was the number of thoſe with whoſe hiſtory Mr. *Collinſon* was not well acquainted; he being one of thoſe few who viſited Sir *Hans* at all times familiarly; their inclinations and purſuits in reſpect to natural hiſtory being the ſame, a firm friendſhip had nearly been eſtabliſhed between them. *Peter Collinſon* was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society on the 12th of *December*, 1728; and perhaps was one of the moſt diligent and uſeful members, not only in ſupplying them with many curious obſervations himſelf, but in promoting and preſerving a moſt extenſive correſpondence with learned and ingenious foreigners, in all countries, and on every uſeful ſubject. Beſides his attention to natural hiſtory, he minuted every ſtriking hint that occurred either in reading or converſation; and from this

‡ "Dr. *Teniſon*, who in 1674 had publiſhed the "*Baconiana*," bequeathed all his MSS. not before "depoſited in *Lambeth* Library, to his chaplain Dr. *Edmund Gibſon*, then rector of *Lambeth*, and afterwards ſucceſſively biſhop of *Lincoln* and *London*, and to Mr. (afterwards Dr.) *Benjamin Ibbot*, who "had ſucceeded Dr. *Gibſon*, as library-keeper to his grace. Dr. *Ibbot* dying *April* 11, 1725, many "years before biſhop *Gibſon*, the whole collection of archbiſhop *Teniſon's* papers came under the diſpoſition of that biſhop, who directed his two executors, the late Dr. *Betteſworth*, dean of the "Arches, and his ſon, *George Gibſon*, eſq. to depoſit them, with the addition of many others "of his own collecting, in the manuſcript library at *Lambeth*; and accordingly after his lordſhip's "death, which happened on the 6th of *Sept.* 1748, all theſe manuſcripts were delivered by his ſaid "executors to archbiſhop *Herring*, on the 21ſt of *October* of that year, and placed in the library on "the 23d of *February* following. But as they lay undigeſted in bundles, and in that condition were "neither convenient for uſe, nor ſecure from damage, his grace the preſent archbiſhop [*Secker*] di"rected them to be methodiſed and bound up in volumes with proper indexes, which was done by his "learned librarian, *Andrew Coltee Ducarel*, LL. D. Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, "to whoſe knowledge, induſtry, and love of hiſtory and antiquities, the valuable library of manu"ſcripts of the archiepiſcopal ſee of *Canterbury* is highly indebted for the order in which it is now "arranged; and by whoſe obliging and communicating temper it is rendered generally uſeful. Biſhop "*Gibſon's* collection, including what is the chief part of it, that of archbiſhop *Teniſon* fills fourteen "large volumes in folio. The eighth of theſe conſiſts merely of lord *Bacon's* papers." *Dr. Birch, Preface to Lord Bacon's Letters.*

ſearches in natural hiſtory have immortalized his name, Mr.

ſource he derived much information, as there were very few men of learning and ingenuity, who were not of his acquaintance at home; and moſt foreigners of eminence in natural hiſtory, or in arts and ſciences, were recommended to his notice and friendſhip. His diligence and œconomy of time was ſuch, that though he never appeared to be in a hurry, he maintained an extenſive correſpondence with great punctuality; acquainting the learned and ingenious in diſtant parts of the globe, with the diſcoveries and improvements in natural hiſtory in this country, and receiving the like information from the moſt eminent perſons in almoſt every other. His correſpondence with the ingenious *Cadwallader Colden*, eſq. of *New York*, and the juſtly celebrated Dr. *Franklin* of *Philadelphia*, furniſh inſtances of the benefit reſulting from his attention to all improvements*. The latter of theſe gentlemen communicated his firſt eſſays on electricity to Mr. *Collinſon*, in a ſeries of letters, which were then publiſhed, and have been reprinted in a late edition of the Doctor's ingenious diſcoveries and improvements. Perhaps, in ſome future period, the account procured of the management of ſheep in *Spain*, publiſhed in the Gentleman's Magazine for *May* and *June*, 1764, may not be conſidered among the leaſt of the benefits accruing from his extenſive and inquiſitive correſpondence. His converſation, chearful and uſefully entertaining, rendered his acquaintance much deſired by thoſe who had a reliſh for natural hiſtory, or were ſtudious in cultivating rural improvements; and ſecured him the intimate friendſhip of ſome of the moſt eminent perſonages in this kingdom, as diſtinguiſhed by their taſte in planting and horticulture, as by their rank and dignity. He was the firſt who introduced the great variety of ſeeds and ſhrubs, which are now the principal ornaments of every garden; and it was owing to his indefatigable induſtry, that ſo many perſons of the firſt diſtinction are now enabled to behold groves tranſplanted from the Weſtern continent flouriſhing ſo luxuriantly in their ſeveral domains, as if they were already become indigenous to *Britain*. He had ſome correſpondents in almoſt every nation in *Europe*; ſome in *Aſia*, and even at *Pekin*; who all tranſmitted to him the moſt valuable ſeeds they could collect, in return for the treaſures of *America*. The great *Linnæus*, during his reſidence in *England*, contracted an intimate friendſhip with Mr. *Collinſon*, which was reciprocally increaſed by a multitude of good offices, and continued to the laſt. Beſides his attachment to natural hiſtory, he was very converſant in the antiquities of our own country, having been elected amember of the Society of Antiquaries *April* 7, 1737; and he ſupplied them often with many curious articles of intelligence and obſervations, reſpecting both our own and other countries. His perſon was rather ſhort than tall; he had a pleaſing and ſocial aſpect; of a temper open

* "In 1730, a ſubſcription-library being ſet on foot at *Philadelphia*, he encouraged the deſign by "making ſeveral very valuable preſents to it, and procuring others from his friends: and as the li"brary-company had a conſiderable ſum ariſing annually to be laid out in books, and needed a "judicious friend in *London* to tranſact the buſineſs for them, he voluntarily and chearfully under"took that ſervice, and executed it for more than thirty years ſucceſſively; aſſiſting in the choice of "books, and taking the whole care of collecting and ſhipping them, without ever charging or accepting "any conſideration for his trouble. The ſucceſs of this library (greatly owing to his kind counte"nance and good advice) encouraged the erecting others in different places on the ſame plan: and it "is ſuppoſed there are now upwards of thirty ſubſiſting in the ſeveral colonies, which have contri"buted greatly to the ſpreading of uſeful knowledge in that part of the world; the books he recom"mended being all of that kind, and the catalogue of this firſt library being much reſpected and fol"lowed by thoſe libraries that ſucceeded. During the ſame time he tranſmitted to the directors of the "library the earlieſt accounts of every new *European* improvement in agriculture and the arts, and "every philoſophical diſcovery; among which, in 1745, he ſent over an account of the new *German* "experiments in electricity, together with a glaſs tube, and ſome directions for uſing it, ſo as to re"peat thoſe experiments." *Letter from Mr. B. Franklin to Michael Collinſon, Eſq.*

and

Mr. *Nickolls**, Mr. *Edwards*† the moſt celebrated ornithologiſt

and communicative, capable of feeling for diſtreſs, and ready to relieve and ſympathize. Excepting ſome attacks of the gout, he enjoyed, in general, perfect health, and great equality of ſpirits, and had arrived at his 75th year; when, being on a viſit to lord *Petre*, for whom he had a ſingular regard, he was ſeized with a total ſuppreſſion of urine, which baffling every attempt to relieve it, proved fatal on the 11th of *Auguſt*, 1768. Mr. *Collinſon* left behind him many materials for the improvement of natural hiſtory; and the preſent refined taſte of Horticulture, may in ſome reſpects be attributed to his induſtry and abilities. The late lord *Petre*, the late duke of *Richmond*, and others of the firſt rank in life and letters, were his friends, and he was continually urging them to proſecute the moſt liberal improvements. An excellent portrait of him, by *Miller*, is prefixed to Dr. *Fothergill's* Letter.

* Mr. *John Nickolls*, F. R. and A. SS. a Quaker, in partnerſhip with his father of the ſame name, a capital mealman at *Ware* in *Hertfordſhire*, and of *Trinity* pariſh near *Queenhith*, *London*. He was choſen F. A. S. *Jan.* 17, 1740; and poſſeſſed the eſteem of a reſpectable number of friends, who were deprived of him by a fever at the age of 34, *Jan.* 11, 1745. His remains were depoſited in the buryal ground at *Bunhill Fields* on the 16th. Mr. *Nickolls* publiſhed "Original Letters and Papers of State, addreſſed "to *Oliver Cromwell*, concerning the affairs of *Great Britain*, from the year 1649 to "1658, found among the Political Collections of Mr. *John Milton*; now firſt publiſhed "from the Originals**; 1743," folio. inſcribed to *Arthur Onſlow*, eſq. He was the firſt†† REGULAR collector of *Engliſh* heads‡‡. His noble collection of about 2000 heads, four volumes in folio, and ſix in quarto, neatly let-in (which furniſhed Mr. *Ames* with his valuable catalogue), came ſoon after his death into the library of Dr. *Fothergill*, who purchaſed it for eighty guineas. Dr. *Fothergill* purchaſed likewiſe a pretty large collection of tracts which Mr. *Nickols* had picked up in his purſuit of heads, written by thoſe of his own perſuaſion from their firſt appearance; which the benevolent poſſeſſor intends to leave to the Meeting to which he at preſent belongs, in *Peter's Court*, *Weſtminſter*. Beſides theſe collections, he had ſeveral views by great maſters; ſome of which fell alſo into the hands of Dr. *Fothergill*. The catalogue of his library, in his own hand-writing (including 332 volumes of tracts in folio, 4to. and 8vo.) is in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Tutet*.

† *George Edwards* was born at *Stratford*, a hamlet belonging to *Weſtham* in *Eſſex*, on the 3d of *April*, 1694. He paſſed ſome of his early years under the tuition of a cler-

** The originals of theſe Letters were long treaſured up by *Milton*; from whom they came into the poſſeſſion of *Thomas Elwood*, a perſon who for many years was well acquainted with, and eſteemed by *Milton*. From *Elwood* they came to *Joſeph Wyeth*, citizen and merchant of *London*; and from *Wyeth's* widow, they were obtained by Mr. *Nickolls*; after whoſe deceaſe they were preſented by his father to the Society of Antiquaries, as appears by their minutes.

†† *Anthony Wood*, in his account of *E. Aſhmole*, tells us, "In his library I ſaw a large thick paper "book near a yard long, containing on every ſide of the leaf two, three, or more pictures or faces "of eminent perſons of *England*, and elſewhere, printed from copper cuts paſted on them, which Mr. "*Aſhmole* had with great curioſity collected; and I remember he has told me, that his mind was ſo "eager to obtain all faces, that when he could not get a face by itſelf, he would buy the book, tear it "out, paſte it in his blank book, and write under it from whence he had taken it." An admirable portrait this of our modern portrait-collectors, who have ſent back many a volume to the bookſeller's ſhop ſtript of its graven honours. A moſt noted Collector told a perſon at *Cambridge*, who now and then ſells a head, "That his own collection muſt needs belarge and good, as it reſted on ſix points: "1. I buy; 2. I borrow; 3. I beg; 4. I exchange; 5. I ſteal; 6. I ſell."—Mr. *Aſhmole's* book was conſumed with the reſt of his library.

‡‡ See the virulent cenſure of Mr. *Rowe Mores* on this ſpecies of collectors, Diſſertation on *Engliſh* Founders, p. 85.

gyman,

thologiſt that ever adorned this country, Dr. *Charles Lyttelton*

gyman, named *Hewit*, who was then maſter of a public ſchool at *Laytonſtone*, and after quitting the ſchool, he was placed with another miniſter of the eſtabliſhed church at *Brentwood*; and being deſigned by his parents for buſineſs, was put apprentice to a tradeſman in *Fenchurch Street*. About the middle of his apprenticeſhip, Dr. *Nicholas*, a phyſician of eminence, and a relation of his maſter, died: and his books having been removed from *Covent Garden* to an apartment then occupied by our young naturaliſt, he availed himſelf of this unexpected incident, and paſſed all the leiſure of the day, and, not unfrequently, a conſiderable part of the night, in turning over this large collection of natural hiſtory, arts, and antiquities. On the expiration of his time, he conceived a deſign to travel into foreign countries, to improve his taſte, and enlarge his mind. In 1716 he ſpent a month in *Holland*. In 1718 he went to *Norway*, at the invitation of a gentleman, whoſe nephew was maſter of the veſſel in which he embarked. In his excurſion to *Frederickſtadt*, he was not diſtant from the ſiege of *Frederickſhall*; where *Charles* XII. loſt his life. By this circumſtance he was diſappointed of viſiting that country, as the *Swediſh* army was particularly aſſiduous in confining ſtrangers; and, notwithſtanding all his precaution, he was confined by the *Daniſh* guard, who ſuppoſed him a ſpy. In 1719 he viſited *France*, and during his ſtay there, he made two journies of one hundred miles each; the firſt to *Chalons* in *Champagne*, in *May* 1720; the ſecond on foot to *Orleans* and *Blois*, in diſguiſe to eſcape being robbed. An edict happened at that time to be iſſued, to ſecure vagrants, in order to tranſport them to *America*, to people the banks of the *Miſſiſippi*; and Mr. *Edwards* narrowly eſcaped a weſtern voyage. On his arrival in *England*, he cloſely purſued his favourite ſtudy of natural hiſtory, applying himſelf to drawing and colouring ſuch animals as fell under his notice. Birds firſt engaged his particular attention; and the curious encouraged the young naturaliſt, by paying a good price for his early labours. Among his firſt patrons and benefactors may be mentioned *James Theobald*, eſq. of *Lambeth*, F. R. and A. S. a gentleman zealous for the promotion of ſcience. In 1731, with two of his relations, he made an excurſion to *Holland* and *Brabant*, where he collected ſeveral ſcarce books and prints. In *December* 1733, by the recommendation of Sir *Hans Sloane*, bart. preſident of the College of Phyſicians, he was choſen their librarian, and had apartments in the college. This office was peculiarly agreeable to his taſte. The firſt volume of his "Hiſtory of Birds" was publiſhed in quarto, 1743; the ſubſcribers to which exceeded even his moſt ſanguine expectation; and a ſecond volume appeared in 1747. The third was publiſhed in 1750, and in 1751 the fourth. This being the laſt he intended at that time, he ſeems to have conſidered it as the moſt perfect of his productions in natural hiſtory; and therefore with devout gratitude offered it up to the great God of nature. Our author, however, continued his labours under a new title, "Gleanings of Natural Hiſtory," in 1758; another volume in 1760; the third part, which made the ſeventh and laſt volume of his works, in 1764. Thus, after a long ſeries of years, the moſt ſtudious application, and the moſt extenſive correſpondence to every quarter of the world, he concluded a work which contains engravings and deſcriptions of more than ſix hundred ſubjects in natural hiſtory, not before deſcribed or delineated. He likewiſe added a generical index in *French* and *Engliſh*, which is now perfectly compleated with the *Linnæan* names, by that great naturaliſt *Linnæus* himſelf, who frequently honoured him with his friendſhip and correſpondence. Some time after Mr. *Edwards* had been appointed library keeper to the

*telton** afterwards biſhop of *Carliſle* and preſident of the Society

College of Phyſicians, he was, on *St. Andrew's* day, 1750, preſented by the Royal Society with the gold medal, in conſideration of his natural hiſtory juſt then completed. A copy of this medal he had afterwards engraved and placed under the general title in the firſt volume of his Hiſtory. He was a few years afterwards elected fellow of that Society and of the Society of Antiquaries, and alſo a member of many of the Academies of *Europe*. His collection of drawings, which amounted to upwards of nine hundred, were purchaſed by the earl of *Bute*, who would confer a favour on the publick by cauſing engravings to be made from them, as they contain a great number of *Engliſh* as well as foreign birds and other animals hitherto not accurately delineated or deſcribed. After the publication of the laſt work, being arrived at his 70th year, and finding his ſight begin to fail, he retired to a ſmall houſe which he had purchaſed at *Plaiſtow*; previous to which, he diſpoſed of all his copies and plates of his works. Having completed his 80th year, emaciated with age and ſickneſs, he died *July* 23, 1773, deſervedly lamented by a numerous acquaintance. His remains were interred in the church-yard of *Weſt Ham*, his native pariſh, where his executors have erected an inſcription to his memory. The *Linnæan* Index, his papers from the Philoſophical Tranſactions, and Memoirs of his Life, were publiſhed in 1776, in a proper ſize to bind with his other works. A print of him, engraved by *J. S. Miller* in 1754, after a painting by *Dandridge*, is a moſt ſtriking likeneſs. He left two ſiſters, to whom he bequeathed the fortune acquired by aſſiduous application to his favourite purſuits; they died lately, within a few hours of each other, and were buried together.

* *Charles*, third ſon of Sir *Thomas*, and brother to *George* firſt lord *Lyttelton*, educated at *Eaton*, went from *Univerſity College*, *Oxford*, to *The Inner Temple*, and became a barriſter at law; but entering into holy orders, was collated by the venerable Biſhop *Hough* to the rectory of *Alvechurch* in *Worceſterſhire*, *Aug.* 13, 1742. He took the degree of LL.B. *March* 28, 1745, and LL.D. *June* 18, the ſame year; was appointed king's chaplain in *December* 1747, dean of *Exeter* in *May* 1748, and was conſecrated biſhop of *Carliſle*, *March* 21, 1762. In 1754 he cauſed the ceiling and cornices of the chancel of *Hagley* church to be ornamented with ſhields of arms in their proper colours, repreſenting the paternal coats of his ancient and reſpectable family. In 1765, on the death of *Hugh* lord *Willoughby of Parham* †, he was unanimouſly elected preſident of the Society of Antiquaries; a ſtation in which his diſtinguiſhed abilities were eminently diſplayed. He died unmarried *Dec.* 22, 1768. His merits and good qualities are univerſally acknowledged; and thoſe parts of his character which more particularly endeared him to the reſpectable Society over which he ſo worthily preſided, I will point out in the words of his learned ſucceſſor ‡: "The ſtudy of antiquity, eſpecially that "part of it which relates to the hiſtory and conſtitution of theſe kingdoms, was one "of his earlieſt and moſt favourite purſuits; and he acquired great knowledge in it by "conſtant ſtudy and application, to which he was led, not only by his natural diſpoſi-"tion, but alſo by his ſtate and ſituation in life. He took frequent opportunities of "improving and enriching this knowledge, by judicious obſervations in the courſe of

† This ingenious and learned nobleman, who was elected vice-preſident of the Royal Society *Nov.* 30, 1752, accepted the preſidentſhip of the Society of Antiquaries *July* 26, 1754. His lordſhip was alſo one of the truſtees of *The Britiſh Muſeum*; preſident of the Society for equitable aſſurance on lives and ſurvivorſhip, in *Nicholas Lane*, near *Lombard Street*, *London*; and one of the vice-preſidents of the Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce. He died *Jan.* 21, 1765.

‡ See the Speech of Dr. *Milles* Dean of *Exeter*, on ſucceeding to the Preſidency, *Jan.* 12, 1769, prefixed to the Archæologia, vol. I. p. xli—xliv.

Society of Antiquaries, Mr. *Fairfax* *, Mr. *Morant* the hiſtorian

" ſeveral journies which he made through every county in *England*, and through many " parts of *Scotland* and *Wales*. The Society has reaped the fruits of theſe obſervations " in the many valuable papers, which his lordſhip from time to time has communi- " cated to us; which are more in number, and not inferior either in merit or import- " ance, to thoſe conveyed to us by other hands †. Bleſt with a retentive memory, " and happy both in the diſpoſition and facility of communicating his knowledge, he was " enabled alſo to act the part of a judicious commentator and candid critic, explaining, " illuſtrating, and correcting, from his own obſervations, many of the papers which " have been read at this Society. His ſtation and connections in the world, which ne- " ceſſarily engaged a very conſiderable part of his time, did not leſſen his attention to " the buſineſs and intereſts of the Society. His doors were always open to his friends, " amongſt whom none were more welcome to him than the friends of literature, which " he endeavoured to promote in all its various branches, eſpecially in thoſe which are " the more immediate objects of our attention. Even this circumſtance proved bene- " ficial to the Society; for, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, he was the center in " which the various informations on points of antiquity from the different parts of the " kingdom united, and the medium through which they were conveyed to us. His " literary merit with the Society received an additional luſtre from the affability of his " temper, the gentleneſs of his manners, and the benevolence of his heart; which " united every member of the Society in eſteem to their Head, and in harmony and " friendſhip with each other. A principle ſo eſſentially neceſſary to the proſperity, and " even to the exiſtence of all communities, eſpecially thoſe which have arts and litera- " ture for their object, that its beneficial effects are viſibly to be diſcerned in the pre- " ſent flouriſhing ſtate of our Society, which I flatter myſelf will be long continued under " the influence of the ſame agreeable principles. I ſhall conclude this imperfect ſketch " of a moſt worthy character, by obſerving, that the warmth of his affection to the So- " ciety continued to his lateſt breath; and he has given a ſignal proof of it in the laſt " great act, which a wiſe man does with reſpect to his worldly affairs; for, amongſt the " many charitable and generous donations contained in his will, he has made a very " uſeful and valuable bequeſt of manuſcripts ‡ and printed books to the Society, as a " token of his affection for them, and of his earneſt deſire to promote thoſe laudable " purpoſes for which they were inſtituted." The Society expreſſed their gratitude and reſpect to his memory by a portrait of him engraved at their expence in 1770.

* *Brian Fairfax*, eſq. F. S. A. uncle to the lord viſcount *Fairfax* of *Ireland*, and one of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms. He died *Jan.* 9, 1749, and bequeathed a very conſiderable fortune to the Hon. *Robert Fairfax*, who in one parliament was member for *Maidſtone*. His collection of *Greek*, *Roman*, and *Engliſh* coins and medals, were ſold by auction, *April* 24, 25, and 26, 1751. Amongſt other curioſities, Mr. *Fairfax* poſſeſſed one part of the famous *Heraclean* Table ‖. In his very valuable library was the

† Theſe are preſerved in the Archæologia, vol. I. p. 9. 140. 213. 228. 310.

‡ Among theſe is a MS. hiſtory of the building of *Exeter* cathedral, by himſelf; and his large collections towards a Hiſtory of *Worceſterſhire*.

‖ In 1732 two large tables of copper were diſcovered near *Heraclea*, in the bay of *Tarentum*, in *Magna Græcia*; the firſt and moſt important of them, which was broken into two, containing, on one ſide, a *Greek* inſcription relating to lands ſacred to *Bacchus*; on the other, a *Latin* inſcription, being part of a pandect or digeſt of *Roman* municipal laws. Both theſe inſcriptions were given to the world in 1736 by Mr. *Maittaire*, as already mentioned in p. 94. The ſecond table, engraved on one

hiſtorian of *Eſſex**, Dr. *Cromwell Mortimer**, Mr. *Frank*†, Mr.

the Bible printed by *Fuſt*, on vellum, 1462, and *Cicero's* Offices by the ſame printer, alſo on vellum, 1466. The whole library, being 2343 lots, was intended to have been ſold by auction on *April* 26, 1756, and the 17 following days; but, after being advertiſed, was privately ſold for 2000l. to *Francis Child*, eſq. and the printed catalogues, except 20, were ſuppreſſed. Mr. *Child* ſent the library to his ſeat at *Oſterley*, *Middleſex*, where it remains in the poſſeſſion of his younger brother and heir, *Robert Child*, eſq. and makes part of the *ſuperb and magnificently bound* library **, of which a catalogue was drawn up, and only *twelve* copies printed, in 1771, in a *handſome* quarto. This latter catalogue is ſuppoſed to have been drawn up by Dr. *Morell*; but more probably by the Rev. Dr. *Wincheſter*, who had been tutor to theſe gentlemen, and collected many books for the eldeſt of them. Mr. *Fairfax's* pictures, ſtatues, urns, and other antiquities, were ſold by auction, *April* 6 and 7, and the prints and drawings, *May* 4—8, 1756.

* For Mr. *Morant* and Dr. *Mortimer*, ſee the pages referred to in the Index.

† *Richard Frank*, of *Campſal*, eſq. F.R.S. recorder of *Pontefract* and *Doncaſter*; a polite ſcholar, and a lover of antiquities. His valuable collections, including thoſe of Dr. *Johnſton* †† (which came into his hands on the death of the author's grandſon *Henry Johnſton*), Mr.

ſide only, contained a *Greek* inſcription relating to lands belonging to the temple of *Minerva*, nearly of the ſame antiquity with the firſt; but the inſcription imperfect, the table being broken off at the lower end. The firſt part of the firſt table, ſoon after the diſcovery, was carried to *Rome*, and purchaſed there at a great price by *Franciſco Ficeroni*, a celebrated antiquary. In 1735 it was brought by an *Italian* into *England*, where it was purchaſed by Mr. *Fairfax*; and at one of the public ſales of his collection was bought for 42l. by *Philip Carteret Webb*, eſq. who in 1760 obliged the world with a curious account of it, read by him before the Society of Antiquaries, *Dec.* 13, 1759. Mr. *Webb* preſented the table, *March* 12, 1760, to the King of *Spain*, by the hands of the *Neapolitan* miniſter in *London*, to be depoſited in the royal collection of antiquities at *Naples*, where the other half and the ſecond table had been placed by purchaſe in 1748. The Commentaries of *Mazochius* on theſe tables, in 600 folio pages, were publiſhed at *Naples* in 1758. In return for the table, Mr. *Webb* received from his *Sicilian* majeſty a preſent of a valuable diamond ring.

** In Mr. *Weſt's* catalogue, N° 1920 (made up of old title pages of early printed books, &c.) contained a MS. liſt of "Books in Mr. *Child's* library at *Oſterley*, printed before the year 1500;" and another ſuch liſt, "before the year 1551."

†† Dr. *Nathaniel Johnſton*, phyſician at *Pontefract*, made large collections from *Dodſworth's* papers and other quarters, and communicated many particulars to biſhop *Gibſon*. Mr. *Drake* tells us, the Doctor's MSS. are in ſuch an aukward ſcrawl as to be ſtarce legible, and that a ſubſcription was propoſed ſome few years ſince to lodge them in the Caſtle library, which might have made them more uſeful than they can be now. The Doctor gave out, he had ſpent thirty years in amaſſing materials, and propoſed to write the antiquities of the county after *Dugdale's*, and the natural hiſtory after *Plott's* manner. *Wood* was informed he grew weary of the work. *Nicolſon* has left this cenſure on his labours, that "only death prevented the publication of what its readers would have been weary of." The Propoſals for printing them (publiſhed in 1722 by his grandſon) are preſerved in Mr. *Bowyer's* Miſcellaneous Tracts. He had written a hiſtory of the *Talbot* family from their *Norman* anceſtor *Richard Talbot* to *Edward Talbot*, laſt earl of *Shrewſbury* of the houſe of *Sheffield*; an hiſtorical account of the reign of *Charles* I. after the breaking out of the civil war; and a ſhort account of *Stephen's* reign. The firſt of theſe is in Mr. *Gough's* poſſeſſion. His hiſtorical account of the family of *Bruce* is in the *Harleian* library, N° 3879. He had a copy of Domeſday for *Yorkſhire* tranſcribed in a common hand by himſelf. Dr. *Burton* (Pref. to his Monaſticon) informs us, he had the uſe of above one hundred folio volumes relating to this county, collected by this indefatigable phyſician, and then in the hands of *Richard Frank*, eſq. who had purchaſed as many as could be found, amounting to 97 volumes folio, and ſome bundles in 4to. after the death of the author's grandſon, *Henry Johnſton*. A catalogue of them and others in the Doctor's poſſeſſion was publiſhed in the Cat. MSS. Angl. tom. ii. p. 99. Among the reſt is mentioned a large volume of proſpects of *York*, and other towns and caſtles, draughts of *Roman* and *Saxon* camps, and views of churches, abbies, and ſeats: others contain arms,

Mr. *Maitland** and Mr. *Tindal** the hiſtorians, Dr. *Middleton*† the

Johnſton‡), are now, 1780, in the hands of *Bacon Frank* of *Campſal*, eſq. nephew and heir to the Recorder.

* For Mr. *Maitland* and Mr. *Tindal*, ſee the pages referred to in the Index.

† This learned and ingenious Divine, ſon of a clergyman in *Yorkſhire*, was born at *Richmond* in that county, on the 27th of *December*, 1683. His father, being poſſeſſed of an eaſy fortune beſides his preferment in the church, gave him a liberal education; and at ſeventeen years of age, he was ſent to *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, of which in 1706 he was choſen fellow. In 1707 he commenced maſter of arts; and two years after joined with ſeveral other fellows of his college in a petition to Dr. *More*, then biſhop of *Ely*, as their viſitor, againſt the celebrated Dr. *Bentley* their maſter. In the early part of his life, he was not thought to poſſeſs any very extraordinary talents; and his attention was more devoted to muſic than to ſtudy, at the time he engaged in the controverſy with *Bentley*. This occaſioned *Bentley* to call him in contempt a fidler; and probably to this ſarcaſm the world may be indebted for the many excellent works he afterwards produced. However, he had no ſooner joined in the proceedings againſt *Bentley*, than he withdrew himſelf from his juriſdiction, by marrying Mrs. *Drake*, daughter of Mr. *Morris*, of *Oak-Morris* in *Kent*, and widow of counſellor *Drake* of *Cambridge*, a lady of ample fortune. After his marriage he took a ſmall rectory in the *Iſle of Ely*, which was in the gift of his wife; but reſigned it in little more than a year, probably becauſe he thought it not worth keeping. In *October* 1717, when king *George* I. viſited the univerſity of *Cambridge*, he was created, with ſeveral others, a doctor of divinity by mandate; and was the perſon who gave the firſt motion to that famous proceeding againſt Dr. *Bentley*, which made ſuch a noiſe in the nation. Upon the great enlargement of the public library at *Cambridge*, by the addition of biſhop *More's* books, which had been purchaſed by the king for 6000 guineas‖, and preſented to the univerſity, the erection of the new office of principal librarian, was firſt voted, and then conferred upon Dr. *Middleton*, as I have already mentioned in p. 62 §. After the deceaſe of his firſt wife, he travelled through *France* into

arms, tombs, and monumental inſcriptions, before the civil war. Dr. *Ducarel* informed the Society of Antiquaries, 1756, that Dr. *Johnſton's* MSS. amounted only to ninety-ſeven volumes, and ſome quarto bundles, though in the Cat. MSS. Ang. they are a hundred and thirty-five; the reſt were carried off by an amanuenſis employed to copy ſuch as related to the *Darcy* family, which, together with the originals, were burnt by an accidental fire in lord *Holderneſs's* houſe; but no volumes had been carried into *Suffolk*, and uſed as waſte paper, as ſome of the members had reported: that the two volumes of drawings were brought by the amanuenſis into that county, where they were paſted on the walls of the late chancellor's *Johnſton's* houſe by children: that Mr. *Thomas Martin* had taken off many, and hoped to take off the reſt, of which he promiſed an account. A volume of theſe drawings, with MS. notes, ſuppoſed to be one of thoſe carried into *Suffolk*, was in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Aſtle*, who exchanged them with *John Hatfield Kay*, of *Hatfield-hall*, *Yorkſhire*, eſq. Another volume of drawings was recovered by the means of Dr. *Ducarel*, and ſent to the late Mr. *Franke*, in whoſe library (now his nephew's, 1780) they remain. See Britiſh Topography, II. 402—404.

‡ *Henry Johnſton*, LL. D. rector of *Whilton*, *Northamptonſhire*, and vicar of *Stow-Market*, *Suffolk*; afterwards chancellor of the dioceſe of *Landaff*, prebendary of *Lincoln*, and rector of *Stoke* and *Sobam Monks*, in the county of *Lincoln*, at which place he died *Sept.* 19, 1755. See the family pedigree in Dr. *Ducarel's Anglo-Gallic* coins, p. 57.

‖ See *Bentham's Ely*, after *Richardſon's* edition of *Godwin*.

§ "This was quite a party action, and puſhed on by Dr. *Gooch* to plague *Bentley* by rewarding his opponent. The late worthy Dr. *Symonds* of *Bury* (father to the Profeſſor of Modern Hiſtory in *Cambridge*,) then fellow of *St. John's College*, with five or ſix more of that houſe, formed the whole number that had ſenſe, honeſty, and courage enough to vote againſt the creating an uſeleſs place on ſuch

the celebrated librarian of *Cambridge*, well known by his many

into *Italy*, and arrived at *Rome* early in the year 1724. Much leiſure, with an infirm ſtate of health, was the cauſe of his journey to *Italy*; where, though his character and profeſſion were well known, he was yet treated with particular reſpect by perſons of the firſt diſtinction both in church and ſtate. The author of his life in the old "Biographia Britannica," relates, that on his firſt coming there, he got himſelf introduced in his character of principal librarian to his brother-librarian at *The Vatican*, who received him with great politeneſs; but, upon his mentioning *Cambridge*, ſaid, he did not know before that there was any univerſity in *England* of that name, and at the ſame time took notice, that he was no ſtranger to that of *Oxford*, for which he expreſſed a great eſteem. Our new librarian took ſome pains to convince his brother not only of the real exiſtence, but of the real dignity of his univerſity of *Cambridge*. At laſt the keeper of *The Vatican* acknowledged, that he had indeed heard of a celebrated ſchool of that name in *England*, where youth were prepared for their admiſſion at *Oxford*; and Dr. *Middleton* left him at preſent in that ſentiment *. But this unexpected indignity made him reſolve to ſupport his reſidence at *Rome* in ſuch a manner, as ſhould be a credit to his ſtation at *Cambridge*; and accordingly he agreed to give 400l. per annum for a hotel, with all accommodations, fit for the reception of perſons of the firſt rank in *Rome*; which, joined to his great fondneſs for antique curioſities, occaſioned him to treſpaſs a little upon his fortune. He returned through *Paris* in the year 1725. In *December* 1731 he was appointed *Woodwardian* profeſſor; and in *July* 1732 publiſhed his inauguration ſpeech. Reading lectures upon foſſils was not an employment ſuited to his taſte, or to the turn of his ſtudies; and he reſigned it in 1734. Soon after this, he married a ſecond wife, *Mary*, the daughter of the Rev. *Conyers Place*, of *Dorcheſter*; and upon her death, a third, *Anne*, daughter of *John Powell*, eſq. of *Boughroyd*, near *Radnor*. In 1735 he publiſhed "A Diſſertation concerning the Origin "of Printing in *England*," of which I ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak further hereafter. In 1741 came out his great work, "The Hiſtory of the Life of *M. Tullius Cicero*," in two volumes, 4to. publiſhed by ſubſcription, and dedicated to lord *Hervey*, who was much the author's friend. In *December* 1748 he publiſhed his "Free Inquiry "into the Miraculous Powers, which are ſuppoſed to have ſubſiſted in the Chriſ-"tian Church from the earlieſt Ages, through ſeveral ſucceſſive Centuries." Innumerable anſwerers now appeared againſt him; two of whom, *Dodwell* and *Church*, diſtinguiſhed themſelves with ſo much zeal, that they were complimented by the univerſity of *Oxford* with the degree of doctor in divinity. It does not appear that he originally intended to reply to any of them ſeparately, for he was meditating a general anſwer to all the objections made againſt the Free Inquiry; but being ſeized with illneſs, and imagining he might not be able to go through it, he fingled out *Church* and *Dodwell*, as the two moſt conſiderable of his adverſaries, and employed

ſuch an occaſion; but ſo high did party run, and ſo low had it deſcended, that the very mob in the ſtreet hooted them all their way home. This particular reſpect ſhewed him [the library ſtory], and his expence at *Rome* for the honour of *Cambridge*, are believed to have been more puffs of the Doctor's when he came back, in order to induce the members of the ſenate to create this place for him, as an indemnification for the expences he had incurred in defence of their fame and honour. This may deſerve attention, though it contradicts the ſtory in the Biographia Britannica, which ſuppoſes him then actually librarian, and that he was to live and ſhew off like the Cardinal Protobibliothecarius of the Vatican." *Dr. Taylor's Friend.*

* This ſtory, it muſt be allowed, is highly improbable. How could *Cambridge* be unknown to any man of letters at *Rome*, when that Univerſity had produced, before the Reformation, ſo many perſons of celebrity in the Hiſtory of the *Romiſh* Church? And with regard to later times, was it likely that the name and writings of ſuch a critic, for inſtance, as Dr. *Bentley*, had not reached *The Vatican*? If the Librarian was ſo ignorant as is repreſented, he was very ill qualified for his office.

himſelf

many excellent writings, Dr. *S. Chandler* * the celebrated Diſ-

himſelf in preparing a particular anſwer to them. This, however, he did not live to finiſh, but died of a ſlow hectic fever and diſorder in his liver, on the 28th of *July*, 1750, in the 67th year of his age, at *Hilderſham* in *Cambridgeſhire*, an eſtate of his own purchaſing. A little before his death, he thought it prudent to accept of a ſmall living from Sir *John Frederick*, bart. He publiſhed a great variety of tracts on various learned ſubjects, too many and too well known to be here enumerated; all which, except the Life of *Cicero*, were collected in 1752, and printed together in four volumes 4to. Beſides the mezzotinto print of him, which is a very good likeneſs, a medal of him was caſt and repaired by *Giovanni Pozzo* at *Rome* in 1724, which ſome years ago was copied in *London* by Mr. *Stewart*, and has ſince been engraved, as well as copied at an eaſier expence by Mr. *Wedgwood*. Dr. *Middleton* ſuperintended in his own houſe the education of two or three young gentlemen of rank, among whom was the preſent Lord *Montford*, for whoſe father he purchaſed a valuable library, ſince diſperſed by a bookſeller's marked catalogue. The Doctor's antiques, which he deſcribed in "Germana quædam Antiquitatis Monumenta," are in the cabinet of *Horace Walpole*, eſq.

* *Samuel Chandler*, D. D. F. R. and A. S. eldeſt ſon of Mr. *Henry Chandler*, many years miniſter of a congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters in *Bath*, was born *Sept.* 20, 1693, at *Hungerford* in *Berks*, where his father was then miniſter. He was deſcended from anceſtors heartily engaged in the cauſe of Nonconformity; his grandfather (a tradeſman at *Taunton*) having much injured his fortune by his principles. His early genius for learning was carefully cultivated; and he was placed under a maſter with whom he made a great proficiency in claſſical learning, and particularly in the *Greek* language. He was ſent with a view to the miniſtry to the academy of the Rev. Mr. *John Moore* at *Bridgewater*; whence he was ſoon removed to *Glouceſter*, under the tuition of the very learned and ingenious Mr. *Samuel Jones*, who had the honour of educating Archbiſhop *Secker*, Biſhop *Butler*, and the late lord *Bowes* chancellor of *Ireland*. In this ſeminary Mr. *Chandler* acquired a rich fund of literature and ſcience, particularly of critical, biblical, and oriental learning; and formed an acquaintance and friendſhip with the great perſonages juſt mentioned, which was continued with reciprocal inſtances of eſteem and regard to the end of life. He left the academy, and began to preach about *July* 1714, with increaſing reputation. The Preſbyterian congregation at *Peckham* elected him their miniſter in 1716. While he was employed there, he was called upon to preach in conjunction with Dr. *Lardner*, for the winter half year, a weekly evening lecture at *The Old Jewry*, on the evidences of natural and revealed religion. When this lecture was dropped, another of the ſame kind was ſet up, which was preached by Mr. *Chandler* alone. The ſubſtance of theſe ſermons he publiſhed in his "Vindication of the Chriſtian Religion, 1725," at which period he was a bookſeller ** at *The Croſs Keys* in *The Poultry*, the ſhop afterwards kept by Mr. *J. Gray* ††.

** Dr. *Chandler* was not originally brought up to that profeſſion. It was in conſequence of having loſt his wife's fortune in the *South Sea* bubble that he took it up; and he continued in it but two or three years. His edition of "*Caſſiodorus*" was printed "for *John Morley*, at the *Croſs Keys* in *The Poultry*," in the latter end of 1722. And the earlieſt book that I have ſeen with the name of *S. Chandler* is in 1725; in which year, beſides his own work, he publiſhed the "Miſcellanea Sacra" of *John* lord viſcount *Barrington*. As he was elected aſſiſtant paſtor at *The Old Jewry* in 1726, he then of courſe declined buſineſs. His "Reflexions on the Conduct of Modern Deiſts, 1727," was publiſhed by *J. Chandler*; and his "Vindication of *Daniel*" by *J. Gray*.

†† Mr. *Gray*, like his predeceſſor, became a Diſſenting miniſter, and afterwards, upon his complying with the terms of admiſſion into the Church of *England*, rector of a living at *Rippon* in *Yorkſhire*. In conjunction with *Andrew Reed*, he abridged the Philoſophical Tranſactions from 1720 to 1732, in 2 vols. 4to. 1733. He alſo publiſhed the *Elmerick* of *Lillo*, and, at the dying requeſt of the author, dedicated it to *Frederick* prince of *Wales*.

To

Diſſenting Divine, Mr. *Hardinge* clerk of the Houſe of Commons,

To this, Archbiſhop *Wake* alludes, in the following extract from a MS. letter, dated *Lambeth Houſe, Feb.* 14, 1725, (which I tranſcribe from a copy of the "Vindication," once belonging to Dr. *Philip Furneaux*): "I cannot but own myſelf ſurprized to ſee ſo "much good learning and juſt reaſoning in a perſon of your profeſſion, and do think it "pity you ſhould not rather ſpend your time in writing books than in ſelling them. "But I am glad, ſince your circumſtances oblige you to the latter, that you do not "wholly omit the former." After heartily commending the "Vindication," his Grace aſſures Mr. *Chandler*, that as to himſelf, "he was not only uſefully entertained, but "edified by it." The reputation gained by this publication made way for his being choſen, in 1726, aſſiſtant to Mr. *Thomas Leaveſley**, then paſtor to the congregation in *The Old Jewry*. He was ſoon after appointed co-paſtor with Mr. *Leaveſley*, and ſucceeded him as ſole paſtor 1728. In the courſe of this miniſtry he formed the deſign of a fund for the widows and orphans of Diſſenting miniſters, and received without ſolicitation the diploma of D. D. from the two univerſities of *Edinburgh* and *Glaſgow*. The high reputation which he had gained by his defences of the Chriſtian religion, procured him from ſome principal perſons of the eſtabliſhed church the offers of conſiderable preferments, and particularly of a living worth four hundred pounds a year, which he conſtantly declined. In the younger part of life he had been ſubject to frequent and dangerous fevers; but by the uſe of a vegetable diet twelve years, obtained ſo happy an alteration in his conſtitution, that he enjoyed an uncommon ſhare of vigour and ſpirits till 70; after which he experienced frequent returns of a moſt painful diſorder, which he bore with great reſignation till his deceaſe, *May* 8, 1766, in his 73d year. A chronological account of his writings, drawn up by Dr. *Flexman*, is annexed to his Funeral Sermon, which was preached at *The Old Jewry* by Dr. *Amory*†, *May* 18, 1766, and prefixed (with ſome corrections) to his Poſthumous Sermons, 1769. The moſt material of them are enumerated below‡. We learn by the Preface to the Poſthumous Sermons, that Dr. *Chandler*, among other learned and uſeful deſigns, had begun a Commentary on the Prophets; and left behind him in an interleaved Bible a large number of notes for illuſtrating the ſacred writers. He alſo left in MS. many obſervations in the manner of *Elſner* and *Raphelius*, which Dr. *Furneaux* had taken ſome pains to digeſt, and which are now the property of Dr. *Kippis*, Mr. *Farmer*, Dr. *Price*, and Dr. *Savage*, and are intended to be publiſhed. I have much reaſon to regret that I cannot trace out the preſent poſſeſſor of a copy of the firſt edition of Mr. *Bowyer's* "Conjectures on the New Teſtament," 1763, which I am informed was filled with obſervations by Dr. *Chandler*, and ſold in 1766 by auction at Mr. *Baker's*. At the ſame time were ſold ſeveral other books with the Doctor's MS. notes; particularly, *Milton's* Paradiſe Loſt (bought by Mr. *Way* for 18 ſhillings); the New Teſtaments of *Schmidius* and *Curcellæus*; *Scapula's* Lexicon (bought by Dr. *Kippis*); and *Stockii* Clavis Ling. Sanctæ Vet. & Nov. Teſt. A portrait of Dr. *Chandler*, engraved by *T. Kitchin* from a painting by *Chamberlin*, is prefixed to his Poſthumous Sermons.

* Mr. *Leaveſley* was ſucceſſor, in 1724, to Mr. *Simon Brœwne*, an able and learned miniſter, of whom a good account is given in the Biographia Britannica, 1780, vol. II. p. 643.

† Who had been choſen aſſiſtant to Dr. *Chandler* in 1759, and ſucceeded him as paſtor in 1766. See more of him in Biog. Brit. 1779, vol. I. p. 178—180.

‡ "A Paraphraſe and critical Commentary on the Prophecy of *Joel*. 1735." 4to.—"A Vindi-"cation of the Chriſtian Religion, in Two Parts."—"Reflexions on the Conduct of modern Deiſts."—"A Vindication of the Antiquity and Authority of *Daniel's* Propheſies, and their Application to "Jeſus Chriſt; in Anſwer to the Objections of the Author of the Scheme of Literal Prophecy conſi-"dered;

Commons and one of the Secretaries of the Treaſury*, Mr.

* *Nicholas Hardinge*, eſq. of *Canbury*, near *Kingſton* in *Surrey*, (brother of *Caleb Hardinge*, M. D. grandſon of Sir *Robert Hardinge* of *King's Newton*, in the county of *Derby*, knt. and father of *George Hardinge*, eſq. of *The Middle Temple*, barriſter, an eminent counſel, and of *Henry* vicar of *Kingſton*) fellow of *King's College*, *Cambridge*, and member of parliament for *Eye* in *Suffolk*. He married in *December* 1738, *Jane* ſecond daughter of Sir *John Pratt* of *Wilderneſs* in *Kent* (chief juſtice of the king's bench) and ſiſter to the preſent lord *Camden*; and died *April* 9, 1758. His library was ſold by auction in 1759. His "Dialogue in the Senate-houſe† at *Cambridge*," is preſerved in the "Poetical Calendar," vol. IX. p. 92; and his "Denhilliad," a poem occaſioned by the Hounds running through Lady *Gray's* gardens at *Denhill* in *Eaſt Kent*,

"dered; with a Preface containing ſome Remarks on the Nature, Deſign, and Application of Scrip-"ture Prophecies. 1728." 8vo.—"Plain Reaſons for being a Chriſtian. 1730." 8vo.—"A Vindica-"tion of the Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament; in Anſwer to the Miſrepreſentations and Calumnies of "*Thomas Morgan*, M. D. and Moral Philoſopher. 1740." 8vo.—"A Defence of the Prime Mi-"niſtry and Character of *Joſeph*: In Anſwer to the Miſrepreſentations and Calumnies of the late "*Thomas Morgan*, M. D. and Moral Philoſopher. 1742." 8vo. This treatiſe occaſioned "A Vin-"dication of the Moral Philoſopher, againſt the falſe accuſations, inſults, and perſonal abuſes, of "*Samuel Chandler*, late *Bookſeller*, and Miniſter of the Goſpel. By *Thomas Morgan*, M. D." and was followed by "The Witneſſes of the Reſurrection of Jeſus Chriſt, re-examined, and "their Teſtimony proved entirely conſiſtent. 1744." 8vo. This tract was occaſioned by a pam-phlet, intitled, "The Reſurrection of Jeſus conſidered, by a Moral Philoſopher, [Mr. *Peter An-"nett.*"]—"A Review of the Hiſtory of the Man after God's own Heart; in which the Falſ-"hoods and Miſrepreſentations of the Hiſtorian [*J. N.*] are expoſed and corrected. 1762." 8vo.—"A ſhort and plain Catechiſm, being an Explanation of the Creed, Ten Commandments, "and the Lord's Prayer; by way of Queſtion and Anſwer. 1742." 12mo.—Two Tracts againſt the Papiſts, 1735. 1745.—Several Miſcellaneous Tracts in defence of Civil and Religious Liberty, occaſioned by diſputes in which he was involved by his brethren as well as by the miniſters of the Church of *England*.—"The Hiſtory of the Inquiſition by *Philip à Limborch*, Profeſſor of Di-"vinity amongſt the Remonſtrants; tranſlated into *Engliſh*; to which is prefixed, a large Introduction "concerning the Riſe and Progreſs of Perſecution, and the real and pretended Cauſes of it. 1732." 2 vols. 4to. which he vindicated in three tracts from the remarks of Dr. *Berriman*.—"The Hiſtory of "Perſecution, in Four Parts. 1. Among the Heathens. 2. Under the Chriſtian Emperors. 3. Under "the Papacy, and Inquiſition. 4. Among Proteſtants; with a large Preface, containing Remarks "on Dr. *Rogers's* Vindication of the Civil Eſtabliſhment of Religion. 1736." 8vo. "The Caſe "of Subſcription to explanatory Articles of Faith, as a Qualification for Admiſſion into the "Chriſtian Miniſtry, calmly and impartially reviewed. 1748," 8vo. Dr. *Chandler* wrote the Dedication to King *George* I. prefixed to the Works of *John Howe*, M. A. and alſo Prefaces to the following pieces: "A Supplement to *Plutarch*; or the Lives of ſeveral eminent and "illuſtrious Men, omitted by that Author; extracted from the *Latin* and *Greek* Hiſtorians; by "*Thomas Rowe*. 1728." 8vo. He left prepared for the preſs (and all printed off except 5 ſheets) "The "Life of *David*," publiſhed in 2 vols. 8vo. 1766, in which the Pſalms relating to him are explained; and the Objections of Mr. *Bayle*, and others, againſt the Scripture Account of his Life and Cha-racter, examined and refuted; alſo four volumes of Sermons, ſince publiſhed by ſubſcription 1769, having printed 22 ſingly during his life. The Life of Mrs. *Mary Chandler*, his ſiſter, inſerted in "The "Lives of the Poets of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, by Mr. *Cibber*‡ and other hands, 1753," was written by Dr. *Chandler*. Beſides the preceding Diſcourſes and Treatiſes, he publiſhed "*Caſſiodori* "Senatoris Complexiones in Epiſtolas, Acta Apoſtolorum et Apocalypſin, e vetuſtiſſimis Canonico-"rum *Veronenſium* membranis nuper erutæ. Editio altera ad *Florentinam* fideliter expreſſæ, operâ "et curâ *Samuelis Chandleri*. 1722." 12mo. and wrote about fifty papers in a Weekly Publication, intitled "The Old Whig, or Conſiſtent Proteſtant, in Defence of the Principles of Civil and Religious "Liberty. 1735—1738." And two of his letters were printed ſo early as 1714, in a pamphlet of Mr. *Carte's*, which will be mentioned under the year 1747.

† In this Dialogue, the BEADLE was *James Burrough*, eſq. fellow of *Caius College*, afterwards maſter, and knighted; well known at *Cambridge* as an architect. See p. 133.

‡ Without depreciating from the merit of theſe Lives, it may not be improper to obſerve that a double literary fraud was here intended. *Theophilus Cibber*, who was then in *The King's Bench*, had ten guineas for the uſe of his name, which was put ambiguouſly *Mr. Cibber*, in order that it might paſs for his father's. The real publiſher was Mr. *Robert Shiels*, an amanuenſis of Dr. *Johnſon*, on whoſe authority I relate this anecdote, and who gave to *Shiels* many particulars in the life of *Samuel Boyſe*.

Mr. *Ames** Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, Dr. *Parſons** (to whoſe friendſhip I acknowledge repeated obligations), Mr. *Rowe Mores*†, and, laſt, not leaſt, by *Honeſt Tom Martin*

1747, in the fixth volume of the "Select Collection, 1780," p. 82. His *Latin* poems (in every meaſure and ſtyle) are much admired. Two of them are in the "Muſæ Anglicanæ," and another in the "Select Collection," vol. VI. p. 87. He was a very diligent and able officer in both his departments; and though one of the beſt claſſical ſcholars of his age, deeply verſed in the Hiſtory, Laws, and Conſtitution of *England*, on which he could expreſs himſelf with the greateſt preciſion. He obliged his friends with an engraving, by Mr. *Vertue*, of two views of the chapel of *St. Mary*, adjoining to the ſouth ſide of the parochial church of *Kingſton upon Thames*, in the county of *Surry*, in which ſeveral *Engliſh Saxon* kings are ſaid to have been crowned, which was ruined in 1730 by the falling down of one of the pillars and arch next the church **.

* For Mr. *Ames* and Dr. *Parſons*, ſee the pages referred to in the Index.

† *Edward Rowe Mores*, deſcended from an antient family at *Great Coxwell*, in the county of *Berks*, (and allied by his mother to that of *Rowe*††, of *Higham Benfield*, in *Walthamſtow*, in the county of *Eſſex*) was born about the year 1729, at *Tunſtall* in *Kent*, (where his father was rector for near 30 years‡‡). He was educated at *Merchant Taylors-School*‖‖; and afterwards became a commoner of *Queen's College*, *Oxford*. He early diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an excellent Scholar and Antiquary, by publiſhing at *Oxford*, 1748, before he was twenty, "Nomina & Inſignia gentilitia Nobilium Equitumque ſub *Edwardo* primo rege militantium;" the oldeſt treaſure, as he ſtyles it, of our nobility after Domeſday and the Black Book of the Exchequer; and aſſiſted *Jacob Ilive* §§ in correcting an edition

** The firſt view repreſents the antient form of the building, with the addition of a modern roof. The other, the modern form of the building in 1726, when the draught of it was taken. The chapel was demoliſhed by digging a grave in *March* 1729-30; the ſexton and his man were killed on the ſpot, his ſon and daughter dug out alive. Britiſh Topography, II. 268. There is a mezzotinto print of the ſexton.

†† Four monuments of the *Rowe* family were engraved at the expence of Mr. *Mores*.

‡‡ For an account of him, ſee the "Hiſtory of *Tunſtall*," p. 58.

‖‖ Mr. *Mores* had made a few collections for a hiſtory of this ſchool, and liſts of perſons educated there. A view of it is engraved by *Mynde*, for *Strype's* edition of "*Stowe's* Survey," inſcribed "Scholæ Mercatorum Scilſorum *Lond.* facies orientalis. Negatam a Patronis D. Scholaris, *Edw. Rowe Mores*, arm. A. M. S. A. S.

§§ "*Jacob Ilive**** was a printer, and the ſon of a printer, but he applied himſelf to Letter-cutting [1730], and carried on a Foundery and a Printing-houſe together: in the year 1734 he lived in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, over againſt *Alderſgate coffee-houſe*. Afterwards when *Galaſio* was to be reprinted under the inſpection of Mr. *Romaine*, or of Mr. *Lutzena* a *Portugueſe Jew*, who corrected the *Hebrew*, as we ourſelves did ſometimes another part of the work, he removed to *London Houſe* (the habitation of the late Dr. *Rawlinſon*) where he was employed by the publiſhers of that work. In 1751 Mr. *Ilive* publiſhed a pretended tranſlation of *The Book of Jaſher*, ſaid to have been made by one *Alcuin* of *Britain*. The account given of the tranſlation is full of glaring abſurdities; but of the publication this we can ſay from the information of the only one who is capable of informing us, becauſe the buſineſs was a ſecret between the two. Mr. *Ilive* in the night-time had conſtantly an *Hebrew* Bible before him (*ſed qu. de hoc*) and caſes in his cloſet. He produced the copy for *Jaſher*, and it was compoſed in private, and the ſame worked off in the night-time in a private preſs-room. Mr. *Ilive* was an expeditious compoſitor; he knew the letters by the touch." *Diſſ. on Founderi*, p. 64.—*Ilive*, who was ſomewhat diſordered in his mind, was author of ſeveral treatiſes on religious and other ſubjects. He publiſhed in 1733 an Oration proving the plurality of worlds, that this earth is hell, that the ſouls of men are apoſtate angels, and that the fire to puniſh thoſe confined to this world at the day of judgement will be immaterial, written in 1729, ſpoken at *Joiners Hall* purſuant to the will of his mother †††, who died *Aug.* 29, 1733; and a ſecond pamphlet called "A Dia-

*** He had two brothers, *Abraham* and *Iſaac*, who were both likewiſe printers.

††† *Elizabeth* daughter of *Thomas James*, a benefactor to *Sion College* library, and deſcendant of Dr. *Thomas James* librarian of the *Bodleian*. She was born 1689, and died 1733, and held the ſame ſingular opinions in divinity as her ſon. See his Oration, p. 63.

"logue

Martin of Palgrave; whoſe lately publiſhed "Hiſtory of *Thet-*
" ford"

edition of *Calaſio's* Concordance, two years earlier*. He had printed, except notes and preface, a new edition of *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſenſis* "de claris Rhetoribus," 8vo, with vignettes engraved by *Green*; the few copies of which were ſold after his death. In 1752 he was elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and printed that in half a ſheet, 4to. ſome corrections made by *Junius* in his own copy of his edition of *Cædmon's Saxon* paraphraſe of *Geneſis*, and other parts of the Old Teſtament, *Amſtelod.* 1655; and in 1754 he engraved 15 of the drawings from the MS. in the *Bodleian* library. The title of theſe plates is "Figuræ quædam anti-" quæ ex *Cædmonis* monachi paraphraſeos in Geneſim exemplari pervetuſto in biblio-" theca *Bodleiana* adſervato delineatæ; ad *Anglo-Saxonum* mores, ritus, atque aedi-" ficia, ſeculi præcipue decimi, illuſtranda in lucem editæ. Anno Domini MDCCLIV." Theſe plates are now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Gough*. Being intended for orders by his father, he took the degree of M. A. *Jan.* 15, 1753; before which time he had formed conſiderable collections relative to the Antiquities, &c. of *Oxford*, and particularly to thoſe of his own college, whoſe archives he arranged, and made large extracts from, with a view to its hiſtory. He had three plates of the Black Prince's apartments there, ſince pulled down, drawn and engraved by that very ingenious artiſt *B. Green*. Twenty-eight drawings by the ſame hand, at his expence, of antient gates, halls, &c. ſince ruined or taken down, are now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Gough*; as alſo ſome collections for a hiſtory of *Godſtow* nunnery, by Mr. *Mores*, for which a plate of its ruins was engraved, and another of *Iffley* church†, *Oxfordſhire*. After he left the univerſity he ſpent ſome little time abroad; and on his return to *London*, was introduced by Mr. *Warburton* into the *Heralds College*, where he reſided ſome years, intending at that time to have become a member of that Society, for which he was extremely well qualified by his great knowledge and ſkill in heraldic matters; but altering his deſign, he retired about 1760 to an eſtate purchaſed by himſelf at *Low Leyton*, in which village he had reſided ſome time before, was for ſome years church-warden there, and greatly improved the church. Here he built a whimſical houſe on a plan, it is ſaid, of one which he ſaw in *France*. In 1759 he circulated queries for a parochial hiſtory of *Berkſhire*, but made no conſiderable progreſs. His collections on that ſubject are now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Gough*. In 1762 he applied himſelf to executing a deſign formed about ſix years before by Mr. *Dodſon*, mathematical maſter at *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, to eſtabliſh a ſociety for aſſurance on lives and ſurvivorſhips by annuities of 100*l.* increaſing to the ſurvivors, in ſix claſſes of ages from 1 to 10—10 to 20—20 to 30—30 to 40—40 to 50—50 to the extremity of life. The deed of ſettlement, the declaration of truſt, and the ſtatutes of the ſociety, were printed the ſame year; and in 1765 "A ſhort Account of the Society." It was eſtabliſhed by deed, and Mr. *Mores* was to be perpetual director, with an annuity of 100*l.* a year. Before 1768 ſome diſpute aroſe between Mr. *Mores* and the original members of this ſociety, and he withdrew from them. All his papers on this ſubject are now in the hands of Mr. *Aſtle*. The ſociety ſtill ſubſiſts under the name of "The Equitable Society," and their office is in *Bride Street* near *Black-*

" logue between a Doctor of the Church of *England* and Mr. *Jacob Ilive*, upon the ſubject of the " Oration, 1733." This ſtrange Oration is highly praiſed in *Holwell's* third part of Intereſting Events relating to *Bengal*. For publiſhing "Modeſt Remarks on the late Biſhop *Sherlock's* Sermons," he was confined in *Clerkenwell Bridewell* from *June* 15, 1756, till *June* 10, 1758, during which period he publiſhed "Reaſons offered for the Reformation of the Houſe of Correction in *Clerkenwell*, &c. " 1757," and projected ſeveral other reforming treatiſes, enumerated in Britiſh Topography, vol. I. p. 637. In the ſame volume, p. 597, is a memorandum, communicated by Mr. *Bowyer*, of *Ilive's* attempt to reſtore the Company of Stationers to their primitive conſtitution. He died in 1763.

* It was publiſhed by Mr. *Romaine*, in 4 volumes, folio, 1747.

† Other plates engraved at Mr. *Mores'* expence were ſix for a hiſtory of *Great Coxwell*, four in folio, beſides ſeveral ſmaller, of antique ſeals, and two ſilver coins of ſilver of *John* and *Henry* found in digging the foundation of the new town hall at *Oxford*.

"*ford*" Mr. *Bowyer* lived to begin printing, but died before it was completed at the preſs*.

friars Bridge. In the latter part of life, Mr. *Mores* (who had long turned his thoughts to the ſubject of early Printing) began to correct the uſeful publication of Mr. *Ames*. I have a tranſcript of his few corrections on that book. On the death of Mr. *John James* of *Bartholomew Cloſe* (the laſt of the old race of letter-founders) in *June* 1772, Mr. *Mores* purchaſed all the curious parts of that immenſe collection of punches, matrices, and types, which had been accumulating from the days of *Wynkyn de Worde* to thoſe of Mr. *James*. From theſe a large fund of entertainment would probably have been given to the curious, if the life of Mr. *Mores* had been prolonged. His intentions may be judged of from his valuable "Diſſertation on Typographical Founders and Founderies;" a performance on which I have the leſs occaſion to enlarge in this place, having ventured to give my opinion of it in a ſmall Appendix to the work itſelf. As no more than 80 copies of it were printed, it will at leaſt be conſidered as a typographical curioſity. Mr. *Mores* was a moſt indefatigable collector, and poſſeſſed great application in the early part of his life, but in the latter part gave himſelf up to habits of negligence and diſſipation, which brought him to his end by a mortification in the 49th year of his age, at his houſe at *Low-Leyton*, *Nov.* 28, 1778. His large collections of curious MSS. and valuable library of books were ſold by auction by Mr. *Paterſon* in *Auguſt* 1779. Of the former his "Hiſtory and Antiquities of *Tunſtall* in *Kent*" were the only papers that were completed for the preſs; and that Hiſtory (for which he had engraved a ſett of plates out of the many drawings taken at his expence) I purchaſed at the ſale, and have ſince given to the publick as a ſpecimen of parochial antiquities, which will ſhew the ideas of this induſtrious Antiquary, and his endeavour to make even the minuteſt record ſubſervient to the great plan of national hiſtory. His MSS. relative to *Queen's College* fell into the hands of Mr. *Aſtle*; by whom they have ſince been preſented to the Rev. Mr. *Price*, keeper of the *Bodleian* Library. His "Excerpta ex Regiſtris Cur. Prerog. *Cantuar.*" three volumes, 8vo. written in his own neat hand †; his collections about *All Souls College*, and for the Hiſtory and Antiquities of the City of *Saliſbury*, containing ſeveral curious particulars relating to *Saliſbury*, and tranſcripts of records, &c. by him; an epitome of the regiſters of the ſee of *Canterbury*; a catalogue of ſome of the Court Rolls preſerved in that library; ſome ſhort annals of the univerſity of *Oxford*, from 1066 to 1310; and a *Latin* MS. on the ſeveral eminent men of the name of *Ælfric*, which ſeems to have been intended for publication, are now, 1780, in the library of Mr. *Aſtle*. Several books of *Engliſh* antiquities, with his MS. notes, and the moſt valuable part of ſuch of the MSS. and ſcarce tracts as relate to our local antiquities, were purchaſed by Mr. *Gough*, and form no inconſiderable part of his valuable *Muſeum of Britiſh Topography* at *Enfield*. Mr. *Mores* married *Suſannah* the daughter of Mr. *Bridgman* an eminent grocer in *Whitechapel*, who had married his father's widow. By this lady, who died in 1767, he had a daughter *Sarah*, who married in 1774 to Mr. *John Davis*, a houſe painter at *Walthamſtow*, and died before her father; and a ſon, *Edward*, married in 1779. His only ſiſter was married in 1756 to Mr. *John Warburton* (ſon of the late antiquary and *Somerſet* herald, *John Warburton*, eſq.) who has reſided at *Dublin* many years, and is now purſuivant of the court of exchequer in *Ireland* ‡.

* Mr. *Thomas Martin* was born at *Thetford*, *March* 8, 169$\frac{6}{7}$, in the ſchool-houſe of *St. Mary's* pariſh, the only remaining pariſh of that town in *Suffolk*. His grandfather *William*

† Vol. I. contains extracts from wills in the Prerogative office from 1385 to 1533; vol. II. extracts from 1533 to 1561; vol. III. extracts from 1592 to 1660. To the firſt volume is prefixed a curious and learned diſſertation concerning the authority of the Prerogative Court, with the names of the ſeveral Regiſters.

‡ For further particulars of Mr. *Mores*, the reader is referred to the Memoirs of him prefixed to the "Hiſtory of *Tunſtall*."

I ſhall return from this very long digreſſion, if it can properly be ſo called, to the ſubject which introduced it.

William was rector of *Stanton St. John* in *Suffolk*, where he was buried in 1677. His father *William* was rector of *Great Livermere*, and preacher or curate of *St. Mary's* (and conſequently miniſter of the ſchool and hoſpital) in *Thetford*, both in the ſame county. He married *Elizabeth* only daughter of Mr. *Thomas Burrough*, of *Bury St. Edmunds*, and aunt to the late Sir *James Burrough*, maſter of *Caius College*, *Cambridge*; and dying 1721, aged 71, was buried in *Livermere* chancel, where his ſon *Thomas* erected a monument for him, his mother, and their children, then all dead except himſelf. *Thomas* was the ſeventh of nine children, and was probably educated at *Thetford*. In 1715 he had been ſome time clerk to his brother *Robert*, an attorney there, but ſoon grew weary of that employment. He was at an early period an aſſiſtant to Mr. *Le Neve* *, in compiling his "Monumenta Anglicana, 1718-19." In 1722 he married *Sarah* widow of Mr. *Thomas Hopley* of *Thetford*, by whom he had eight children. She died *November* 15, 1731. He very ſoon, however, repaired this loſs, by marrying *Frances*, the widow of *Peter Le Neve*, Norroy, who had not been long dead, and to whom he was executor. By this lady he came into the poſſeſſion of a very valuable collection of *Engliſh* antiquities, pictures, &c. She bore him alſo about as many children as his former ſpouſe, four of whom, as well as five of the others, arrived at manhood. He ſurvived his ſecond wife, and dying *March* 7, 1771, was buried, with others of his family, in *Palgrave* church porch, where no epitaph as yet records the name of that man who has ſo induſtriouſly preſerved thoſe of others. As an antiquary, he was moſt ſkilful and indefatigable. He had the happieſt uſe of his pen, copying, as well as tracing, with diſpatch and exactneſs, the different writing of every æra, and tricking arms, ſeals, &c. with great neatneſs. About the year 1736 he drew up with his own hand an accurate and compleat catalogue and index to all the ancient deeds, charters, records, &c. of *Eton College*, where they now (1780) remain. His collection of antiquities, particularly of ſuch as relate to *Suffolk*, was very conſiderable, greater than probably ever were before, or will be hereafter, in the poſſeſſion of an individual; their fragments have enriched ſeveral private libraries. His diſtreſſes obliged him to diſpoſe of many of his books with his MS. notes on them in his life-time, 1769. A catalogue of his library was printed after his death at *Lynn*, in 8vo. 1771, in hopes of diſpoſing of the whole at once. Mr. *Worth*, chemiſt, at *Diſs*, F.S.A. purchaſed the reſt, with all his other collections, for 600l. The printed books he immediately ſold to *Booth* and *Berry* of *Norwich*, who diſpoſed of them in a catalogue, 1773. The pictures and leſſer curioſities Mr. *Worth* ſold by auction at *Diſs*; part of his MSS. in *London*, in *April* 1773, by Mr. *Samuel Baker*; and by a ſecond ſale there in *May* 1774, MSS. ſcarce books, deeds, grants, pedigrees, drawings, prints, coins, and curioſities. What remained on the death of Mr. *Worth*, conſiſting chiefly of the papers relating to *Thetford*, *Bury*, and the county of *Suffolk*, were purchaſed by Mr. *Hunt*, bookſeller, at *Harleſton*, who incorporated them into a marked catalogue, and ſold the reſt to private purchaſers. The diſperſion was completed by the ſale of Mr. *Ives'* collection in *London*, *March* 1777. His "Hiſtory of *Thetford*" was publiſhed by Mr. *Gough* in 1779.

* "Mem. That although my name (*Thomas Martin*, now of *Palgrave* in *Suffolk*, viz. anno 1722; but when theſe five volumes were publiſhed living at *Thetford* on the *Suffolk* ſide, the place of my nativity) be not mentioned in the three firſt books; yet the collector had the uſe of my MSS. from the beginning, through the hands of my worthy friend *Peter Le Neve*, eſq. Norroy King of Arms, under whoſe name a great number of inſcriptions tranſcribed out of ſeveral churches in the dioceſe of *Norwich*, &c. by my own hand, are printed; but afterwards I became intimately acquainted with Mr. *John Le Neve* himſelf, who declared the great helps he had from my collections." *This is copied from Mr. Martin's own hand-writing in his ſett of Le Neve's "Monumenta Anglicana."*

It

It has been already obſerved, that Mr. *Bowyer* was a regular attendant at the meetings of the Society of Antiquaries, and his communications contributed to the general ſtock of entertainment. Among theſe was a letter to *Roger Gale*, eſq. occaſioned by an inſcription on *Vitellius*, found at *Bath* in *Auguſt* 1736; which, with ſome notes on it by the great Antiquary to whom it was addreſſed, is printed among the Miſcellaneous Tracts, p. 133—143. It was preſerved in MS. among Mr. *Allan* of *Darlington's* curious "Collections re-"lating to the Antiquities of *Great Britain*, tranſcribed "from the manuſcript papers of *Roger Gale*, Eſq."

Some inſcriptions at the earl of *Exeter's* ſeat at *Burleigh*, communicated to the Society by Mr. *Bowyer*, and his Diſſertation on the *Gule* or *Yule* of our *Saxon* anceſtors (on which Dr. *Pettingal* has learnedly treated in the Archæologia, vol. II. p. 60.) remained in MS. till they were inſerted in his Miſcellaneous Tracts, p. 152—160.

In the beginning of the year 1736 he was an active promoter of the Society for the Encouragement of Learning*. An original letter from their Secretary will beſt explain the motives for inſtituting this Society:

"To the Rev. Dr. *Richardſon*, maſter of *Emanuel College, Cambridge.*

"Rev. Sir, *London, Dec.* 8, 1736.

"Not only your own character for promoting erudition, "but the experience we lately have had of the generous and "frank manner in which you ſubſcribed to the Society for "the Encouragement of Learning lately eſtabliſhed, make "me preſume to addreſs you at preſent, and to give ſome ac-"count of the progreſs and advancement of the ſaid So-"ciety. We are every day increaſing, both in number "and in members, either conſpicuous for their quality and

* On the few books undertaken by this Society, three printers were employed (I ſuppoſe from each author's having had the privilege to nominate his own printer); Mr. *Bowyer*, Mr. *Bettenham*, and Mr. *Richardſon*.

"ſtation,

" ſtation, or learning and ingenuity *. Next, as I have the " honour of ſerving them in the quality of their Secretary, " I own I never ſaw any Committee better attended, nor " more unanimity among any ſet of men. They have " already entirely paved the way for the reception of au- " thors, appointed bookſellers for their ſervice, ſettled the " regulations concerning printers and the printing part; " being determined to ſpare neither pains nor charges in " what they ſhall publiſh, ſo that it may be done in the " moſt correct, elegant, and beautiful manner; in fine, " nothing is wanting but to ſet out with ſome author of " genius and note, in order to give the public a ſpecimen " of their deſire to ſerve them as well as the author. Se- " veral authors have already applied, and ſome works are " accepted; but the committee have laid it down as a rule " not to begin or ſet out but with the work of ſome man " of genius and merit in *Engliſh*; wherefore as the learn- " ed and ingenious Dr. *Middleton*, of *Cambridge*, we hear, " is about the Life of *Cicero*, and greatly advanced therein, " I ſhould be obliged, if you would take an opportunity, " or any of your friends who know him, to acquaint him, " that if he does our Society the favour to let them pub- " liſh it, I dare venture to aſſure him, that it will be re- " ceived with honour and the higheſt approbation, with-

* Their ſtatutes were dated *May* 27, 1736. In *June* that year the number of the members amounted to 102. The duke of *Richmond* was their preſident, and *Brian Fairfax* eſq. vice-preſident; Sir *Hugh Smithſon* (now duke of *Northumberland*), and Sir *Thomas Robinſon* bart. truſtees for the year. The firſt committee of managers were, earl of *Hertford*, earl of *Abercorn*, earl of *Oxford*, earl *Stanhope*, lord *Percival*, ſir *Brownlow Sherard*, bart. the hon. *William Talbot*, Dr. *Richard Mead*, Dr. *Alexander Stuart*, Dr. *Robert Barker*, Dr. *Addiſon Hutton*, the rev. Mr. *Thomas Birch*, *Charles Frederick*, eſq. (now Sir *Charles*), *James Weſt*, eſq. Major *Edwards*, *Benjamin Martyn*, eſq. *George Lewis Scott*, eſq. *Paul Whitehead*, eſq. Mr. *John Ward*, profeſſor at *Greſham College*, *James Thomſon*, eſq. *Samuel Strutt*, eſq. *Daniel Mackercher*, eſq. *George Sale*, eſq. the rev. Mr. *George Watts*; the auditors the hon. *John Talbot*, *Henry Talbot*, *Henry Kenſall*, *Edward Stevenſon*, and *William Newland*, eſquires. See ſome further particulars of this Society in Mr. *Bowyer's* " Miſcellaneous Tracts."

" out

" out the leaſt formality-: I ſhall add, that in point of in-
" tereſt, it will be a little eſtate to the author whoſe works
" they begin with, for every mortal will buy it. You have
" no doubt heard in what a diſcouraging way Dr. *Bentley*
" has uſed our Society; for though his work of *Manilius*
" was ready to be printed, and he deſired by ſeveral people
" to have it publiſhed by the Society, he not only raiſed
" ſuch ill-grounded objections againſt the inſtitution itſelf,
" but choſe to throw it into the hands of a common book-
" ſeller, rather than in thoſe of the Society, which has not
" only made ſeveral gentlemen of letters and high life ex-
" claim againſt the diſcouraging and ungenerous act, but
" will be recorded to the learned world perhaps when he is
" dead and rotten; ſuch men deſerve fleecing from book-
" ſellers, and I am miſtaken if he, or his editors, won't
" meet with it, I am ſure none will regret them; but 'tis
" hoped, nay expected, from the excellent character Dr.
" *Middleton* bears in the world, that our Society will meet
" with other treatment from him; for it is as much the
" duty of a great author, to lend a helping hand to en-
" courage and countenance ſo laudable an inſtitution as is
" that of this Society, as 'tis for the Society to aſſiſt and
" encourage the author. The favour of your anſwer from
" him I ſhall greatly eſteem, and the ſooner you do me
" that honour the better, that it may be depoſited, if fa-
" vourable, at the next General Meeting, which is the 3d
" day of *February*. My direction is at *Slaughter's Coffee-*
" *Houſe* in *St. Martin's-Lane*. The works of any other in-
" genious friend or acquaintance, if recommended by you,
" will always be diſtinguiſhingly received, I dare ſay, by the
" committee, as will your commands at all times, by

" Rev. Sir, your moſt humble and obedient ſervant,

ALEX. GORDON."

However

However liberal the idea of ſuch an inſtitution might have been, the execution of it counteracted the intention of its founders. It was in fact a direct attack on the bookſellers, who after all are certainly no bad rewarders of literary merit*; and their aſſiſtance having been found indiſpenſably neceſſary to the undertaking, a contract was entered into, for three years, with *A. Millar*, *J. Gray*, and *J. Nourſe*. In this period no more than four books were printed; "Diſſertatio de Structurâ & Motu Muſculari, Auc-" tore *Alexandro Stuart*, M. D. Sereniſſimæ *Carolinæ Mag.* " *Brit.* &c. nuper Regin. Med. Ord. Coll. Reg. Med. *Lond.* " & R. S. S." 4to†, 1738; Sir *William Keith's* "Hiſtory of " *Virginia*," 8vo; "A Collection of Original Letters and Pa-" pers concerning the Affairs of *England* from the year 1641 " to 1660. Found among the duke of *Ormond's* Papers. " In two volumes. By *Thomas Carte*, M. A. 1739," 8vo; and Profeſſor *Stuart's* "Neceſſity of Revelation, 8vo," 1739; none of which were very large or expenſive.

In 1740 a new contract was entered into with ſix other bookſellers (*G. Straban*, *C. Rivington*, *P. Vaillant*, *J. Brindley*, *S. Baker*, and *J. Oſborn*, jun.); whoſe profits on the buſineſs were ſo injudiciouſly retrenched, that the purpoſes of the Society were entirely fruſtrated. On this plan two books only were publiſhed; "The Negotiations of Sir

* "I ſuppoſe this Society for encouraging Learning alarms the Bookſellers; for it " muſt be at laſt a downright Trading Society, a mere CONGER ‖ (forgive me if I miſ-ſpell " ſo myſterious a word). I hope you will take care to be one of their printers, for they " will certainly be a Society for encouraging Printing; Learning perhaps may be too far " gone, and paſt all private encouragement." *Mr. Clarke to Mr. B. early in* 1737.

† Printed by Mr. *Richardſon*.

‖ A ſett of reputable Bookſellers, who entered into a kind of partnerſhip to print ſome expenſive works, under the firm of "The Printing Conger." There was afterwards a ſecond partnerſhip of the ſame ſort, called "The New Conger."—The word, I believe, was at firſt applied to them invidiouſly, alluding to the *Conger Eel*, which is ſuppoſed to ſwallow the ſmaller fry.

" *Thomas Roe*, on his Embaſſy to the *Ottoman Porte* *, from " the year 1621 to 1628 incluſive, &c." folio, 1740†; and " *Maximus Tyrius*" in 4to. the ſame year.

In 1742, a third method was adopted, and the Society choſe to become their own bookſellers. The experiment was tried with *Ælian* " De Animalibus," 4to. in 1743. A few months were ſufficient to demonſtrate the impracticability of the attempt; and before the year was at an end, they again had recourſe to three bookſellers, on a plan in ſome degree enlarged. Thus circumſtanced, they publiſhed Biſhop *Tanner's* " Notitia Monaſtica," folio, in *January* 1743-4; and Profeſſor *Stuart's Engliſh* tranſlation of Sir *Iſaac Newton's* " Quadrature of Curves" in *September* 1745. But their finances were then become almoſt exhauſted, after having expended a ſubſcription of nearly two thouſand pounds. By " A Memorial of the " preſent ſtate of affairs of the Society, *April* 17, 1746‡," it appears they had incurred ſo conſiderable a debt as to be deterred from proceeding any further. The " Biblio- " theca *Britannica*" of Biſhop *Tanner* was, however, completed under their patronage in 1748.

On the 27th of *December*, 1737, Mr. *Bowyer* loſt his father at the age of 74; and it is evident, from his ſcattered papers, that he ſeverely felt this affliction; applying to himſelf the beautiful apoſtrophe of *Æneas* to *Anchiſes* ‖:

" Hîc me, pater optime, feſſum
" Deſeris, heu! tantis nequicquam erepte periclis!"

* Propoſals for publiſhing five volumes of theſe Negotiations were circulated in 1730; but the undertaking failing of encouragement, only this one volume was publiſhed in 1740, ſo that the moſt curious and intereſting part of his papers ſtill remain in MS. Biog. Brit. Roe, note L.

† Of this volume Mr. *Richardſon* was oſtenſibly the editor as well as printer. He inſcribed to the King, in a ſhort dedication, which does honour to the ingenious writer.

‡ Printed among Mr. *Bowyer's* Miſcellaneous Tracts. ‖ Æn. iii. 710.

His

His friend Mr. *Clarke*, on this melancholy event, again addreſſed to him a letter of ſympathy and conſolation:

" DEAR SIR, *Uckfield*, 1738.

" I ſaw lately, by mere accident, in the news-papers, " that Mr. *Bowyer* was dead*; and am very ſenſible of the " great concern that you are under upon that account. It " is a natural, I believe I might ſay a deſirable, infirmity: " they who feel no affliction at the loſs of their friends, can " have had no pleaſure in the enjoyment of them. A per- " ſon, whom you have been ſo long uſed to look upon " with love and reverence, muſt, at bidding you farewell " for ever, raiſe ſome ſorrowful ſentiments, not to be eaſily " ſuppreſſed. I wiſh it was my good fortune to have an " opportunity of being with you upon this occaſion. Not " that I could be of the leaſt uſe, or could ſay any thing " which you have not heard and thought-of in a much " better manner a thouſand times before. But I ſhould

* By a former letter of Mr. *Clarke's*, dated *Dec.* 14, 1737, it appears that Mr. *Bowyer's* illneſs was of ſome continuance: " Though I have ſaid nothing to you ſince " your firſt melancholy account of Mr. *Bowyer's* illneſs, yet I have been but too ſenſi- " ble of the concern and anxiety it muſt give you. My own fears have taught me, in a " nearer relation, what yours muſt have ſuggeſted upon ſuch an occaſion. Mr. *Bowyer's* " complaints are ſuch as are moſt probably incurable; and at his age the ſtrongeſt of us " muſt expect ſomething that will place us among the incurables. Nor do I think that " alone, unleſs attended with great pain, to be one of the moſt afflicting circumſtances:

" For evils that are known,
" There's certain remedy; for doubt, there's none.

" When we are taking leave of our friends, we are apt to look upon them in the tendereſt " light that our relation to them can place us: we conſider the value of our loſs, without " reflecting upon the mercies we have had in not loſing it much ſooner. It is good-na- " ture that makes us feel our afflictions much ſharper; and it muſt be good ſenſe, or, " what is much better, good principles of religion, that muſt teach us how to bear " them. Your friends will be perſuaded that you are already in the hands of the very " beſt comforters; and I dare ſay, if we ſhould wiſh that your ſon ſhould not loſe his " father till he was as well prepared for it, you would think it a very friendly and af- " fectionate wiſh; and ſurely ſuch an event as you think your ſon ought not to make " too great an affliction of, ſhould be looked upon with the ſame evenneſs of mind by " you. I wiſh all of you happy in one another while you ſtay here; and I think then " we have nothing more to wiſh, but to leave the reſt to God."

" like to find you ſo much alone, to ſee you planning out " new ſcenes of life, or pleaſing yourſelf with the proſpects " of thoſe that will ſucceed when life is over.—*Pliny* has " obſerved, upon the loſs of one of his old friends (I don't " remember whom), *That nothing that he had ever heard or " read upon ſuch occaſions could give him any relief; his ſor-" row was ſuperior to all uſual conſolations.*—Though I am " always a little apt to ſuſpect the ſentiments of ſuch pro-" feſſed wits, as not quite ſincere, rather delicate than juſt; " yet if the obſervation was true, it muſt be carried no " further than the firſt natural impreſſions; nothing new " that could be ſaid could have more weight with him than " what had been ſaid ten thouſand times over. I own there " is ſomething in the glitter of a new thought, like that of " a new coin; it of courſe catches our attention for ſome " moments, and we view it perhaps in two or three dif-" ferent lights; but when that is over, we lay no more " value upon it, or believe that it has really any more " weight, than the coins of former princes: it is juſt ſo " with our thoughts; they may loſe ſomething of their " luſtre, by being given and taken ſo often upon common " occaſions; but their real value is the ſame.

" I am writing this at Mr. *Lloyd's*; a viſit that of late al-" ways gives me ſome concern; he wears apace, declines " viſibly; *i. e.* he is doing the very thing that we muſt all " of us ſoon do after him. His diſtemper may perhaps " let him live many years; but in ſuch a manner as to be " too ſenſibly affected with the pains of living. If ſuch " afflictions are made truly uſeful to the intereſts of an-" other life, they are in that view deſirable viſitations; but " when that is done, their friends ſhould not ſhew any

" over-great impatience at parting with them. I hope *Tom** " is with you; he will be one of your beſt companions: I " ſhould be pleaſed to ſee him, as no doubt he is a much " greater philoſopher than his father; and that you may not " leave him till you can do it with the ſame ſatisfaction that " your father has now done, is what I truly wiſh, who am, " with the greateſt ſincerity, your moſt affectionate, *W. C.*"

In 1737 Mr. *Bowyer* printed a Diſſertation "De Vitâ, " Scriptis, & Ætate *Heſiodi*," by Dr. *Robinſon*, prefixed to the *Oxford* edition of *Heſiod*, in 4to, 1737; "*Epicteti En-* " *chiridion*; the Morals of *Epictetus* made *Engliſh*, in a " poetical Paraphraſe, by *Ellis Walker*, M. A." 12mo; of which his father had printed the firſt edition, 1716.

" An Enquiry into the Natural Right of Mankind to de- " bate freely concerning Religion, wherein the Maxims ad- " vanced by ſeveral late Writers upon this ſubject are examin- " ed, by a Gentleman of *Lincoln's Inn*, 1737," 8vo. is mentioned by Mr. *Clarke* in ſuch a manner † as to ſhew that Mr.

* Mr. *Bowyer's* ſon, then only ſeven years old.

† " I did not apprehend by your former letter that I was to read this *Eſſay upon the* " *Freedom of Debate* either as critick or corrector, and now I have not leiſure to ſet ſe- " rioufly to it till after next week. The author, whoever he is, is maſter both of him- " ſelf and the ſubject; but general taſte is ſo uncertain a thing, who can judge of " it? I think he is ſometimes too diffuſe, and ſometimes too methodical; here keeping " to the ſtrictneſs of demonſtration, and there leaving the argument for the ſake of or- " naments. Beſides, the good deſign of it will be no advantage to its ſale. On the " right ſide of the queſtion, a book muſt be excellently well written in all reſpects to be " generally read; when one with half the ſenſe or ſpirit on the other ſhall ſucceed much " better. I wiſh it much ſucceſs, and think it deſerves it. There are ſome little parti- " cularities in expreſſion, which I don't ſo well like; p. 274, l. 3, " with ſome Index " expurgatorius;" ſcarce *Engliſh*. Ibid. l. 7, " a book not near ſo bold as the Grounds " and Reaſons and the Moderator."—I don't underſtand that ſentence clearly—I ſuppoſe " it ſhould be, *or the Moderator*; the comma is wanting. P. 276, " The *Heidlebergh's* " *Catechiſmus*,"—why not The *Heidlebergh Catechiſm*? The *Auſburgh's Confeſſio* would " ſound odd.—Who is your author?" *Letter to Mr. B.* 1737.—The copy-right of this volume was regularly aſſigned over to Mr. *Bowyer* by the author (Mr. *Henry Anderſon*) with an expreſs permiſſion to alter it as he thought proper; a liberty which I believe Mr. *Bowyer* exerciſed very liberally.

Bowyer

Bowyer had paid a particular attention to it. Nor muſt I omit "*Wotton's* Short View of *George Hickes's* Grammatical, "Critical, and Archeological Treaſury of the ancient "Northern Languages; with ſome Notes by a Lover of the "ancient Northern Literature, and an Appendix to the "Notes, faithfully and intirely tranſlated into *Engliſh* from "the *Latin* Originals, by *Maurice Shelton**, of *Barningham-*

"*hall*

* "I am ſo much ſurprized at the atchievement of your friend in *Suffolk*, that I know "not what to ſay to it. He muſt ſurely have a great love for tranſlation, to think of un-"dertaking ſuch a work†; or perhaps he might imagine that it would give him a con-"ſiderable figure among his brethren of the quorum, and ſhew that he was acquainted "with our laws in their firſt original, and able to take them, as *Ralpho* did firſt matter, "*all alone, before one rag of form was on.* I believe Dr. *Wotton* never thought of making "any improvements to this work, and might poſſibly believe that it wanted none. He "made a preſent of it to Dr. *Hickes*, as a compliment for the great pains he had taken "in opening a way to the Northern Literature. I have ſome letters of Dr. *Hickes's* by "me; but I think none of them worth printing; beſides, they have all of them ſome "little private affairs not worth communicating to the publick. Dr. *Hickes* took care "of the impreſſion, and the notes (which I believe is a ſecret) are all his, except thoſe "upon the *Saxon* coins by Mr. *Thwaites*. This Dr. *Hickes* had no mind to have known, "that it might not look too much like puffing; and therefore they have been generally "quoted for Dr. *Wotton's*, as in *Waterland's* Hiſtory of the *Athanaſian* Creed, page 129, "ſecond edition. By this you will ſee, that Dr. *Wotton* could never think of any addi-"tions to this work: it was carefully examined by the author of the *Theſaurus*, and "made ſuch as he would have it; a little ſketch of his deſign, to raiſe the curioſity of the "reader to further inquiries, or (as you would ſay in the trade) to call-in cuſtomers. "It would be of no uſe to let your friend in *Suffolk* be acquainted with this ſecret, who "perhaps would like the work never the better for thinking Dr. *Hickes* had ſuch a "hand in it. As to the queſtion about juries, Dr. *Hickes* (as you know) had taken "much pains to ſhew that *compurgators* and *juries* did (as he expreſſes it) *toto cælo* "*differre*; and for no other reaſon that I can ſee, but becauſe *juries* were anciently uſed "in *Scandinavia*, and were in ſome reſpects differently modeled from the old compur-"gators; but I ſtill think, that the *Welſh* laws have a manifeſt agreement between "them in ſo many particulars, that the original of juries muſt be accounted for in that "manner. It is of no uſe to enquire, whether the cuſtom of uſing compurgators had "its original from the civil or the canon law. That, from the ſeventh century downwards "compurgators were univerſally made uſe of, wherever the feudal law prevailed, is "very evident from thoſe laws mentioned in *Ina's* laws 693, and in *Lothaire* and "*Edric's* 673; [ſee Feud. lib. I. tit. iv. ſect. 2. and tit. x. and tit. xxvi. ſect. 1.] And "what is more obſervable in theſe laws, the number of compurgators is expreſsly fixed

† "Mr. *Wotton's* "Conſpectus brevis" was tranſlated into *Engliſh* by Mr. *Shelton* for his own im-"provement, and publiſhed to ſhew that one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace may have ſenſe and "a taſte for learning. Further uſe of the publication we know not; for thoſe who ſeek after this or "any other ſort of knowledge will have recourſe to the originals." *Mr. Rowe Mores.*

"to

" *hall* in the county of *Suffolk*, eſq. one of his majeſty's " juſtices of the peace for the ſaid county, &c. To which " are

" to twelve; *Dabitur ei defenſio cum duodecim ſacramentalibus.* And the ſame number " was frequently introduced among all thoſe nations whoſe laws were formed upon the " feudal cuſtoms, as *Lombards*, *Alemans*, &c. But the *Saxons*, thinking it not ſo " reaſonable that the ſame number of compurgators ſhould be neceſſary in all caſes, " ordered that the NUMBER *ſhould* differ according to the NATURE and IMPORTANCE of " the queſtion controverted. *Si quis regis miniſtrum homicidii incuſet, ſi ſe purgare au-* " *deat, faciat hoc* XII *miniſtris regis. Si quis autem miniſtrum incuſet, qui minoris cogna-* " *tionis* [*i. e.* conditionis] *ſit quam miniſter regis, purgabit ſe per* XI *ſui æquales, et* " *unum regis miniſtrum* [*i. e.* duodecim ſacramentalibus inferioris ordinis]. *Et ita in* " QUALIBET LITE *quæ major eſt quatuor mancutis*, (*i. e.* ſolidis 24.) Leg. Sax. p. 47. " ſect. 3. If the thing in queſtion, or the damage ſuſtained, was valued at above four " marks, then twelve compurgators were neceſſary; if not, a leſs number were ſufficient. " And, to guard more effectually againſt fraud and perjury, the *Saxons* introduced two " ſorts of compurgators to determine the ſame queſtion, called *the greater and leſſer oath.* " How this was, is indeed not fully explained in what remains of the *Saxon* conſtitu- " tions; but among the *Welſh*, who had the ſame cuſtom, it is very clear. *The greater* " *oath conſiſted of compurgators who were gentlemen*; *the leſſer oath of compurgators of* " *ordinary condition.* Their number was generally the ſame, but the nature of their " oath different; the gentlemen were to ſwear that the *defendant's oath appeared to them* " *moſt probable*; the common people, that they *believed the defendant's true*; and with " this moſt remarkable difference, that the *oath of the leſſer compurgators*, unleſs all " their number agreed in it, was of no force; but the oath of the *greater compurgators* " *was valid* if a majority of their number agreed in it. There was therefore among theſe " compurgators almoſt every cuſtom that is remarkable among our *grand* and *petty* juries. " They were called ſo, not from the *number of the jurors*, or the *nature of their office*, " but from the *condition of the perſons* who ſerved in them; their *verdict or oath* was " exactly correſpondent to that of the juries now in uſe; for, in the verdict of a petty " jury, all of them muſt be agreed; but the grand jury can accuſe or acquit the party, " *though all of them ſhould not agree* in their opinion. Why therefore muſt the original " of juries be aſcribed to *William* the Conqueror? or what did he do that could intitle " him to be the author of them? Why he fixed them to the number XII, and not " leſs; for grand juries are now (I believe) always more than twelve. [Delatoria " excedat duodecim quoties Judici placuerit; non autem deficiat, ut in quibuſdam aliis " *juratis inquiſitoriis.*] Was not twelve (or more than twelve) frequently, though not con- " ſtantly, the number of compurgators in the *Saxon* times? and was it not the original " number in the old feudal laws? But the *Normans*, though by no means the authors of " this cuſtom, acted very politickly in the management of it; compurgators (for any thing " that appears to the contrary) might be any perſons of a proper rank, whom the de- " fendant could procure to appear and ſwear for him. This did not ſo well anſwer the " *Norman* purpoſes in their firſt ſettlements here; the *Saxons* would have ſucceeded " much better in their civil diſputes with them, than it was intended they ſhould, if " the old cuſtom of the defendant's finding his compurgators had continued: they were " therefore from this period placed in the *nomination of the crown*, and by that means " the *Normans* had a greater influence upon them. This I take to be the true ſtate of " the caſe with regard to juries. What Dr. *Wood* ſays may be very true, that he knows

" no

" are added by the ſame Tranſlator other curious and pro-

" no law that *obliges a grand juror to be a freeholder*, yet I believe they are always gen-
" tlemen, though by no other law now, but ancient and perpetual uſage*. Juries in an
" aſſize upon a Writ of Right were always *liberi homines*. *Glanv.* l. ii. c. 11. l. ix.
" c. 7. vol. II. p. 71. But Dr. *Hickes's* account of them is certainly very wrong:
" *In ea maxime differunt* [*i. e.* compurgatores et juratores] *quod numerus compurgatorum*
" *incertus erat, ut qui augeri ſolebat pro rei vel cauſæ quæ agebatur momento; & pro*
" *numero conſacramentalium qui jurabant compurgatio majus vel minus ſacramentum*
" *dictum eſt.* Diſſ. Epiſt. p. 35. The firſt part of this account is plainly confuted by the
" *Saxon* laws, and the latter by the *Welſh*. And it is ridiculous to look for our cuſtoms
" among the old planters of *Scandinavia*, where there is no ſort of hiſtory before the
" tenth century, when we can ſo readily account for theſe cuſtoms from the feudal
" laws. [Hialmar. And Feudal Laws firſt written under *Fred.* I. A. D. 1158.] I
" think it is high time to diſmiſs the juries; but, before I have done with Dr. *Hickes*, I
" think you might take notice that his fixing the *Saxon* pound always at LX ſhillings,
" and the ſhilling always at V pence, is undoubtedly a miſtake. Silver in the *Saxon*
" times was not always of the ſame value: when it was the *higheſt*, V *pence made a*
" *ſhilling*, and XLVIII ſhillings a pound; when it was *lower*, IV *pence made a*
" *ſhilling*, and LX ſhillings a pound. The weight of the penny was probably the ſame
" in both caſes, but the value leſſened in the latter; and as the weight of their *penny*
" was not diminiſhed, there was no other method of accommodating it to the value *of*
" *ſilver*, but by raiſing or leſſening the value of the penny. Unleſs this different pro-
" portion of the penny to the ſhilling be allowed of, the computations of money in the
" *Saxon* laws cannot be accounted for. Biſhop *Fleetwood* [Chron. Pret. p. 29], to re-
" move this difficulty, was for altering the text of the laws; but, without taking ſo un-
" warrantable a liberty, altering the value of the penny clears all the difficulties. This
" might be another note upon p. 61, of the Conſpectus." *Letter from Mr. Clarke to Mr. B. without date.*

* " None of the gentlemen write with that clearneſs and preciſion that they would do, if they had really been right. As to gentlemen, I have been told that the late Sir *Gregory Page* had three *Eaſt India* bonds of 100,000l. each. I ſuppoſe if he had no title, nor an inch of freehold, but lived in hired houſes ſuited to his fortune, nobody would have queſtioned his gentility, or doubted his fitneſs for being on a grand jury; and as to freemen, they may be totally different from freeholders, though the confuſion of them is very common. The excellent Dr. *Burn*, (*Weſtm.* p. 21) deſcribing " a ſet of " tenants in *pure villenage*, who were bound to the lord, as members of, and annexed to, the manor, " and uſually ſold with the farm to which they belonged" (*cum eorum corporibus & eorum ſequelis* is the very term now applied only to cattle, as a mare or a cow with its follower, i. e. the young one), adds, " It was in contradiction to theſe, that the others [tenants] were called *free*; which obſervation ought eſpecially to be noted, otherwiſe we ſhall fall into great confuſion in abundance of inſtances; for wherever *free* men, *free* tenants, or *free* holders are mentioned of *old time*, by theſe are not to be underſtood what we now call *free* holders, but only that they were not villans or bondmen. All our military anceſtors within the ſeveral cuſtomary manors are ſtyled *free* tenants, but the lands were not *free* hold [to them] according to the modern acceptation of the word." The ſame learned writer, p. 15, tranſcribes from *Littleton* the form of performing homage, which was the moſt honourable [i. e. the leaſt diſhonourable] ſervice, and moſt humble ſervice of reverence, that a *free* tenant can do to his lord, &c. &c. &c. Fealty was a much lower ceremony, and yet done by a *free* tenant, &c. &c. See the form in the ſame place. It is probable from the univerſality of theſe tenures formerly, that if theſe free tenants (who had ſworn fealty to their lord) had been thereby diſqualified from appearing on grand juries, that no grand jury could ever have been compoſed, as people of all ranks hold under one another. Witneſs the King of *Scotland* to our King, and our King to *France* for *Normandy*. We now therefore ſee that *homines* might be *liberi*, though they performed homage and fealty to others for their lands, and might not neceſſarily have an inch of freehold of their own; yet they were probably capable of being on juries of any kind. In general the *liberi homines* would poſſeſs the freehold land, but they might be free tenants without it." *Dr. Taylor's Friend.*

" per

"per Notes for a further illuſtration of the Text*; a ſhort "Appendix of Notes of correction, &c. and a Dedication "to the right honourable *James Reynolds*, eſq. lord chief "baron of his majeſty's court of exchequer at *Weſtminſter*. "The ſecond edition, with emendations and large additions, "beſides a Preface and a general Index, by the ſame Tranſ-"lator," 4to. In the ſame year he printed "The preſent "State of *Scotland*," 8vo; "Carmen Epinicium Auguſ-"tiſſimæ *Ruſſorum* Imperatrici ſacrum," a ſmall poem by Mr. *Maittaire*, for private uſe; and 164 pages of a Hiſtory of *Northamptonſhire*, by that able antiquary *John Bridges*, eſq. of *Barton Seagrave*, near *Kettering*, who ſpent many years in collecting materials, and ſpared no expence in ſurveying every pariſh, &c. Seven thouſand† copies of his propoſals for printing the book (which were on a whole ſheet, with red letters in the title-page) were circulated in 1735, and ſixteen hundred and fifty† more in 1737; the ſubſcription four guineas‡.

Among

* The following citation from a letter of Mr. *Clarke*, dated *Dec.* 9, 1737, relates to what is printed from a former letter of his, in p. 143: "*Juries* and *ſacramentales* are "not ſuppoſed to be exactly the ſame, but only as father and ſon, of one original; and "as to *Welſh* antiquities, they only help to clear ſome of our ancient cuſtoms with rela-"tion to compurgators, and make us underſtand their office better; they prove no-"thing as to the point itſelf. *Spelman's* obſervations about the different extent of "power in grand and petty juries, is a miſtake; there is now no ſuch difference, what-"ever there was in his time. As to the compurgators being provided, or ſummoned "by the defendant, it is of no moment; they tried the cauſe, juſt as our juries do, *i. e.* "it was determined by their oath or verdict."

† I mention the number of propoſals that were printed, as an extraordinary circumſtance; and the more ſo, as ſcarcely any of them are now to be met with. After repeated inquiries, I have never ſeen one.

‡ Mr. *Bridges* dying *July* 30, 1741, only the hundreds of *Faweſley*, *Wardon*, and part of *Norton*, were publiſhed in two numbers, containing 160 folio pages, with views of *Daventry* church and priory (now both pulled down) and *Cateſby* monaſtery. Four pages more (containing the rectory of *Green's Norton*, alias *Norton Davy*, in the deanry of *Brackley*) were printed off as the beginning of a third number. Theſe, with all the papers in Mr. *Bowyer's* hands, were given up, *Dec.* 26, 1742, to Mr. *Gibbons*, a ſtationer near the *Temple* church. Mr. *Bridges*, by will dated *Auguſt* 8, 1723, left all his books and MSS. to be ſold, and out of the ſale 500l. to his brothers *Nathaniel* and *Ralph*. He ex-

 cepted

Among the books of 1738 ſtand foremoſt two editions of a work of no ſmall conſequence in the typographical annals of Mr. *Bowyer*; the firſt* volume of "The Divine "Legation of *Moſes* demonſtrated, on the Principles of a "Religious Deiſt, from the omiſſion of the Doctrine of a "Future State of Rewards and Puniſhments in the *Jewiſh*

cepted ſuch MSS. as related to his intended hiſtory of *Northamptonſhire*, with all braſs plates, prints or draughts relating to that deſign, which were left as an heir-loom to his family, to be committed to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhould be thought proper to carry on that deſign, and to be kept locked up in a diſtinct preſs and boxes. All the drawings which Mr. *Bridges* left behind him, made by the famous *Tillemans* (who was paid a guinea a day), with the map of the county, nearly finiſhed by *Thomas Eyre* of *Kettering*, were in 1749 in the poſſeſſion of his executor the Rev. Mr. *Bridges*, of *Sidney College*, *Cambridge*, rector of *Orlingbury*, near *Wellingborough*, *Northamptonſhire*; ſome other plates engraven for the work, and left in the hands of Mr. *Gibbons*, who became a bankrupt, were loſt. Dr. *Rawlinſon* purchaſed ten plates deſigned for the hiſtory, which are now in the *Bodleian* library. Mr. *New*, F. S. A. had 20 prints taken from Mr. *Bridges's* plates. Dr. *Ducarel* has ſixteen. Some views of *Peterborough* minſter, &c. were lately in the hands of Mr. *Bathurſt*, bookſeller, as ſpecimens. *Toms* the engraver had ſeveral of the plates. Dr *Jebb* had in 1749 all Mr. *Bridges's* papers and MSS. relating to the county, which were purchaſed before 1754 by the late Sir *T. Cave*, bart. of *Stanford*. Theſe collections amounting to 40 volumes being put 1755 into the hands of a committee of twelve gentlemen of the county, with Sir *Thomas Cave* at their head, application was made to Mr. *Benjamin Buckler*, of *All Souls College*, *Oxford*, (now D. D. and keeper of the univerſity archives), to ſuperintend the publication of them; but he, after peruſing ſome of them, declined the buſineſs. They were afterwards put into the hands of the Rev. Mr. *Peter Whaley*, late fellow of *St. John's College*, *Oxford*, and maſter of the grammar ſchool of *Chriſt's Hoſpital*, who compiled from them an hiſtory of the county, continued to the preſent time. The pages printed by Mr. *Bridges* were reprinted in this edition, and compriſed in 150, excluſive of *Sutton* hundred introduced before that of *Norton*. The firſt volume appeared about 1762, containing the hundreds of *Faweſley*, *Wardon*, *Sutton*, *Norton*, *Towceſter*, *Cleyley*, *Wimerſley*, *Spelho*, *Newbottle*, and *Guilſborough*. The firſt part of the ſecond volume, publiſhed *April* 1769, contains the hundreds of *Rothwell*, *Orlingbury*, *Hamfordſho*, *Higham*, and *Huxlow*. The promiſed plates of buildings and ruins (even thoſe three delivered with the firſt publication) are reſerved for the ſecond, which has been long expected, ſince the compiler's retirement from his ſchool to the living of *Horley* in *Surrey* has left him at full leiſure to proſecute his deſign, and was actually promiſed at the cloſe of the year 1779. But the work has been ſtopped at the *Oxford* preſs upwards of two years: the gentlemen of the county not giving it due encouragement, the printer was obliged to deſiſt.

* This volume was firſt publiſhed in *January* 1737-8; and in *March* A "Vindication "of the Author of the Divine Legation of *Moſes*, &c. from the Aſperſions of the "Country Clergyman's Letter in the Weekly Miſcellany of *Feb.* 24, 1737."—"Faith "working by Charity to Chriſtian Edification, a Sermon preached at the laſt Epiſcopal "Viſitation for Confirmation in the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*: with a Preface, ſhewing the "reaſons of its publication; and a Poſtſcript, occaſioned by ſome Letters lately pub-"liſhed in The Weekly Miſcellany; by *W. Warburton*, A. M. Chaplain to his Royal "Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*," appeared in *June*, and a ſecond edition of "The Di-"vine Legation" in *November* 1738.

"Diſpenſation. In Six Books. By *William Warburton*, "A. M. Author of *The Alliance between Church and State**," 8vo. This volume contained the three firſt books.

In 1738 he alſo printed the third and fourth volume of Biſhop *Atterbury's* Sermons†, 8vo; "The preſent State of "*Bromley College*," a ſingle ſheet, for Biſhop *Wilcocks*; "A new

* Of which, ſee above, p. 94. Some particulars of this truly great Divine ſhall be given under the year 1763.

† *Francis Atterbury*, born *March* 6, 1662, was educated at *Weſtminſter*; and in 1680 was elected a ſtudent of *Chriſt-Church*. In 1693, he applied to the earl of *Nottingham*, to ſucceed to his father's rectory of *Milton*; but, being unſucceſsful, came to *London*: where he was ſoon diſtinguiſhed, appointed chaplain to King *William*, and elected preacher at *Bridewell*, and lecturer of *St. Bride's*; which laſt office he reſigned in *December* 1698. In 1700, he was made archdeacon of *Totneſs*, by Sir *Jonathan Trelawney* biſhop of *Exeter*; and, entering deeply into the famous controverſy concerning the convocation againſt Dr. *Wake*, dean of *Exeter*, was created doctor in divinity in a manner which did him ſingular honour. On the acceſſion of queen *Anne*, he was appointed one of her chaplains; in *October* 1704, dean of *Carliſle*; in 1707, canon reſidentiary of *Exeter*; in 1706, preacher at *The Rolls*. In 1710, he was unanimouſly choſen prolocutor of the lower houſe of convocation; in 1711, made dean of *Chriſt Church* **; in the beginning of *June* 1713, advanced to the biſhoprick of *Rocheſter* and deanry of *Weſtminſter*; and, if the queen had lived, would probably have arrived at *Canterbury*. He officiated, as dean, at the coronation of king *George* I; when he received from his majeſty ſome marks of perſonal diſlike. This was probably owing to his having warmly eſpouſed the cauſe of *Sacheverell*, whoſe defence he penned, in concert with Dr. *Smalridge*††, and from whom he afterwards received a legacy of five hundred pounds. In 1715, he refuſed to ſign the declaration publiſhed by the Biſhops againſt the rebellion, and was ever afterward in conſtant oppoſition to the court. He was apprehended on ſuſpicion of treaſon, and committed to *The Tower*, *Aug.* 22, 1722. The bill to inflict pains and penalties on him received the royal aſſent *May* 27, 1723. It is ſaid, the king gave his aſſent to this bill with regret, from concern at being obliged to baniſh a man of ſuch eminent parts and learning. His ſentence was ſomewhat ſoftened, by his daughter's attending him on his travels; and Mr. *Moriee*, her huſband, was permitted freely to correſpond with him. He left this kingdom on the 18th of *June*; and died at *Paris*, *Feb.* 17, 1731-2. His body was brought to *England*, and interred in *Weſtminſter Abbey*‡‡. It is univerſally agreed that he was a man of uncommon abilities, perfectly ſkilled in polite literature, and a moſt accompliſhed writer. But his political character is ſtamped with an indelible ſtain, of which his letters to the pretender and his adherents in 1722 afford too glaring a proof. A portrait of him, engraved by *T. Cook*, is prefixed to the Fifth Volume of the "Select Collection of Poems, "1780," where his beautiful Imitations of *Horace* are preſerved.

** His ſpeech, as Dean of *Chriſt Church*, in the Convocation at *Oxford*, on Lord *Harley's* receiving the degree of M. A. is in Gent. Mag. 1737, p. 548.

†† *Smalridge* followed *Atterbury* in many of his preferments, and was ſaid to carry water to quench the flames his predeceſſor had raiſed.

‡‡ See an admirable character of him as a Preacher in The Tatler; as a Poet, Gent. Mag. 1738, p. 522; and a very juſt one, at large, (from *Boſwell's* Method of Study) in Gent. Mag. 1780, p. 113.

" and eaſy Method of learning *Hebrew* without Points. To " which is annexed, by way of praxis, the Book of Proverbs, " divided according to the Metre; with the Maſoretical read- " ing in *Roman* letters, the interlinear verſion of *Santes Pag-* " *ninus*, &c. a grammatical Analyſis, and ſhort Notes critical " and explanatory; the whole deſigned for the more ſpeedy " and perfect attainment of the *Hebrew* tongue. By *Richard* " *Grey*, D. D. rector of *Hinton*, in *Northamptonſhire*," 8vo; the third volume of "Sermons at *Boyle's* Lectures," folio; "A Catalogue of the MSS. of the Maſter of the Rolls;" "An Epiſtle to Mr. *P*[*ope*] in Anti-heroicks. Written in " 1736." [By Lord *Paget*.] 8vo; and alſo a part of the " Univerſal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," on which ſubject I find the following memorandum: "While the ſecond " edition of *Chambers's* Cyclopædia, the pride of bookſellers, " and the honour of the *Engliſh* nation, was in the preſs, I " went to the author, and begged leave to add a ſingle ſyl- " lable to his magnificent work; and that for *Cyclopædia*, he " would write *Encyclopædia*. To talk to the writer of a " Dictionary is like talking to the writer of a Magazine; " every thing adds to his parcel; and, inſtead of contri- " buting one ſyllable, I was the occaſion of a conſiderable " paragraph. I told him that the addition of the prepo- " ſition EN made the meaning of the word more preciſe; " that *Cyclopædia* might denote the inſtruction OF a circle, " as *Cyropædia* is the inſtruction OF *Cyrus*; but that, if he " wrote *Encyclopædia*, it determined it to be from the dative " of *Cyclus*, inſtruction IN a circle. I urged, ſecondly, that " *Voſſius* had obſerved, in his book 'De Vitiis Sermonis,' that " *Cyclopædia* was uſed by ſome authors, but *Encyclopædia* by " the beſt. This deſerved ſome regard, and he paid to it the " beſt he could; he made an article of his title to juſtify " it.

"it. *W. B.*"—Mr. *Bowyer* had conceived ſome extenſive idea of improving this valuable Dictionary *, on a plan which does not appear to have been put in practice.

In the ſame year were publiſhed, from another preſs, the third and fourth volumes of "*Breval's* † Travels;" of which Mr. *Bowyer* printed the two former volumes in 1723 and 1725. (See p. 45.)

In 1739, he printed "The Earl of *Strafforde's* Letters "and Diſpatches, with an Eſſay towards his Life by Sir "*George Radcliffe*. From the originals in the poſſeſſion of "his great-grandſon the right honourable *Thomas* Earl of "*Malton*, Knight of the Bath. By *William Knowler*, LL. D.

* "Your project of improving and correcting *Chambers* is a very good one; but alas! "who can execute it? You ſhould have as many undertakers as profeſſions; nay, per- "haps, as many antiquaries, as there are different branches of ancient learning." *Letter from Mr. Clarke to Mr. Bowyer.*

† "*John Durant Breval*, Eſq. the celebrated traveller, was the ſon of *Francis Durant de Breval*, D. D. who became Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*, *Nov.* 21, 1674, which dignity he enjoyed till his death in *Feb.* 1707. He was educated at *Weſtminſter* ſchool, from whence he went to *Trinity College*, *Cambridge*, where he was elected a Fellow about the year 1702; but, upon ſome diſagreement between him and Dr. *Bentley*, then Maſter of that College, he ſoon after quitted or reſigned his Fellowſhip ‡, and went into the army then in *Flanders*, as an enſign. The eaſe with which he acquired the *Flemiſh* and *German* languages, his great learning, his exquiſite pencil, and genteel behaviour, were ſoon taken notice of by the Duke of *Marlborough*, who not only promoted him to the rank of Captain, but alſo employed him in divers negotiations with ſeveral *German* Princes, which he executed with great integrity, and very much to the ſatisfaction of his noble employer. He began his Travels about the year 1720; publiſhed the two firſt volumes in folio 1723 and 1725, and the third and fourth in 1738; and died, univerſally beloved, in *January* 1738-9." To theſe particulars (which were communicated to Dr. *Ducarel* many years ſince by the late worthy *Samuel Gale*, Eſq. who was an intimate friend of Captain *Breval*) I may add, that he publiſhed in 1734, "The Hiſtory of the Houſe of "*Naſſau*," 8vo; "The Hoop-Petticoat, a poem, 1716;" "The Art of Dreſs, an "Heroi-Comical Poem, 1717;" "*Mac Dermot*, or the *Iriſh* Fortune-hunter, a poem, "1717;" "*Calpe*, or *Gibraltar*, a poem, 1717;" and in that year brought out a Comedy, called "The Play is the Plot," which not ſucceeding on the ſtage, he reduced it to a Farce, called "The Strollers," which met with more favour. In the year 1737 he brought out at *Covent-Garden* a Muſical Opera called "The Rape of *Helen*." He wrote alſo, under the character of *Joſeph Gay*, "The Confederates, a Farce, "1717," with a humorous caricature print of *Pope*, *Gay*, and *Arbuthnot*; "*Ovid* in "Maſquerade;" and a Prologue on the reviving of *Tartuffe*. And hence the Captain found a place in *The Dunciad*, II. 126, 238.

‡ Mr. *Breval* and Mr. *Miller* were the two Fellows expelled by Dr. *Bentley*, *April* 6, 1708.—*Breval*, ſpeaking of the conduct of *Bentley* on this occaſion, uſed the remarkable expreſſion of "*Tantum non* "*jugulavit!*"

"Rector of *Arthlingborough*;" "Jus Parliamentarium;" a "*Spaniſh* and *Engliſh* Dictionary;" another part of "*Chambers's* Dictionary;" the firſt number of Dr. *Nathaniel Salmon's* "Antiquities of *Eſſex*†," a *Latin* "Catalogue of the Antiquary Society's prints," all in folio; with "Queries relating to the County of *Dorſet*," a ſingle ſheet, by Mr. *Hutchins*‡, whoſe Hiſtory of that County Mr. *Bowyer* printed in 1774; Dr. *Taylor's* celebrated edition of *Lyſias* in 4to. (mentioned in p. 63); Profeſſor *Stuart's* "Neceſſity of a Divine Revelation," 8vo; another edition of "Dr. *Cockman's* "*Tully*," 12mo; "Tabula exhibens Paradigmata Verborum *Hebraicorum* regularium & irregularium, per omnes "conjugationes, modos, tempora, & perſonas, plenius & "accuratius excuſa," a very large ſingle ſheet, by Dr. *R. Grey*; for whom he alſo printed, in that year, "Hiſtoria

* Commonly called *Artleburrow*. It is between *Wellingborough* and *Higham Ferrers*, in the gift of the Earl.

† This was begun in *November* 1739; and the *nineteenth* number, with *title-page* and *ſubſcribers names*, appeared in *February* 1740-41. The author (who was a Nonjuring Clergyman, and brother to the author of the Modern Hiſtory) died *April* 2, 1742.

‡ Mr. *Hutchins*, a native of the county, rector of *Holy Trinity* in *Wareham*, began in 1737, while curate of *Milton-Abbas*, to collect materials for its hiſtory, which, after many difficulties, he lived to ſee put to preſs, at laſt ſupported by a very handſome ſubſcription. It was publiſhed under the title of, "The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the county of *Dorſet*, compiled from the beſt and moſt ancient hiſtorians, inquiſitiones poſt mortem, and other valuable records and MSS. in the public offices, libraries, and private hands; with a copy of Domeſday-book and the Inquiſitio Gheldi for the county; interſperſed with ſome remarkable particulars of natural hiſtory, and adorned with a correct map of the county, and views of antiquities, ſeats of the nobility and gentry. In two volumes. *London*, 1774." folio. Mr. *Hutchins* was born in 1698 at *Bradford-Peverell*, where his father *Richard Hutchins* was curate, who died rector of *All Saints* in *Dorcheſter* 1734, having held it from 1693. He was educated at *Baliol College*, where he cultivated an acquaintance with Mr. *Godwin* and Mr. *Sandford*: to the friendſhip of the former, who cloſed a long and worthy life about three years before him, he bears ample teſtimony in his preface. Upon his being preſented to *Wareham*, he married *Anne*, daughter of the Rev. Mr. *Steevens*, rector of *Pimpern*, whoſe grandfather had been ſteward to Mr. *Pitt's* family, who permitted Mrs. *Steevens* to preſent to the living for the next turn, in hopes of keeping it for her ſon; but the preſentee, Mr. *Andrews*, dying within the year, ſhe loſt her turn. Mr. *Hutchins* was preſented to *Swyre* 1729, to *Melcomb-Horſey* 1733, and to *Wareham* 1743; and, after a long combat with the infirmities of age and gout, and a ſevere loſs by the fire at *Wareham*, 1762, died *June* 21, 1773, and was buried in *St. Mary's* church at *Wareham*, in the antient chapel under the South aile of the chancel. Brit. Topog. I. 319.

"*Joſephi*

"*Josephi* Patriarchæ, literis tam *Romanis* quam *Hebraicis* "excusa, cum versione interlineari S. *Pagnini*, & vocum "indice analytico; præmittitur nova methodus *Hebraice* "discendi, diligentiùs recognita, & ad usum scholarum "accommodata," 8vo.

In 1740 he purchased a monument*, which he intended should serve both for his father and himself. The stone was completed, except the inscription; and in that state was placed on the outside of the mason's house at *Hampstead*, where it remained till after having been exposed to the weather for 37 years it was unfit for use.

The principal books of 1740 were, "*Maximi Tyrii* "Dissertationes, ex recensione *Joannis Davisii*, Coll. Regin. "*Cantab.* Præsidis, Editio altera, ad duos codices MSS. "locis quamplurimis emendata, notisque locupletioribus "aucta; cui accesserunt viri eruditissimi *Jer. Marklandi* Coll. "D. *Petri Cantabrig.* Socii, Annotationes," 4to; "A Col- "lection of State Papers, relating to Affairs in the Reigns "of King *Henry* VIII. King *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary*, and "Queen *Elizabeth*, from the year 1542 to 1570. Tran- "scribed from Original Letters and other authentic Memo- "rials, never before published, left by *William Cecill* Lord "*Burleigh*, and now remaining at *Hatfield House*, in the "library of the right honourable the present Earl of *Salis-* "*bury*. By *Samuel Haynes*, A. M. Rector of *Hatfield* in "*Hertfordshire*," folio; "*Examen*; or an Enquiry into the "Credit and Veracity of a pretended *Complete History* [Dr. "*Kennet's*]; shewing the perverse and wicked design of it, "and the many falsities and abuses of truth contained in

* "*June* 13, 1740. Received of Mr. *William Bowyer* ten pounds, in part for a mo- "nument to be erected at *Lowleyton*. By me *Rob. Scott*." *Orig. Receipt.*
"*Mem. Sept.* 7, 1740. Paid him more three pounds one shilling; and agreed with "him for twenty pounds when it is put up." Mr. Bowyer, MS.

"it;

" it; together with ſome Memoirs occaſionally inſerted, all " tending to vindicate the honour of the late King *Charles* " the Second, and his happy Reign, from the intended " *aſperſions* of that *foul pen*." By the Hon. *Roger North**, " 1740," 4to. publiſhed by Mr. *Mountagu North*; a ſecond edition of *Maittaire's* " *Anacreon*," 100 copies, and *ſix only* on writing paper, 4to; " Pſalmorum *Davidis* Para- " phraſis Poetica. Auctore *Arturo Johnſtono Scotto*†, cum " Indice

* Sixth ſon of *Dudley* fourth lord *North*, and brother to *Charles* lord *North*, and *Francis* lord *Guilford*, with whom, after having ſtudied at *The Middle Temple*, he ſpent the greater part of his life. In the reign of *Charles* II. he was a counſellor of note, and in that of *James* II. attorney-general. He has taken great pains in the "Examen" to vilify Dr. *Kennet's* "Complete Hiſtory of *England*;" and has, Mr. *Granger* ſays, "in ſe- " veral inſtances contradicted facts founded upon antient records, and decried or ex- " tolled the characters of perſons whoſe merit or demerit is as well eſtabliſhed as theſe " facts." He was alſo author of, 1. "The Gentleman Accomptant, or an Eſſay to un- " fold the Myſtery of Accompts by way of Debtor and Creditor, commonly called Mer- " chants Accompts, and applying the ſame to the Concerns of the Nobility and Gen- " try of *England*, &c. done by a Perſon of Honour. 1714." 12mo. 2. "The Life " of the Right Honourable *Francis North*, Baron of *Guilford*, Lord Keeper of the Great " Seal under King *Charles* the Second, and King *James* the Second; wherein are inſert- " ed the characters of Sir *Matthew Hale*, Sir *George Jefferies*, Sir *Leoline Jenkins*, *Sidney* " *Godolphin*, and other the moſt eminent Lawyers and Statеſmen of that time. 1742," 4to. 3. "The Life of the Honourable Sir *Dudley North*, Knight, Commiſſioner of " the Cuſtoms, and afterwards of the Treaſury, to his Majeſty King *Charles* the Second. " And of the Honourable and Reverend Dr. *John North*, Maſter of *Trinity College* in " *Cambridge*, and *Greek* Profeſſor, Prebend of *Weſtminſter*, and ſome time clerk of " the Cloſet to the ſame King *Charles* the Second. By the Honourable *Roger North*, " eſq. 1748." 4to. Theſe three perſons were brothers to their Biographer.

† *Arthur Johnſton* was born at *Caſkieben*, near *Aberdeen*, the ſeat of his anceſtors, an ancient family, frequently honoured with knighthood; and probably was educated at *Aberdeen*, as he was afterwards advanced to the higheſt dignity in that Univerſity, which could hardly have happened had he not belonged in his youth to that learned body. The ſtudy he chiefly applied himſelf to, was that of phyſick; and to improve himſelf in that ſcience, he travelled into foreign parts. He was twice at *Rome*, but the chief place of his reſidence was *Padua*, in which Univerſity the degree of Doctor of Phyſic was conferred on him in the year 1610, as appears by a manuſcript copy of verſes in the Advocates' library in *Edinburgh*. After leaving *Padua*, he travelled through the reſt of *Italy*, and over *Germany*, *Denmark*, *England*, and *Holland*, and other countries, and at laſt ſettled in *France*; where he met with great applauſe as a *Latin* poet. He lived there twenty years, and by two wives had thirteen children. At laſt, after twenty-four years abſence, he returned into *Scotland* in the year 1632. It appears by the Council Books at *Edinburgh*, that the Doctor had a ſuit at law before that court about that time. In the year following, it is very well known that King *Charles* the Firſt went into *Scotland*, and made Biſhop *Laud*, then with him, a member of

"Indice Vocabulorum;" accompanied with "The Pſalms "of *David* according to the tranſlation in the *Engliſh* Bible, "with

of that council; and by this accident, it is probable, that acquaintance began between the Doctor and that Prelate, which produced the excellent work which gives occaſion to this note; for we find that in the ſame year, the Doctor printed a ſpecimen of his Pſalms at *London*, and dedicated them to his Lordſhip, which is as plain a proof almoſt as can be deſired that the Biſhop prevailed upon Dr. *Johnſton* to remove to *London* from *Scotland*, and then ſet him upon this work; neither can it be doubted but, after he had ſeen this ſample, he alſo engaged him to perfect the whole, which took him up four years; for the firſt edition of all the Pſalms was publiſhed at *Aberdeen* in 1637, and at *London* the ſame year. In 1641 Dr. *Johnſton* being at *Oxford*, on a viſit to one of his daughters, who was married to a divine of the church of *England* in that place, was ſeized with a violent diarrhœa, of which he died in a few days, in the 54th year of his age, not without having ſeen the beginning of thoſe troubles that proved ſo fatal to his patron. He was buried in the place where he died, which gave occaſion to the following lines of his learned friend *Wedderburn* in his "*Suſpiria*" on the Doctor's death:

"*Scotia* mœſta, dole, tanti viduata ſepulchro
"Vatis; is *Angligenis* contigit altus honos."

In what year Dr. *Johnſton* was made phyſician to the King, does not appear; it is moſt likely that the Archbiſhop procured him that honour at his coming into *England* in 1633, at which time he tranſlated *Solomon's* Song into *Latin* elegiac verſe, and dedicated it to his Majeſty. His Pſalms were reprinted at *Middleburg*, 1642; *London*, 1657; *Cambridge*, ...; *Amſterdam*, 1706; *Edinburgh*, by *William Lauder**,

* *William Lauder* was a *Scotchman*, educated at the univerſity of *Edinburgh*, where he finiſhed his ſtudies with great reputation, and acquired a conſiderable knowledge of the *Latin* tongue. He afterwards taught with ſucceſs in the claſs of Humanity † ſtudents who were recommended to him by the Profeſſor thereof. On the 22d of *May*, 1734, he received a teſtimonial from the heads of the Univerſity, certifying that he was a fit perſon to teach Humanity in any ſchool or college whatever; and in 1742 was recommended by Mr. *Patrick Cuming* and Mr. *Colin Maclaurin*, Profeſſors of Church Hiſtory and Mathematicks, to the Maſterſhip of the Grammar School at *Dundee*, then vacant. Whether he ſucceeded in this application or not, is uncertain; but a few years afterwards we find him in *London*, contriving to ruin the reputation of *Milton*, an attempt which ended in the deſtruction of his own. His reaſon for this attack probably ſprung from the virulence of a violent party ſpirit, which triumphed over every principle of honour and honeſty. He began firſt to retail part of his deſign in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1747; and finding that his forgeries were not detected, was encouraged in 1751 to collect them, with additions, into a volume, intituled "An Eſſay on *Milton's* Uſe and Imitation of the Mo-"derns in his Paradiſe Loſt," 8vo. The fidelity of his quotations had been doubted by ſeveral people, and the falſehood of them was ſoon after demonſtrated by Mr. (now Dr.) *Douglas*, in a pamphlet intituled "*Milton* vindicated from the Charge of Plagiariſm brought againſt him by *Lauder*, *Lauder* "himſelf convicted of ſeveral forgeries and groſs impoſitions on the publick. In a Letter humbly ad-"dreſſed to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Bath*, 1751," 8vo. The appearance of this detection overwhelmed *Lauder* with confuſion. He ſubſcribed a confeſſion, dictated by a learned friend ſtill living, wherein he ingenuouſly acknowledged his offence, which he profeſſed to have been occaſioned by the injury he had received from the diſappointment of his expectations of profit from the publication of *Johnſton's* Pſalms. This misfortune he aſcribed to the couplet in Mr. *Pope's* Dunciad cited in the following note, and from thence originated his rancour againſt *Milton*. He afterwards imputed his conduct to other motives, abuſed the few friends who continued to countenance him; and finding that his character was not to be retrieved, quitted the kingdom, and went to *Barbadoes*, where he ſome time taught a ſchool. His behaviour there was mean and deſpicable; and he paſſed the remainder of his life in univerſal contempt. He died ſome time about the year 1771, as my friend Mr. *Reed* was informed by the gentleman who read the funeral ſervice over him.

† So the *Latin* tongue is called in *Scotland* from the *Latin* phraſe *Claſſis humaniorum Literarum*, the claſs or form where that language is taught.

" with an Index of the words," in 4to, ſmall 8vo, and 12mo; " Academiques de *Ciceron*, avec le Texte *Latin* " de l'edition de *Cambrige*, & des Remarques nouvelles, outre

1739; and laſt on the plan of the *Delphin* claſſics, at *London*, 1741, 8vo, at the expence of Auditor *Benſon* *, who dedicated them to his preſent Majeſty, and prefixed to this edition the memoirs of Dr. *Johnſton* (whence I have extracted this note), with the teſtimonies of various learned perſons. A laboured compariſon between the two tranſlations of *Buchanan* and *Johnſon* was printed the ſame year in *Engliſh*, in 8vo, intituled, " A Prefatory Diſcourſe to Dr. *Johnſton's* Pſalms, &c." and " A Concluſion to it." His tranſlations of the Te Deum, Creed, Decalogue, &c. were ſubjoined to the Pſalms. His other poetical works are his Epigrams, his Parerga, and his Muſæ *Anglicæ*, or commendatory Verſes upon perſons of rank in Church and State at that time.

* Mr. *Benſon* was the ſon of Sir *William Benſon*, formerly ſheriff of *London*. He was born in the year 1682; and in the reign of Queen *Anne* made a tour abroad, during which he viſited *Hanover* and ſome other *German* courts, and *Stockholm*. In 1710 he was high ſheriff of *Wilts*, and ſoon after wrote his famous letter to Sir *Jacob Banks* of *Minehead*, by birth a *Swede*, but naturalized; wherein he ſet forth the miſeries of the *Swedes*, after they had made a ſurrender of their liberties to arbitrary power, which was then making great advances at home. Being ſummoned for this letter before the Lords of the Privy Council, he owned himſelf to be the author of it, in defiance of a proſecution then ordered by the Queen's Attorney General, and put his name to all the ſubſequent editions, of which not leſs than 100000 copies were ſold in our own and foreign languages. He was member for the Borough of *Shaſteſbury* in the firſt parliament of *George* the Firſt, who in the year 1718 made him Surveyor General of his works, in the place of Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, by which he vacated his ſeat in parliament. He reſigned this poſt not long after, to oblige the then miniſter. The commentator on the Dunciad, B. III. ver. 325, relates, that " Mr. *Benſon* gave in a report to the Lords, that their houſe and the painted chamber adjoining were in immediate danger of falling; whereupon they met in a committee to appoint ſome other place to ſit in while the houſe was taking down; but it being propoſed to take the opinion of ſome other builders, they found it in very good condition; upon this the lords were going to addreſs the King againſt *Benſon* for ſuch a miſrepreſentation; but the Earl of *Sunderland*, then ſecretary of ſtate, gave them aſſurance that his Majeſty would remove him, which was done accordingly. In favour of this man, proceeds the note, the famous Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, who had been architect to the crown for above 50 years, built moſt of the churches in *London*, laid the firſt ſtone of *St. Paul's*, and lived to finiſh it, had been diſplaced from his employment at the age of near 90 years." On the reſignation of this office, Mr. *Benſon* received a ſhort time after an aſſignment of a conſiderable debt due to the crown in *Ireland*, and alſo the reverſion of one of the two offices of Auditor of the Impreſt, which he enjoyed after the death of Mr. *Edward Harley*. He attended King *George* I. in a viſit which he made to his *German* dominions, and while there gave directions for that curious water-work in the gardens of *Herenbauſen* †, which is known to excell the famous fountain of *St. Cloud* in *France*. If we may compare ſmall things with great, the water was laid into the town of *Shaſtſbury* from a farm at a mile diſtance by an horſe engine erected at his expence; but the yearly profits not anſwering the fund and repairs, it failed in about four years, and was renewed again 1714 ‡. In the prime of his life few perſons were more diſtinguiſhed by the characters of the fine gentleman, the ſcholar, the ſtateſman, and the patriot; but in the latter part of it he lived very retired, chiefly at *Wimbleton* in *Surrey*, where he died *February* 2, 1754. He was a great admirer of *Milton* and *Johnſton*; on which account, *Pope* mentions him in the Dunciad, B. 4. l. 111.

" On two unequal crutches propt he came,
" *Milton's* on this, on that one *Johnſton's* name."

To do honour to *Milton*, he erected a monument to his memory in *Weſtminſter Abbey*, employed Mr. *Tanner* to engrave a medal of him, and paid Mr. *Dobſon* for tranſlating the Paradiſe Loſt into *Latin*. His own publications were, " *Virgil's* Huſbandry, or an Eſſay on the Georgics; being the Second Book " tranſlated into *Engliſh* Verſe: to which are added the *Latin* Text, and Mr. *Dryden's* Verſion, with " Notes Critical and Ruſtic. 1724," 8vo; and " Letters concerning Poetical Tranſlations, and *Virgil's* " and *Milton's* Arts of Verſe, &c. 1739," 8vo.

† Biſhop *Pococke*, in his Travels, vol. II. part ii. page 226, ſays, " The gardens of *Herenbauſen* are deſervedly " admired; the *jet d'eau* is the fineſt in the world, the waters being forced to it by machines which are well " known, and are the invention of Mr. *Holland*, &c."

‡ *Hutchins's* " Hiſtory of *Dorſet*," vol. II. p. 25.

" les conjectures de *Davies* & de Monſ. *Bentley*, & le Com-
" mentaire Philoſophique de *Pierre Valentia*, Juriſ. *Eſpag-*
" *nol.* par un des membres de la S. R." 8vo; and " Aca-
" demica, ſive de Judicio erga Verum. Ex ipſis primis fon-
" tibus; operâ *Petri Valentiæ Zafrenſis*, in extremâ Bæticâ.
" Editio nova emendatior; *Typis Bowyerianis*," 8vo. both by Mr. (afterwards Dr.) *Durand**, 8vo; and " The Ana-
" tomy of the Human Body, by *William Cheſelden*, Surgeon
" to his Majeſty's Royal Hoſpital at *Chelſea*, Fellow of the
" Royal Society, and Member of the Royal Academy of
" Surgeons at *Paris*†," 8vo.

In 1741 he corrected, and put into a convenient form, two very uſeful little ſchool-books, " Selectæ è Veteri Teſ-
" tamento Hiſtoriæ," and " Selectæ ex Profanis Scripto-
" ribus Hiſtoriæ." The Prefaces to both theſe volumes‡ were

* See above, p. 58.—In the title-pages of theſe books, inſtead of an ornament, a blank ſhield was printed, in which Mr. *Durand*, in many of the copies which he gave away, wrote, in a remarkably neat hand, ſome little compliment to the friends to whom he ſent the books.

† Of Mr. *Cheſelden*, an account ſhall be given hereafter. Two editions of his Anatomy had before paſſed through Mr. *Bowyer's* preſs in 8vo, 1730 and 1740; and a fine edition of it in folio, 1734. He reprinted it in 8vo, 1750, 1756, and 1762.

‡ Both theſe works were firſt publiſhed at *Paris*, in 1726 and 1727, by Monſ. *Heuſet*, profeſſor of *Beauvais College* in *Paris*. The author of the " New Memoirs of
" Literature, 1727," by the following account of theſe little books, firſt gave Mr. *Bowyer* the hint for reprinting them: " When children have made ſome proficiency
" in *Latin*, 'tis an uſual thing to make them explain authors leſs eaſy, that is, very dif-
" ficult, whom they underſtand as well as they can, and who are of no uſe to improve
" their mind, or their memory, becauſe they read them throughout, whereas they
" ſhould only read ſelect paſſages out of theſe authors, which might at the ſame time
" inſtruct and pleaſe them. Mr. *Heuſet*, being ſenſible of this inconveniency, has com-
" piled out of the beſt *Latin* writers thoſe paſſages that are moſt inſtructive and agree-
" able, and placed them methodically in a new collection, deſigned chiefly for the uſe
" of children, and yet uſeful to every body. He had two things in view, the clear-
" neſs of thoughts and expreſſions, and the uſefulneſs of the matters. With reſpect to
" clearneſs, he has frequently ſuppreſſed, in the maxims and hiſtories collected by him,
" thoſe thoughts that are either obſcure, or too ſubtil; he has changed thoſe expreſ-
" ſions that are too nice and ſublime, into others more ſimple; he has contracted thoſe
" phraſes that are too long, and preferred perſpicuity and eaſineſs to harmony. And
" becauſe the diſpoſition of words in the *Latin* tongue is the greateſt difficulty for be-
" ginners, he thought it proper to place them in a more natural order, and more like

were tranſlated by Mr. *Bowyer*, and are inſerted in his "Miſcellaneous Tracts." From his preſs appeared this year the ſecond volume (in two parts*, containing Books IV. V. VI.) of "The Divine Legation;" a ſecond edition of "The Alliance between Church and State," 8vo; Dean *Stanhope's* tranſlation of "*Epictetus's* Morals," 8vo; "Epitres "Morales, Lettres Philoſophiques, & Traits Mathema-"tiques," par M. *Silouette*; and an edition in *French* of Mr. *Richardſon's* very celebrated *Pamela*†.

On

"that of the *French*, and other modern languages. The author reduces to Prudence, "Juſtice, Fortitude, and Temperance, all the maxims and hiſtories which he has com-"piled, in order to compoſe a number of books equal to thoſe moral virtues; and he "has prefixed to them a very ſhort book concerning the Supreme Being, Religion, and "the Nature of Man. This work will be very uſeful to young ſcholars, and perhaps "deſerves to be reprinted in *England*."

* To the end of Part II. was added, "An Appendix; containing ſome Remarks on "a late Book, intituled, *Future Rewards and Puniſhments believed by the Ancients, "particularly the Philoſophers; wherein ſome Objections of the Rev. Mr.* Warburton, *in "his* Divine Legation of Moſes, *are conſidered*."

† Mr. *Samuel Richardſon*, who was born in 1689, had no acquaintance with the learned languages but what a common ſchool-education afforded; his mind, like that of *Shakſpeare*, being much more enriched by nature and obſervation. He exerciſed the profeſſion of a printer, with the higheſt reputation, for a long ſeries of years in *Saliſbury Court*, *Fleet Street*. Diſſimilar as their geniuſes may ſeem, when the witty and wicked Duke of *Wharton* (a kind of *Lovelace*) about the year 1723 fomented the ſpirit of oppoſition in the city, and became a member of the Wax Chandlers Company; Mr. *Richardſon*, though his political principles were very different, was much connected with, and favoured by him, and printed his "True Briton," publiſhed twice a week. Yet he exerciſed his own judgment, in peremptorily refuſing to be concerned in ſuch papers as he apprehended might endanger his own ſafety, and which accordingly did occaſion the impriſonment and proſecution of thoſe who were induced to print and publiſh them. He printed for ſome time a news-paper called "The Daily Journal;" and afterwards "The Daily Gazetteer," which was for the moſt part under the patronage of Sir *Robert Walpole*; but on that miniſter's withdrawing his ſupport, he declined it about the year 1747, when it fell into other hands. Through the intereſt of his friend Mr. Speaker *Onſlow*, he printed the firſt edition of the Journals of the Houſe of Commons. He purchaſed a moiety of the patent of law-printer at *Midſummer* 1760, and carried on that department of buſineſs in partnerſhip with Miſs *Catherine Lintot* **. By his firſt wife *Martha Wilde*, daughter of Mr. *Allington Wilde*, printer, in *Clerkenwell*, he had five ſons and a daughter, who all died young. His ſecond wife (who ſurvived him many years) was *Elizabeth* ſiſter of the late Mr. *Leake*, bookſeller of *Bath*. By her he had a ſon and five daughters. The ſon died young; but four of the daughters ſurvived him; viz. *Mary*, married in 1757 to Mr. *Ditcher*, an eminent Surgeon of *Bath*; *Martha*, married in 1762 to *Edward Bridgen*, eſq. F. R. and A. SS.; *Anne*, unmarried; and *Sarah*, married to Mr. *Crowther*, Surgeon, of *Boſ-*

** After Mr. *Richardſon's* death, his widow and Miſs *Lintot* were for ſome time joint patentees.

well

On the 8th of *November* 1741, died of an apoplexy Mr. *Fletcher Gyles*, bookſeller in *Holborn*, treaſurer of the charity ſchool in *Hatton Garden*, and an intimate friend of Mr.

well Court, and ſince dead. His country retirement, firſt at *North End* near *Hammerſmith*, and afterwards at *Parſons Green*, was generally filled with his friends of both ſexes *. He was regularly there from *Saturday* to *Monday*, and frequently at other times, being never ſo happy as when he made others ſo, being himſelf, in his narrower ſphere, the *Grandiſon* he drew; his heart and hand ever open to diſtreſs. His *Pamela*, which appears to have been written in three months †, firſt introduced him to the literary world; and never was a book of the kind more generally read and admired. It was even recommended not unfrequently from the pulpit, particularly by Dr. *Slocock*, late of *Chriſt Church*, *Surrey*, who had a very high eſteem for it, as well as for its author. But it is much to be regretted that his improved edition, in which much was altered, much omitted, and the whole new-modeled, has never yet been given to the public, as the only reaſon which prevented it in his life-time, that there was an edition unſold, muſt long have ceaſed ‡.

By many family misfortunes, and his own writings, which in a manner realiſed every feigned diſtreſs, his nerves naturally weak, or, as *Pope* expreſſes it, "trembligly alive "all o'er," were ſo unhinged, that for many years before his death his hand ſhook, he had frequent vertigoes, and would ſometimes have fallen had he not ſupported himſelf by his cane under his coat. His paralytic diſorder affected his nerves to ſuch a degree for a conſiderable time before his death, that he could not lift a glaſs of wine to his mouth without aſſiſtance. This diſorder at length terminating in an apoplexy, deprived the world of this amiable man and truly original genius, on *July* 4, 1761, at the age of 72. He was buried, by his own direction, with his firſt wife, in the middle aile, near the pulpit of *St. Bride's* church.

In a MS. of the late Mr. *Whiſton* the bookſeller, which fell into the hands of one of my friends, was the following paſſage: "Mr. *Samuel Richardſon* was a worthy man altogether. Being very liable to paſſion, he directed all his men, it is ſaid, by letters; "not truſting to reprove by words, which threw him into haſtineſs, and hurt him, "who had always a tremor on his nerves." I have heard nearly the ſame account from ſome of his workmen. But this, I believe, was not the reaſon; though the fact was certainly true; it was rather for convenience, to avoid altercation, and going up into the printing-office; and beſides, his principal aſſiſtant Mr. *Tewley* was remarkably deaf.

* Many of theſe he has particularly diſtinguiſhed, in his laſt will, by the bequeſt of a ring; namely, "the kind Dr. *Heberden*," Dr. *Young*, Dr. *Delany*, the right honourable *Arthur Onſlow*, Mr. *George* (now lord) *Onſlow*, Miſs *Talbot*, Miſs *Lintot*, Mrs. *Millar* (now lady *Grant*), Mr. *Dyſon*, Mr. *Poyntz*, Mr. *Yeates*, Mr. *Barwell*, Mr. *Harſell*, Mr. *Stracey*, Mr. *Harper*, Mr. *S. Harper*, Mr. *Chapone*, Mr. *James Bailey*, Mr. *John Rivington*, Mr. *William Tewley* (his faithful overſeer), and eleven other names which I do not recollect. In enumerating his friends, he appears to have been embarraſſed by the multitude which occurred to him. "Had I given Rings," he ſays, "to all the Ladies "who have honoured me with their correſpondence, and whom I ſincerely venerate for their amiable "qualities, it would even in this laſt ſolemn act appear like oſtentation."

† See *Aaron Hill's* Letters, in the ſecond volume of his Works, p. 298.

‡ Since this article was written, Propoſals have been circulated, "for printing and publiſhing a "correct, uniform, and beautiful edition of thoſe celebrated and admired pieces, written by the late "Mr. *Samuel Richardſon*, intitled, "*Pamela*, or Virtue Rewarded;" "The Hiſtory of Miſs *Clariſſa* "*Harlowe*;" and "The Hiſtory of Sir *Charles Grandiſon*." To which will be added anecdotes of "the author, with his head elegantly engraved, a critique on his genius and writings, and a collection "of letters written by him on moral and entertaining ſubjects, never before publiſhed. By *William* "*Richardſon* [his nephew, and ſucceſſor in the printing-office]." The whole is intended to be comprized in Twenty Volumes octavo, to be publiſhed monthly at Four Shillings a Volume.

Beſides

Mr. *Bowyer*, in whoſe hand-writing I find the original of an undirected letter, which, though written in the character of

Beſides his three great works, he publiſhed an edition of "*Æſop's* Fables, with Reflections," and "Letters to and from ſeveral Perſons," and had a ſhare in "The "Chriſtian's Magazine, by Dr. *James Mauclerc*, 1748;" and in the additions to the ſixth edition of *De Foe's* "Tour through *Great Britain*." "Six original letters upon "Duelling" were printed, after his death, in "The Literary Repoſitory, 1765," p. 227.

N° 97, vol. II. of the Ramblers, it is well known, was written by Mr. *Richardſon*, in the preamble to which Dr. *Johnſon* ſtyles him "an author from whom the age "has received greater favours, who has enlarged the knowledge of human nature, and "taught the paſſions to move at the command of Virtue." He has been often compared to *Rouſſeau*; and *Rouſſeau* was one of his profeſſed admirers. In his letter to *D'Alembert*, ſpeaking of *Engliſh* romances, he ſays, "Theſe, like the people, are either ſublime "or contemptible. There never has been written in any language a romance "equal to, or approaching to *Clariſſa*." But the eſteem was not reciprocal; Mr. *Richardſon* being ſo much diſguſted at ſome of the ſcenes and the whole tendency of the new *Eloiſa*, that he ſecretly criticiſed the work (as he read it) in marginal notes, and thought, with many others, that this writer "taught the paſſions to move at the "command of Vice." If this ſecret cenſure of Mr. *Richardſon's* ſhould be thought too ſevere or phlegmatic, let it be conſidered, that admitting the tendency of *Rouſſeau's* principles to be better in the main than his more rigid readers allow, his ſyſtem is too refined to be carried into execution in any age when the globe is not uniformly peopled with philoſophers.

Dr. *Johnſon*, in his Biographical Preface to *Rowe's* Poems, obſerves, "The character "of *Lothario* ſeems to have been expanded by *Richardſon* into *Lovelace*, but he has ex- "celled his original in the moral effect of the fiction. *Lothario*, with gaiety which can- "not be hated, and bravery which cannot be deſpiſed, retains too much of the ſpectator's "kindneſs. It was in the power of *Richardſon* alone to teach us at once eſteem and de- "teſtation, to make virtuous reſentment overpower all the benevolence which wit, and "elegance, and courage, naturally excite; and to loſe at laſt the hero in the villain."

Mr. *Aaron Hill*, in a letter to Mr. *Mallet*, who ſuppoſed there were ſome traces of *Hill's* hand in *Pamela*, ſays, "Upon my faith, I had not any (the minuteſt) ſhare in "that delightful *nurſery of virtue*. The ſole and abſolute author is Mr. *Richardſon*; "and ſuch an author too he is, that hardly mortal ever matched him, for his eaſe of "natural power. He ſeems to move like a calm ſummer ſea, that ſwelling upward, "with unconſcious deepneſs, lifts the heavieſt weights into the ſkies, and ſhews no ſenſe "of their incumbency. He would, perhaps, in every thing he ſays or does be more "in nature than all men before him, but that he has one *fault*, to an unnatural *exceſs*, "and that is MODESTY*." In a letter to Mr. *Richardſon*, after endeavouring to divert him from a melancholy train of thought he had fallen into in 1748, from "the death "of a relation emphatically *near*," Mr. *Hill* proceeds, "Are you to hope no end to "this long, long nervous perſecution? But it is the tax you pay your genius! and I "rather wonder you have ſpirits to ſupport ſuch mixture of prodigious weights! ſuch "an effuſion of the ſoul, with ſuch confinement of the body! than that it has con- "ſtrained your nerves to bear your ſpirits' agitation†." Many other of this gentleman's letters are filled with commendations of Mr. *Richardſon* and his writings; and from one of them I ſhall copy a complimentary epigram by this ingenious printer:

* *Hill's* Works, vol. II. p. 221. † Ibid. vol. II. p. 277.

"When

of Mr. *Gyles's* executor, is evidently Mr. *Bowyer's* compoſition, and ſhews that he wiſhed at leaſt to return by his kindneſs to

" When noble thoughts with language pure unite,
" To give to kindred excellence its right,
" Though unencumber'd with the clogs of rhyme,
" Where tinkling ſounds, for want of meaning, chime,
" Which, like the rocks in *Shannon's* midway courſe,
" Divide the ſenſe, and interrupt its force;
" Well may we judge ſo ſtrong and clear a rill
" Flows higher, from the Muſes ſacred HILL."

Mrs. *Sheridan*, on publiſhing the " Memoirs of Miſs *Sidney Biddulph*," took an opportunity of " paying the tribute due to exemplary goodneſs and diſtinguiſhed genius, " when found united in one perſon, by inſcribing theſe Memoirs to the Author of *Clariſſa* " and Sir *Charles Grandiſon*."

Dr. *Young* addreſſed his " Conjectures on Original Compoſition" to Mr. *Richardſon*; and the former part of " Reſignation" was printing by Mr. *Richardſon* at the time of his death; in which the poet took occaſion of paying the following affectionate compliment to his memory:

" To touch our paſſions ſecret ſprings
" Was his peculiar care;
" And deep his happy genius div'd
" In boſoms of the fair;
" Nature, which favours to the few
" All art beyond imparts,
" To him preſented, at his birth,
" The key of human hearts."

The following epigram on *Clariſſa*, by the late *David Graham*, eſq. fellow of *King's College*, *Cambridge*, has all the ſimplicity of the *Greek* epigrammatiſts:

" This work is Nature's; every tittle in't
" She wrote, and gave it *Richardſon* to print."

Mrs. *Montagu's* elegant compliment, in Lord *Lyttelton's* " Dialogues of the Dead *," turns nearly on the ſame thought. " It is pity he ſhould *print* any work but *his own*," ſays *Plutarch* to the Bookſeller, who had juſt before obſerved that in two characters drawn by a *printer*, that of *Clariſſa* diſplays " the dignity of heroiſm tempered by the meek- " neſs and humility of religion, a perfect unity of mind, and ſanctity of manners;" and that of Sir *Charles Grandiſon*, " a noble pattern of every private virtue, with ſenti- " ments ſo exalted as to render him equal to every public duty."

Mrs. *Chapone*, in her " Ode to Health," has this apoſtrophe:

" Haſt thou not left a *Richardſon* unbleſt?
" He woos thee ſtill in vain, relentleſs maid;
" Tho' ſkill'd in ſweeteſt accents to perſuade,
" And wake ſoft pity in a ſavage breaſt:
" Him Virtue loves, and brighteſt Fame is his,
" Smile thou too, Goddeſs, and complete his bliſs!"

The verſes annexed to the fourth edition of *Clariſſa* were by the friend to whom I owe great part of this note.

In Dr. *Warton's* eſſay on *Pope's* Genius, p. 283, 284, is the following elogium: " Of " all repreſentations of madneſs, that of *Clementina* in the Hiſtory of Sir *Charles Gran-* " *diſon* is the moſt deeply intereſting. I know not whether even the madneſs of *Lear* " is wrought up, and expreſſed by ſo many little ſtrictures of nature and genuine paſ- " ſion. Shall I ſay it is pedantry to prefer and compare the madneſs of *Oreſtes* in *Eu-* " *ripides* to this of *Clementina*?"

Mr. *Richardſon's* reputation is far from being confined to his own country. He has been read in many of the languages, and known to moſt of the nations of *Europe*; and

* Dialogue XXVIII. between *Plutarch*—*Charon*—and a Modern Bookſeller.

has

to the ſurviving daughters the good offices he had conſtantly experienced in buſineſs from their father:

"REV. SIR,

"Mr. *Bowyer* having at my requeſt acquainted you of my "brother *Gyles's* death, I think myſelf obliged to aſſure you "of the ſame honourable dealings from his family †, that

has been greatly admired, notwithſtanding every diſſimilitude of manners, or even diſadvantage of tranſlation. Several writers abroad, where no prepoſſeſſion in his favour could poſſibly take place, have expreſſed the high ſenſe which they entertained of the merit of his works. M. *Diderot*, in his Eſſay on Dramatic Poetry, p. 96, mentions *Richardſon* particularly as a perfect maſter of that art: "How ſtrong," ſays he, "how "ſenſible, how pathetic, are his deſcriptions! his perſonages, though ſilent, are alive "before me; and of thoſe who ſpeak, the actions are ſtill more affecting than the words." A portrait of him, by *Grignion*, is prefixed to an edition of *Grandiſon*, 1770.

Since the verſes by Mr. *Bowyer* (in p. 90) were printed off, I have diſcovered, that the occaſion of them was exactly what I had conjectured in p. 86. It happening to fall to the turn of Mr. *Cave* and Mr. *Bowyer* to invite their brethren to a ſocial feaſt, the facetious perſon to whom the office of ſummoning them was delegated thought proper to ſend it in rhyme:

"SIR, *Saturday, Jan.* 17, 1735-6.
YOU're deſir'd on *Monday* next to meet
At *Salutation Tavern, Newgate-Street*,
Supper will be on table juſt at eight.
STEWARDS, One of *St. John's*, t'other of *St. John's Gate*."

This ſummons produced the following extempore anſwer, which I ſhall tranſcribe, as Mr. *Richardſon's* poetical productions are not very numerous:

"*Jan.* 17, 1735-6.
To Steward *St. John*, Steward *St. John's Gate*,
Who meet to ſup on *Monday* night at eight.
DEAR ſons of *Phœbus*, darlings of the Nine,
Henceforth, thro' you, how will the *printers* ſhine,
Who ne'er, without the Muſe, ſhall meet to ſup [or dine!
Bleſſings, ſay I, attend your rhyming pen,
No *king* John's ſure, e'er equal'd *ſaint* John's men!
But, tell me, friends, nor bluſh, nor be afraid
To own the truth—had you no third man's aid?
Speak out, like men—to make the verſe run ſweeter,
Did not ſome mild-beer bellman tag the metre?
If ſo, I pray, invite the honeſt fellow,
Let him partake the *praiſe*, and make him mellow.
Perpetual ſtewards may you voted be;
No leſs ſuch verſe deſerves—*perpetual poet* he!
For me, I'm much concern'd I cannot meet
"At *Salutation Tavern, Newgate Street*."
Your notice, like your verſe (ſo ſweet and ſhort!)
If longer, I'd ſincerely thank'd you for't.
Howe'er, receive my wiſhes, ſons of verſe!
May every man who meets, your praiſe rehearſe!
May *mirth*, as *plenty*, crown your chearful board,
And ev'ry one part *happy*—as a lord!
That when at home (by ſuch ſweet verſes fir'd)
Your families may think you all inſpir'd!
So wiſhes he, who, pre-ingag'd, can't know
The pleaſures that would from your meeting flow.
S. R."

On theſe verſes (printed in Gent. Mag. vol. VI. p. 51) Mr. *Cave* thus remarks: "Concerning this gentleman, the company obſerved, that though the publick is often agreeably entertained with his elegant diſquiſitions in proſe, not one imagined that his extenſive buſineſs would allow him the leaſt leiſure to invoke the Muſes; without whoſe aid, the *Johnians* inſiſted, he could not have returned ſo poetical and ſo ſpeedy an anſwer:

"Their *Bellman*, hence, ſhall emulation fire,
"To raiſe, with grateful thanks, the metre higher,
"To him, whoſe genius makes one printer ſhine,
"*Rich—Son* of *Phœbus*, darling of the Nine."

† Mr. *Gyles* left behind him two unmarried daughters.

"you

"you might have expected from him if living. For I "ſhould be very ſorry to loſe from it ſo good a friend, and "one for whom my brother had ſuch a particular eſteem. "I cannot pretend to judge of the value of books or copies; "nor have I yet informed myſelf what profits have aroſe "from yours*, a marked ſale coming on ſo cloſe upon my "brother's death, that it has engaged the chief of my at- "tention; but if you will be pleaſed to favour me with a "line to let me know what your expectations are for the "impreſſions of your books that have been already ſold, "and for the right of copy of thoſe that are now in the "preſs, I have great reaſon to hope I ſhall comply with "them. I wiſh this affair had been ſettled by my brother "himſelf; but as it was not, I ſhall endeavour to repre- "ſent him in every reſpect, and be an executor not only of "his will, but of his intention as far as I can diſcover it.

"COLLET MAWHOOD."

In 1742 he publiſhed "Lectures on Poetry, read in the "Schools of Natural Philoſophy at *Oxford*, by *Joſeph Trapp*, "A. M. Fellow of *Wadham College*, and Reader of Poetical "Lectures lately founded in that Univerſity, by *Henry* "*Birkhead*†, LL. D. ſometime Fellow of *All Souls College*; "tranſlated

* Moſt probably intended for Mr. *Warburton*.—Mr. *Gyles* was the original publiſher of "The Alliance," and of "The Divine Legation."

† *Henry Birkhead*, born in 1617 near *St. Paul's* cathedral in *London*, after having been educated under the famous *Farnabie*, was entered a commoner of *Trinity College*, *Oxford*, in 1633; admitted ſcholar there *May* 28, 1635, and ſoon after was ſeduced to become a member of the college of Jeſuits at *St. Omers*. He ſoon, however, returned to the church of *England*, and, by the patronage of Archbiſhop *Laud*, was elected fellow of *All Souls* in 1638, being then B. A. and eſteemed a good philologiſt. He proceeded in that faculty, was made Senior of the Act celebrated in 1641, and entered on the law line. He kept his Fellowſhip during the time of the Uſurpation; but reſigned it after the Reſtoration, when he became regiſtrar of the dioceſe of *Norwich*. This too he reſigned in 1684; and reſided firſt in *The Middle Temple*, and then in other places, in a retired and ſcholaſtic condition, for many years. "He was accounted," ſays *Wood*, "an excellent *Latin* poet, a good *Grecian*, and well verſed in all human learning." His works are, 1. "Poematia in Elegiaca, Iambica, Polymetra, Antitechnemata & "Metaphraſes,

" tranſlated from the *Latin*, with additional Notes." This work appears, from various letters of Mr. *Clarke**, to have been a joint production with that gentleman. Each of them tranſlated particular parts, and it was left to Mr. *Bowyer* to adopt ſuch paſſages from Mr. *Clarke* as he thought proper†. Let his own account of this work ſpeak for itſelf:

" Metaphraſes, membranatim quadripartita, 1656," 8vo; 2. " Otium Literarum; ſive " Miſcellanea quædam Poemata, &c. 1656," 8vo. He alſo publiſhed in 4to. with a Preface, 1652, ſome of the philological works of his intimate friend *Henry Jacob*, who had the honour of teaching *Selden* the *Hebrew* language, or at leaſt of improving him in it. Dr. *Birkhead* alſo wrote ſeveral *Latin* Elegies on the Loyaliſts who had ſuffered in the cauſe of *Charles* the Firſt, which are ſcattered in various printed books, and many of them ſubſcribed *H. G.*—*Henry Birkhead*, author of " *Colon's* Fury," a tragedy on the *Iriſh* rebellion, was a different perſon. See *Athen. Oxon.* vol. II. p. 1006.

* " As to *Trapp*, I own I have been very negligent in tranſlating; both his matter " and my own interruptions have prevented me having any great taſte or opportunity for " it; but I ſhall go through it time enough, I hope, for you to correct before it is in the " preſs. I would by no means have you drop it, but here and there beſprinkle a few " notes, to give it an advantage above the *Latin*." *Mr. Clarke to Mr. Bowyer, in* 1737.

† " I would fain make this packet look as big as poſſible, that you might receive it " with ſome pleaſure, though you read it with indignation. I am aſhamed indeed to ſend " ſo ſmall a part, when it has lain ſo long by me; but I muſt confeſs the truth: As ſome " of your other journeymen can never work with a penny in their pocket, it is my miſ- " fortune to be of their mind, as long as I have time to ſpare. As to the work, I queſ- " tion much whether you will like this ſample; it may very probably not agree with yours; " but then you have full power to do what you pleaſe with it, and take here and there a " line, where you approve of it moſt; and this perhaps may give you as much trouble as " doing the whole. That logical way of ſifting and canvaſſing definitions is not very " pleaſant to read or tranſlate. I think I have kept too cloſe to the original, though I " have ſometimes taken the liberty to add a few words when I thought them neceſſary, " either to clear and explain a thought, or to give a little more ſtrength to it; I wiſh I " had taken the ſame liberty in retrenching now and then; for the ſame ideas are ſome- " times purſued too far in different words, where our language will not bear the change, " or furniſh us with a proper variety ſo well as the *Latin*. The connexion of his ſen- " tences is often extremely careleſs, but that is of no moment. As to poetry, I have tranſ- " lated, or altered, or barely tranſcribed, juſt as it pleaſed my own humour. Some quo- " tations were not, that I know of, tranſlated any where; and others were ſo done, that " the words which the quotation turned upon were quite dropped. It was neceſſary to " make them ſpeak in *Engliſh* to the ſame purpoſe they were produced for in *Latin*, that " the *Engliſh* reader might gueſs why they came there. But I ſhall trouble you no further " upon this buſineſs, but only to tell you, that I could not forbear adding three or four " notes; you have laughed at one of them already, but I cannot forbear thinking the " author is miſtaken in that point, till I ſee more reaſon to be of his opinion, and the reſt " are mere trifles, only they are not very long ones. I own, that I think you do nothing, " unleſs you ſcatter a few notes up and down, ſomething that is not in the original, whe- " ther

itſelf: "Whatever reaſons have been given for tranſlating "*Virgil*, and writing an *Engliſh* Comment on him, may be "urged in behalf of theſe *Engliſh* Lectures; which, as "they are an illuſtration of Poetry in general, ſo are they "of *Virgil* in particular. The notes to this edition were "chiefly added as it went through the preſs; in which, "though I ſometimes differ from my ingenious author, "yet I hope not with greater freedom than he has taken "with others, and will pardon in me. I am well aware "how eaſy it is to let ſome miſtakes ſlip in the heat of "compoſition: and when theſe had once paſſed the preſs, "the author, I ſuppoſe, was not very ſolicitous to re-"examine minutely the ſubſequent editions; ſatisfied with "the approbation he had received from that learned body, "before whom his Lectures were firſt delivered: an ho-"nour which I ſhall never wiſh to ſee diminiſhed by any "thing I can ſay, or any one elſe; and ſhall now there-"fore with much greater pleaſure take this opportunity "of repeating the teſtimony of them from Mr. *Felton**. "The ſeveral paſſages cited from *Virgil* are printed in "*Engliſh* from Dr. *Trapp's* Verſion. The other Poetical

"ther right or wrong; 'tis true taſte in trade, whatever you may think of it; but I am "ill-furniſhed for ſuch an undertaking. I have neither *Voſſius*, nor *Scaliger*, nothing in "that way. Who is this Father *Brumoy*, that *Theobald* mentions? would he not now "and then give you pretty hints? Enquire about him." *Letter from Mr. Clarke, Dec.* 9, 1737. This gentleman, however, ſpeaks very ſlightingly of the book in another letter without date: "I now begin to think that your tranſlation of *Trapp's Prælections* "will *take*; for it is really but a very ſuperficial book. Though, for the future, I "deſire that we might always ſay *Lectures*, in the modern ſtyle; *Prælections* will never "do in town. He has offended me very much by affecting to find fault with *Voſſius* "upon every little occaſion; and therefore you muſt excuſe me if I now and then "ſpeak peeviſhly of the Doctor. I have endeavoured to make *Ariſtotle's* definition of "Tragedy intelligible; and I think I have taken the right ſenſe of it, which perplexed "us a little laſt ſummer. The *Monita*, *Notæ*, *&c.* which I have added to the tranſ-"lation you are to do juſt what you pleaſe with. I wrote the notes in a great hurry "this morning; and if they are not ſenſe, or too long, or too ſhort, or too inſignifi-"cant, alter them to your taſte, or deſtroy them, as you think beſt."

* See theſe in the Preface to *Felton's* Diſſertations, p. xxi.

"Tranſlations without a name the Editor is to be account-
"able for; though he wiſhes he had as good a title to the
"excellence of two or three of them, as he has to the im-
"perfections of the reſt."

In 1742 he alſo printed Dr. *Mangey's** edition of "*Phi-*
"*lonis Judæi* Opera quæ reperiri potuerunt," two volumes, folio; "The Life of lord Keeper *North*," 4to, (already mentioned in p. 148); the Firſt and Fifth Volumes of *Birch's* edition of "*Thurloe's* State papers," folio (ſee p. 116); *Heiſter's* "Surgery," 2 vols. 4to; "Liber *Jobi* in Verſiculos
"metricè diviſus, cum Verſione *Latinâ Alberti Schultens*,

* *Thomas Mangey*, M. A. chaplain at *Whitehall*, and fellow of *St. John's College*, *Cambridge* [afterwards D. D. F. S. A. and rector of *St. Mildred's*, *Bread Street*] was early diſtinguiſhed by his "Practical Diſcourſes upon the Lord's Prayer, preached before "the Honourable Society of *Lincolns Inn*; publiſhed by the ſpecial order of the Bench, "1716," 8vo. Theſe Diſcourſes were printed by Mr. *Bowyer*, as were alſo the ſecond and third editions, in 1717 and 1721; and in 1718 "Remarks upon *Nazarenus*; where-"in the Falſity of Mr. *Toland's Mahometan* Goſpel, and his Miſrepreſentations of *Ma-*"*hometan* ſentiments in reſpect of Chriſtianity, are ſet forth; the Hiſtory of the old *Na-*"*zaræans* cleared up, and the whole conduct of the firſt Chriſtians in reſpect of the "*Jewiſh* Laws explained and deſcribed." The author then ſtyled himſelf "Rector of "*St. Nicholas's* in *Guilford*." In *January* 1718-19, Mr. *Bowyer* printed for him "Plain "Notions of our Lord's Divinity," a Sermon preached on *Chriſtmas-day*; in *June*, 1719, "The eternal Exiſtence of our Lord *Jeſus Chriſt*," a Viſitation Sermon; in *October* that year, "The Holineſs of Chriſtian Churches," a Sermon preached at *Sunderland*, on conſecrating a new church there; and in 1719-20, "The providential ſufferings of good "men," a 30th of *January* Sermon before the Houſe of Commons. In 1719 Dr. *Mangey* wrote "A Defence of the Biſhop of *London's* Letter," 8vo; and, beſides the Sermons already mentioned, publiſhed five ſingle ones, in 1716, 1726, 1729, 1731, and 1733. On the 11th of *May*, 1721, he was preſented to a prebend † [the fifth ſtall] in the cathedral church of *Durham*, being at that time ſtyled "LL. D. chaplain to Dr. *Robinſon* Biſhop "of *London*, and vicar of *Yealing*, in the county of *Middleſex*." He was advanced to the firſt ſtall of *Durham*, *Dec.* 22, 1722; and was one of the ſeven Doctors in Divinity created *July* 6, 1725, when Dr. *Bentley* delivered the famous Oration prefixed to his *Terence*; and at the end of 1726 he circulated propoſals for an edition of *Philo Judæus*, which he completed as above-mentioned in 1742. He died *March* 11, 1754-5. His MS. remarks on the New Teſtament came into the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Bowyer*, who extracted from them many ſhort notes, which are printed in his "Conjectures" under the ſignature of *Anonym.*

† Mr. *Granger*, in his account of Biſhop *Crew* (Biog. Hiſt. 8vo. vol. IV. p. 285.) ſays, "He gave "Dr. *Mangey* a prebend of *Durham* for a flattering dedication prefixed to a *Sermon*, which, as Dr. "*Richard Grey*, then his domeſtic chaplain, aſſured Mr. *George Aſhby*, he never read. He was fully "ſatisfied with the dedication."

"Notiſque

"Notisque ex ejus Commentario excerptis; quotquot ad "divinum planè Poema illustrandum (quoad vel argumenti "materiam & filum, vel sensuum pathos & sublimitatem, "vel styli copiam & elegantiam) necessariæ videbantur. "Edidit, atque Annotationes suas ad metrum præcipuè "spectantes, adjecit *Ricardus Grey*, S. T. P. Accedit Canticum "*Moysis*, Deut. XXXII. cum Notis Variorum," 8vo; *Hody**, "De *Græcis* Illustribus," 8vo; a third edition of the first volume of "The Divine Legation," and a second edition of the second volume†, the whole corrected and enlarged, and the work announced in the title-page to be "In "NINE BOOKS," 8vo; "A Critical and Philosophical Com-"mentary on Mr. *Pope's* Essay on Man; in which is con-

* *Humphrey Hody* was descended from an antient family in *Somersetshire*, and born 1659 at *Odcombe* in that county, of which his father was rector. He was admitted at *Wadham College* 1676, and fellow there 1684; and when he was barely turned of 20, wrote against *Aristeas'* history of the LXX Interpreters. He published several polemical tracts against the Nonjurors and about the Convocation, and in 1674 a learned *Latin* work on the Original text and *Greek* and *Latin* Vulgate versions of the Bible. The piece above-mentioned (containing an account of those learned *Grecians* who retired to *Italy* before and after the taking of *Constantinople* by the *Turks*, and restored the *Greek* tongue and learning in the West) remained in MS. till it was published by Dr. *S. Jebb* in this year 1742 (see before, p. 81). Dr. *Hody* died *Jan.* 20, 1706, and was buried in the chapel of his college, in which he founded ten scholarships of ten pounds each, five for the study of the *Greek*, and five for that of the *Hebrew* languages. Dr. *Jebb* prefixed to this book memoirs of its author in *Latin* from an *English* life by himself.

† To this was also annexed a second edition of the Appendix** already mentioned, with a P.S. in answer to the "Principles and Connexions of Natural and Revealed Re-"ligion, by *Arthur Ashley Sykes*, D. D." and a Letter to Bishop *Smalbroke*, on his new printed "Charge to the Clergy, 1741."

** A short Advertisement prefixed to this Appendix preserves a curious anecdote: "The Author "of the Pamphlet here examined hath lately made a public confession of his Authorship, signed with "his own *Name*; and thereby saved himself from all farther correction of this kind. For he who is "so lost to shame, as a WRITER, to *own* what he before wrote, and so lost to shame, as a MAN, "to *own* what he hath now written, must needs be past all amendment, the only reasonable view "in *correction*. I shall therefore but do, what indeed (were it any more than repeating what he him-"self hath discovered to the Public) would be justly reckoned the cruelest of all things, tell my "reader the name of this Miserable, which we find to be J. TILLARD." The gentleman so severely handled here had been bred in the mercantile profession, with a strong tincture of literature. *John Tillard*, esq. died at his house in *Great James Street, Bedford Row*, in *December* 1773. His son *Richard*, vicar of *South Leverton*, in the county of *Nottingham*, published "Thoughts concerning "the safety and expediency of granting relief to the clergy in matter of subscription, occasioned by "Mr. *Wollaston's* Address, 1773," 8vo; and some Tract relative to *Hume's* History, 8vo.

"tained

"tained a Vindication of the ſaid Eſſay from the Miſrepre-
"ſentations of Mr. *De Reſnel*, the *French* tranſlator, and
"of Mr. *De Crouſaz*, Profeſſor of Philoſophy and Mathe-
"maticks in the Academy of *Lauſanne*, the Commentator,"
8vo; and the additional Book of the *Dunciad*, in 4to, very highly to the ſatisfaction both of the Poet and of his learned Commentator. "I thank you for all your care," ſays Mr. *Pope** on this occaſion.—And Mr. *Warburton** tells him, "I am glad you have been printing for Mr. *Pope*. Don't "mention to any, I beg of you, your ſuſpicion about the "notes. Mr. *Knapton* has ſent me the ſpecimen of the "Commentary on the Eſſay, which I like extremely well. "I thank you for your obſervation on the quotations from "the *Optics*. You are certainly right; they ſhould be in "*Engliſh*. I don't know when I ſhall be in *London* again: "But I have never more pleaſure there than when I loll and "talk to you at my eaſe *de quolibet ente* in your dining-room. "You don't tell me how you like my improvements of "the Commentary. Thank you for your care of commiſ-"ſions. I am glad the *Dunciad* has ſuch a run. The "*Greek*, I know, will be well printed in your edition, "*notwithſtanding the abſence of* SCRIBLERUS."

This was neither the firſt nor the ſtrongeſt expreſſion of the regard entertained for Mr. *Bowyer* by Mr. *Warburton*; who had long before told him, "No one's thoughts will "have a greater weight with me than your own, in whom "I have experienced ſo much candour, goodneſs, and "learning." It is not however to be concealed, that a difference afterwards aroſe, in which, as is not uncommon, each party was confident that he was right. Mr. *B.* (who either was, or at leaſt thought himſelf, ſlighted) has not

* In letters (ſtill in MS.) dated 1742.

unfrequently

unfrequently remarked, that, after the death of our *Engliſh Homer**, the letters of his learned friend "wore a dif-"ferent complexion." But perhaps this may be one of the many inſtances, which occur through life, of the impropriety of judging for ourſelves in caſes which affect our intereſt or our feelings.

In 1742, he alſo printed the "Senilia" of his old friend Mr. *Maittaire*†; and was Editor of the ſeventh volume

* Mr. *Pope* died *May* 30, 1744.

† This eminent ſcholar was born in 1668. Dr. *South*, canon of *Chriſt Church*, made him a *canoneer* ** or ſtudent of that houſe, where he took the degree of M. A. *March* 23, 1696. From 1695 till 1699 he was ſecond maſter of *Weſtminſter School*; which was afterwards indebted to him for "*Græcæ* Linguæ Dialecti, in uſum Scholæ *Weſtmonaſterienſis*, "1706," 8vo. (a work recommended in the warmeſt terms by Dr. *Knipe* to the ſchool over which he preſided, "cui ſe ſua omnia debere fatetur ſedulus Author") and for "The *Engliſh* Grammar, applied to, and exemplified in, the *Engliſh* tongue, 1712," 8vo. In "Catalogus Librorum Manuſcriptorum *Angliæ* & *Hiberniæ*, *Oxon.* 1697," t. ii. p. 27. isinſerted "Librorum Manuſcriptorum Eccleſiæ *Weſtmonaſterienſis* Catalogus. "Accurante viro erudito *Michaele Mattærio*." But before the volume was publiſhed, the whole collection amounting to 230, given by Biſhop *Williams*, except one, was deſtroyed by an accidental fire in 1694 (*Widmore's* "Hiſtory of *Weſtminſter Abbey*," p. 164). In 1711, he publiſhed "Remarks on Mr. *Whiſton's* Account of the Convoca-"tion's Proceedings with relation to himſelf: in a Letter to the right reverend Father "in God *George* Lord Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*," 8vo; and alſo "An Eſſay againſt "Arianiſm, and ſome other Hereſies; or a Reply to Mr. *William Whiſton's* Hiſtorical "Preface and Appendix to his Primitive Chriſtianity revived." 8vo. In 1709 he gave the firſt ſpecimen of his great ſkill in typographical antiquities, by publiſhing "*Stepha-*"*norum* Hiſtoria, vitas ipſorum ac libros complectens," 8vo; which was followed in 1717 by "Hiſtoria Typographorum aliquot *Pariſienſium*, vitas & libros complectens," 8vo. In 1719, "Annales Typographici ab artis inventæ origine ad annum MD. *Hagæ*-"*Com.*" 4to. To this volume is prefixed, "Epiſtolaris de antiquis *Quintiliani* editioni-"bus Diſſertatio, clariſſimo viro *D. Johanni Clerico*." The ſecond volume, divided into two parts, and continued to the year MDXXXVI, was publiſhed at *The Hague* in 1702; introduced by a letter of *John Toland*, under the title of "Conjectura veroſimilis de prima "Typographiæ Inventione." The third volume, from the ſame preſs, in two parts, continued to MDLVII, and, by an Appendix, to MDCLXIV, in 1725. In 1733 was publiſhed at *Amſterdam* what is uſually conſidered as the fourth volume, under the title of "An-"nales Typographici ab artis inventæ origine, ad annum MDCLXIV, operâ *Mich. Mait-*"*taire*, A. M. Editio nova, auctior & emendatior, tomi primi pars poſterior." The aukwardneſs of this title has induced many collectors to diſpoſe of their firſt volume, as thinking it ſuperſeded by the ſecond edition; but this is by no means the caſe; the volume of 1719 being equally neceſſary to complete the ſet as that of 1733, which is a

** Commonly ſo called as being brought in by a canon, and not elected from *Weſtminſter ſchool*.

 reviſion

lume of Dr. *Swift's* Miſcellanies; an Author with whoſe writings he had long been peculiarly converſant; many of the reviſion of all the former volumes. In 1741 this excellent work was cloſed at *London*, by "Annalium Typographicorum Tomus Quintus & ultimus; indicem in tomos quatuor "præeuntes complectens;" divided (like the two preceding volumes) into two parts. The whole work, therefore, when properly bound, conſiſts either of five volumes, or of nine; and in nine volumes it was properly deſcribed in the catalogue of Dr. *Aſkew*, whoſe elegant copy was ſold to Mr. *Shaftoe* for 10l. 5s. I have deviated from chronological order to place the "Annales Typographici" in one view.—In the intermediate years, Mr. *Maittaire* was diligently employed on various works of value. In 1713 he publiſhed by ſubſcription "Opera & Fragmenta Veterum Poetarum, 1713," two handſome volumes in folio, inſcribed to Prince *Eugene*. The title of ſome copies is dated 1721; but I believe there was no new edition. In 1714, he was editor of the *Greek* Teſtament, 2 vols. The *Latin* writers, which he publiſhed ſeparately, moſt of them with Indexes, came out in the following order: In 1713, *Chriſtus Patiens* *; *Juſtin*; *Lucretius*; *Phædrus*; *Salluſt*; and *Terence*. In 1715, *Catullus*, *Tibullus*, and *Propertius*; *Cornelius Nepos*; *Florus*; *Horace*; *Juvenal*; *Ovid*, 3 vols. and *Virgil*. In 1716, *Cæſar's* Commentaries; *Martial*; *Quintus Curtius*. In 1718 and 1725, *Velleius Paterculus*. In 1719, *Lucan*. In 1720, *Bonefonii* Carmina. And here he appears to have ſtopped; all the other claſſics which are aſcribed to him having been thus diſclaimed, by a memorandum which I have under his own hand, in the latter part of his life: "As the Editor of ſeveral claſſics "ſome years ago printed in 12mo. at Meſſ. *Tonſon* and *Watts'* preſs, thinks it ſufficient "to be anſwerable for the imperfections of thoſe editions, without being charged with "the odium of claiming what has been put out by Editors much abler than himſelf; "he therefore would acquaint the publick, that he had no hand in publiſhing the fol"lowing books, which in ſome news-papers have been advertiſed under his name; viz. "*Sophoclis* Tragœdiæ; *Homerii* Ilias; Muſarum *Anglicanarum* Analecta; *Livii* Hiſ"toria; *Plinii* Epiſtolæ & Panegyricus; Conciones & Orationes ex Hiſtoricis *Latinis*, "M. M." In 1721 he publiſhed "Batrachomyomachia *Græcè* ad veterum exempla"rium fidem recuſa: Gloſſâ *Græcâ*; variantibus lectionibus; verſionibus *Latinis*; com"mentariis & indicibus illuſtrata †," 8vo. At the end of this volume he added propoſals for printing by ſubſcription *Muſæus* in *Greek* and *Latin*, for half a guinea; and *Rapin's Latin* works, for a guinea, both in 4to; *Muſæus* to be compriſed in twelve ſheets, *Rapin* in fifty. But neither of theſe were ever committed to the preſs, from want probably of ſufficient encouragement. In 1722, "Miſcellanea *Græcorum* aliquot Scrip"torum Carmina, cum verſione *Latina* & Notis," 4to. In 1724 he compiled, at the requeſt of Dr. *John Freind*, (at whoſe expence it was printed,) an index to the works of *Aretæus*, to accompany the ſplendid folio edition of that author which appeared from the *Clarendon* preſs in 1723. The index is introduced by a ſhort *Latin* preface. In 1725 he publiſhed an excellent edition of *Anacreon* in 4to, of which no more than 100 copies were printed, and the few errata in each copy corrected by his own hand. A ſecond edition of the like number was printed in 1741, with ſix copies on fine writing-paper. In 1726 he publiſhed "*Petri Petiti* Medici *Pariſienſis* in tres priores

* An heroic poem by *Renè Rapin*, a Jeſuit; firſt printed in 1674.

† In this beautiful and accurate edition, which has been already mentioned in p. 17, the Editor corrected the Errata with a pen in every copy. Two hundred and four copies only were printed. Of theſe one hundred and ninety-five were ſubſcribed for, at half a guinea in ſheets; eight were reſerved by the Editor for himſelf; and only one ſingle copy remained for public ſale.

"*Aretæi*

the Dean's ſeparate tracts having originally paſſed through his hands, and ſome of them having been illuſtrated by his Notes. The ſeventh volume is thus introduced: "The "following ſheets have been collected and publiſhed to "gratify the wiſhes of all people of taſte, who have not "been furniſhed with the *Dublin* edition of Dean *Swift's* "Works. That edition was corrected and reviſed, as his "printer Mr. *Faulkner* intimates, by ſome of the Author's

"*Aretæi Cappadocis* Libros Commentarii, nunc primum editi," 4to. This learned Commentary was found among the papers of *Grævius*. From 1728 to 1732 he was employed in publiſhing "Marmorum *Arundellianorum, Seldenianorum*, aliorumque Aca-"demiæ *Oxonienſi* donatorum, una cum Commentariis & Indice, editio ſecunda," folio; to which an "Appendix" was printed in 1733, of which ſee before under thoſe years. "Epiſtola *D. Mich. Maittaire* ad D. P. *Des Maizeaux* in qua Indicis in An-"nales Typographicos methodus explicatur," &c. is printed in "The Preſent State of the "Republick of Letters," *Auguſt* 1733, p. 142. The life of *Robert Stephens* in *Latin*, reviſed and corrected by the author, with a new and complete liſt of his works, is prefixed to the improved edition of *R. Stephens's Theſaurus*, 4 volumes in folio, 1734. In 1736 appeared "Antiquæ Inſcriptiones duæ," folio; being a commentary on two large copper tables diſcovered near *Heraclea*, in the Bay of *Tarentum*, as before mentioned in p. 123. In 1738 were printed at *The Hague*, "*Græcæ* Linguæ Dialecti in Scholæ Regiæ "*Weſtmonaſterienſis* uſum recogniti operâ *Mich. Maittaire*. Præfationem & Appendi-"cem ex *Apollonii Dyſcoli* fragmento inedito addidit *J. F. Reitzius*." Mr. *Maittaire* prefixed a Dedication of this volume to the Marquis of *Granby*, and the Lords *Robert* and *George Manners*, his brothers; and a new Preface, dated 3 cal. *Octob.* 1737. This was again printed at *London* in 1742. In 1739 he addreſſed to the Empreſs of *Ruſſia* a ſmall *Latin* poem, under the title of "Carmen Epinicium Auguſtiſſimæ "*Ruſſorum* Imperatrici ſacrum." His name not having been printed in the title-page, it is not ſo generally known that he was editor of *Plutarch's* "Apophthegmata, "1741," 4to. The laſt publication of Mr. *Maittaire* was a volume of poems in 4to, 1742, under the title of "Senilia*, ſive Poetica aliquot in argumentis varii generis "tentamina." It may be worth mentioning, that Mr. *Baxter's* dedication to his "Gloſſarium Antiquitatum *Britannicarum*" was much altered by Mr. *Maittaire*. He died *Auguſt* 7, 1747, aged 79. There is a good mezzotinto print of him by *Faber*, from a painting by *B. Dandridge*, inſcribed, "*Michael Maittaire*, A. M. Amico-"rum juſſu." His valuable library, which had been 50 years collecting, was ſold by auction by Meſſ. *Cock* and *Langford* at the cloſe of the ſame year, and the beginning of the following, taking up in all 44 nights. Mr. *Cock*, in his prefatory advertiſement, tells us, "In exhibiting thus to the publick the entire library of Mr. *Mait-"taire*, I comply with the will of my deceaſed friend, and in printing the catalogue "from his own copy juſt as he left it (though, by ſo doing, it is the more voluminous), "I had an opportunity not only of doing the juſtice I owe to his memory, but alſo of "gratifying the curious." I ſcarcely need add that the printing of it was committed to the care of Mr. *Bowyer*; but ſhall take this opportunity of obſerving, that the preſent mode of compiling catalogues of celebrated libraries for ſale, ſo much more laconic than that which obtained about 40 years ago, except when Mr. *Samuel Paterſon* exerts that talent of cataloguing for which he is particularly diſtinguiſhed, cannot poſſibly do equal juſtice with the antient mode, either in a literary or pecuniary view.

* It is a well-known but ill-natured joke of Dr. *Mead*, that theſe were rather "Anilia."

" friends; or (in another place, perhaps more truly) by
" the Author himſelf; an advantage, as that Editor rightly
" remarks, which the *London* Bookſellers could not have.
" To that *Dublin* edition we are obliged for the following
" volume, ſome tracts excepted; ſuch as *A Propoſal to Par-*
" *liament for preventing the Growth of Popery*;—*Free*
" *Thoughts on the State of Affairs*, 1714;—*Apology to Lady*
" Carteret, *for not dining with her Ladyſhip*, *&c.*—All
" which have been univerſally aſcribed to our Author,
" though the *Iriſh* Editor has thought proper, or been
" commanded, to omit them. Many of the following
" tracts are political, and once made what is called *a noiſe*
" *in the world*; they were univerſally eſteemed, even by
" thoſe of the oppoſite party, particularly that of *The Con-*
" *duct of the Allies*, which will remain for ever a light into
" the affairs then tranſacting in *Europe*; an æra not the
" leaſt remarkable in hiſtory. It muſt be acceptable to the
" poſſeſſors of *Gulliver's* Travels, to have an opportunity
" to correct the text by our compariſon of the *Dublin* edi-
" tion with thoſe of *London*, which is to be found at the
" end of this volume*. It is ſurprizing, that any one
" could have been ſo ſtupid as to interpolate any produc-
" tion of this inimitable writer. The papers written by
" our author in *The Examiner* (which commence at N° 13,
" and end at 44†) gave, at the time of publication, a ge-
" neral pleaſure or pain, ſatisfaction or diſquiet, as people
" were inclined. A ſpirit of liberty diffuſes itſelf through all

* Under the title of " Some particular Paſſages in *Gulliver's* Travels, compared " with the *Dublin* Editions." This compariſon, which I believe is to be found only in the edition here noticed, will be found very uſeful whenever a complete edition of *Swift's* Works ſhall be preſented to the publick.

† This is a ſlight miſtake. *Swift's* Examiners have been wrong numbered in all the editions of his works. His firſt was publiſhed *Nov.* 2, 1710; and in the original editions is marked N° 14. His laſt, the firſt part of N° 46, dated *June* 14, 1711, which had been omitted in former editions, I have reſtored in the " Supplement to his Works." The wrong numbering aroſe from Mr. *Barber's* having omitted the original N° 13 (a paper on *Non-reſiſtance*), when he collected the *Examiners* into a volume.

" his

"his writings, and proves him, as the *Dublin* Editor has it, "*an enemy to tyranny and oppreſſion in any ſhape whatever.*"

In 1743 Mr. *Bowyer* printed the firſt volume of "Dr. "*Pococke's** Travels through the Eaſt," folio; the "State "Papers

* Dr. *Richard Pococke* (who was diſtantly related to the learned Orientaliſt Dr. *Edward Pococke*, being ſon of Mr. *Richard Pococke*, ſequeſtrator of the church of *All Saints* in *Southampton*, and head maſter of the free-ſchool there, by the only daughter of the Rev. Mr. *Iſaac Milles*, miniſter of *Highcleer* in *Hampſhire* †) was born at *Southampton* in 1704. He received his ſchool learning there, and his academical education at *Corpus Chriſti College*, *Oxford*; took his degree of LL.B. *May* 5, 1731; and that of LL. D. (being then precentor of *Liſmore*) *June* 28, 1733; together with Dr. *Secker*, then rector of *St. James's*, and afterwards archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. He began his Travels into the Eaſt in 1737, returned in 1742, and was made precentor of *Waterford* in 1744. In 1743, he publiſhed the firſt part of thoſe Travels, under the title of "A Deſcription of the Eaſt, and of ſome other Countries, vol. I. Obſervations on "*Egypt*." In 1745 he printed the ſecond volume under the ſame title, "Obſervations on "*Palæſtine* or the *Holy Land*, *Syria*, *Meſopotamia*, *Cyprus*, and *Candia*," which he dedicated to the Earl of *Cheſterfield*, then made lord lieutenant of *Ireland*; attended his lordſhip thither as one of his domeſtic chaplains, and was ſoon after appointed by his lordſhip Archdeacon of *Dublin*. In *March* 1756 he was promoted by the Duke of *Devonſhire* (then lord lieutenant) to the Biſhoprick of *Oſſory*, vacant by the death of Dr. *Edward Maurice*. He was tranſlated by the King's letter from *Oſſory* to *Elphin* in *June* 1765, Biſhop *Gore* of *Elphin* being then promoted to *Meath*; but Biſhop *Gore*, finding a great ſum was to be paid to his predeceſſor's executors for the houſe at *Ardbracean*, declined taking out his patent, and therefore Biſhop *Pococke* in *July* was tranſlated by the Duke of *Northumberland* directly to the ſee of *Meath*, and died in the month of *September* the ſame year, ſuddenly, of an apoplectic ſtroke, whilſt he was in the courſe of his viſitation ‡.—See an elogium of his Deſcription of *Egypt* in "*Pauli Erneſti Jablonſki* Pantheon *Ægyptiorum*, Præfat. ad part iii." He penetrated no further up the *Nile* than to *Philæ*, now *Gieuret Ell Hiereff*, whereas Mr. *Norden* in 1737 went as far as *Derri*, between the two cataracts. The two travellers are ſuppoſed to have met on the *Nile*, in the neighbourhood of *Eſnay*, in *January* 1738. (*Norden's* Travels, *Engl.* Edit. 8vo. p. 188.) But the fact, as Dr. *Pococke* told ſome of his friends, was, that being on his return, not knowing that Mr. *Norden* was gone up, he paſſed by him in the night, without having the pleaſure of ſeeing him. There is an admirable whole length of the Biſhop, in a *Turkiſh* dreſs, painted by *Liotard*, in the poſſeſſion of Dr. *Milles* Dean of *Exeter*, his firſt couſin. He was a great traveller, and viſited other places beſides the Eaſt. His deſcription of a rock on the Weſt ſide of *Dunbar* harbour in *Scotland*, reſembling *The Giants Cauſeway*, is in Phil. Tranſ. vol. LII. art. 17; and in Archæologia, vol. II. p. 32, his account of ſome antiquities found in *Ireland*. "When travelling through *Scotland* [where he preached ſeveral times to crouded con-"gregations], he ſtopped at *Dingwal*, and ſaid he was much ſtruck and pleaſed with

† Of Mr. *Iſaac Milles's* three ſons, the eldeſt, *Thomas*, was appointed *Greek* profeſſor at *Oxford*, 1706, and biſhop of *Waterford* and *Liſmore* 1708, where he died 1740, leaving his fortune to his nephew the preſent Dean of *Exeter*. The ſecond, *Jeremiah*, was fellow and tutor of *Baliol College*, who preſented him 1705 to the rectory of *Dulmar Loo*, in *Cornwall*. The third, *Iſaac*, was treaſurer of *Waterford* 1714, and treaſurer of *Liſmore* cathedral 1717.

‡ His collection of antiquities and foſſils was ſold by Meſſ. *Langford*, *June* 5 and 6, 1766. Among theſe was a ſingular petrified echinus, found in a chalk pit in *Bovingdon* pariſh, in *Hertfordſhire*. Sir *Thomas Fludyer* bought it for three guineas; Mr. *Seymour* offered five guineas for it at his ſale; Mr. *Foſter* ſix guineas; and it ſold for ten.

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"Papers of *Oliver Cromwell*" (ſee p. 120), folio; "*Ælian* "de Animalibus," 4to. (ſee p. 138); "The Life of Sir "*Dudley North*," 4to, (ſee p. 152); and "The Dunciad" both in 4to and 8vo.

In 1744 he printed "Notitia Monaſtica; or, an Ac- "count of all the Abbies, Priories, and Houſes of Friers, "heretofore in *England* and *Wales*; and alſo of all the "Colleges and Hoſpitals founded before A.D. MDXI. By "the Right Reverend Doctor *Thomas Tanner**, late Lord "Biſhop of *St. Aſaph*. Publiſhed by *John Tanner*, A.M. "Vicar of *Loweſtoft* in *Suffolk*, and Precentor of the Cathe- "dral Church of *St. Aſaph*," folio; "A Critical Commen- "tary upon the Book of the Wiſdom of *Solomon*, being a "Continuation of Biſhop *Patrick* and Mr. *Lowth*; by "*Richard Arnald*†, B.D." folio; two editions of "The "Eſſay on Man," with the Commentary; "Remarks "on ſeveral Occaſional Reflections, in Anſwer to the

"its appearance; for the ſituation of it brought *Jeruſalem* to his remembrance, and he "pointed out the hill which reſembled *Calvary*." (*Cordiner's Letters on the North of Scotland*, p. 64.) The ſame ſimilitude was obſerved by him in regard to *Dartmouth*. He preached a ſermon in 1761 for the benefit of the *Magdalen* charity in *London*, and one in 1762 before the Incorporated Society in *Dublin*, for promoting *Engliſh* Proteſtant Working Schools in *Ireland*, both which were printed.

* See an account of Biſhop *Tanner* above, p. 103; where, l. 5, r. "choſen Fellow of "the ſame;" l. 7, "Archdeacon of *Norfolk*;" l. 13, "*Dec.* 14." This volume was publiſhed by *John Whiſton*, *John Oſborn*, and *Francis Changuion*, the three book- ſellers with whom the laſt contract of the Society for the encouragement of learning was made. See p. 138. The original plates belonging to this work are in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. Dr. *Tanner*, prebendary of *Canterbury*, the ſon of Biſhop *Tanner*. Mr. *Thomas Evans*, bookſeller, in the *Strand*, has lately circulated propoſals for a new edition of it, but with what improvements does not appear. Our modern publiſhers judge of the value of books by their arbitrary price, and have been miſled, to their coſt, to reprint ſome books, whoſe whole merit is their ſcarcity. This is by no means, however, the caſe with the "Notitia Monaſtica;" which is as valuable as it is ſcarce, and, if re- printed with ſuch improvements as it is in the power of ſeveral gentlemen to beſtow on it, would be an acceptable preſent to the publick. The Biſhop's portrait prefixed to the "Notitia," is inſcribed, "Reverendus admodum *Thomas Tanner*, *Aſaphenſis* "Epiſcopus, Primævæ Antiquitatis Cultor. *G. Vertue ſculp.* 1743." This print was a copy of a larger, engraved 1736 by *Vertue*, at the expence of the Society of Anti- quaries, with ſome difference in the decoration, and this addition to the inſcription: "Hoc ectypum fratris ſui digniſſimi antiquis moribus ornati poſteris ſacratum eſſe voluit "Soc. Ant. *Lond.* 1736."

† Of whom, ſee under the year 1760.

"Rev. Dr. *Middleton*, Dr. *Pococke**, the Maſter of the "*Charter-Houſe*†, Dr. *Richard Grey*, and others; ſerving "to explain and juſtify divers Paſſages in The Divine Lega- "tion, objected to by thoſe Learned Writers. To which is "added, A General Review of the Argument of The Divine "Legation, as far as it is yet advanced: wherein is conſi- "dered the Relation the ſeveral Parts bear to each other "and the Whole. Together with an Appendix, in An- "ſwer to a late Pamphlet‡, intituled, An Examination of Mr. "*Warburton's* Second Propoſition," 8vo; "Obſervations "on the preſent Collection of Epiſtles between *Cicero* and "*M. Brutus*, repreſenting ſeveral evident marks of Forgery "in thoſe Epiſtles; and the true ſtate of many important "Particulars in the Life and Writings of *Cicero*: in An- "ſwer to the late pretences of the Reverend Dr. *Conyers* "*Middleton*. By *James Tunſtall*§, B. D. Fellow of *St. John's* "*College*, and Orator of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*. To "which is added, a Letter from the Reverend Dr. *Chapman* "on the antient Numeral Characters of the *Roman* Le- "gions‖," 8vo; Mr. *Carte's* Account of his "Collection of "Papers;"

* Whoſe account of hieroglyphics, and the relation they had to language, given in his Obſervations on *Egypt*, differed from what had been ſaid about them in *The Divine Legation*.

† *Nicholas Man*, eſq. ‡ By Dr. *Stebbing*. § Of whom, ſee under the year 1765.

‖ To the 65th page of this work, the following unpubliſhed letter from Mr. *Markland* to Mr. *Bowyer*, dated *June* 30, 1743, has reference: "When I had read yours, "I looked for the foul copy (which I had accidentally kept) of that letter which I had "written to Dr. *Chapman*, concerning the Firſt Epiſtle of *Cicero* to *Brutus*. In my "copy, inſtead of, *which was the caſe of C. Octavius, whom we commonly call Auguſtus*, "I find, *which was Auguſtus's caſe*. Whether I altered it myſelf in the tranſcribing, "or Mr. *T.* has done it for me, I cannot ſay, and it is no great matter; however "it is more full and clear as it is printed. By your queſtions I perceive that you have "not a perfect and diſtinct notion of this matter, and therefore, ſince you deſire it, will "endeavour to explain it to you; though I did not imagine that it would want any "explanation, for indeed there is no difficulty in it either way, if a man has but the "neceſſary *præcognita*, which I took for granted all ſcholars have. You know that the "name of him whom we commonly call *Auguſtus*, was originally *Caius Octavius Thu-* "*rinus*. The firſt was the *Prænomen*; the ſecond, the *Nomen*, or *Gentile*, or name of "the *family*; the third, the *Cognomen*, as was uſual. Thus it ſtood till towards "the 19th year of his age; when his uncle *C. Julius Cæſar* dying, appointed him his "heir,

" Papers;" Mr. *Edwards's* " Letter to the Author of a late " Epiſtolary Diſſertation, addreſſed to Dr. *Warburton*," 8vo; Dr.

" heir, and at the ſame time ordered him to change his name, and to paſs out of the " *Octavian* into the *Julian* family. Some of his friends (eſpecially his father-in-law " *L. Philippus*, who had married the widow his mother) thinking that he had not in- " tereſt and power enough to come at what *Cæſar* had left him, which was fallen into " the hands of *M. Antony* chiefly, adviſed him to be quiet, and not to take upon him " the name of *Cæſar*. This deliberation took up (N. B.) ſome time; but at laſt *Octa-* " *vius* determined to ſtrike a bold ſtroke, and to demand his inheritance, and to change " his name, which he did with the accuſtomed legal forms; and then, inſtead of *C.* " *Octavius Thurinus*, his name was *C. Julius Cæſar*, with the uſual addition of *Octa-* " *vianus* to ſhew that he came out of the family of the *Octavii*. Several years after, " when he was ſettled in the poſſeſſion of the empire, and had done great ſervice to the " ſtate, the ſenate reſolved to compliment him with ſome new title of honour; and after " much conſultation they agreed upon that of *Auguſtus*; ſo that then he was, *C. Julius* " *Cæſar Octavianus Auguſtus*. You now ſee that the title (for it was no more) of " *Auguſtus* had nothing to do with the name of *Octavius*; and that if it be put as you " would have it *, 'which was the caſe of *Auguſtus* whom we commonly call *Octavius*,' " it would have been unintelligible, and without argument. As to the ſeveral paſſages " from *Cicero*, wherein you ſay he is called *Octavius*, look at them, and you will find " every one of them written in the intermediate time (which was the reaſon why I put " in the N. B. above) between the death of *Julius Cæſar* and *Octavius's* changing his " name, which was ſome months; after which, you will find that *Cicero* from that " time never calls him *Octavius*, but either *C. Cæſar*, or *Cæſar*, or *Octavianus*; " which laſt word you muſt underſtand is a noun adjective, and ſignifies, belonging to " the *Octavii*; that is, who was originally of the *Gens* or *Family* of the *Octavii*. This " was always the cuſtom in adoptions, to add the *Gentile* of their own family to that " into which they paſſed. So the famous *L. Aemilius Paullus*, who conquered *Perſes* " king of *Macedonia*, gave one of his ſons, *P. Aemilius Paullus*, to be adopted by one " of the *Scipio's*, that is, into the *Cornelian* family: after which the young man, in- " ſtead of *P. Aemilius Paullus*, was called *P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus*. This was " he who afterwards finally demoliſhed *Carthage* in the third Punick war, in which you " often meet with him by the name of *Scipio Aemilianus*. Thus if *M. Tullius Cicero* " had adopted *Cn. Pompeius Magnus*, this latter would have been called *Cn. Tullius* " *Cicero Pompeianus*; as, on the other hand, if *Pompey* had adopted *Cicero*, *Cicero* " would have been *M. Pompeius Magnus Tullianus*. This is the original of moſt of " the proper names that end in *anus*, which are almoſt as numerous as the family ones " which end ſimply in *us*; the reaſon of which is evident, becauſe there was ſcarce any " family which had not, ſome time or other, adoptions made out of it into ſome other " family; and then he who before was by family a *Calpurnius*, or *Titius*, or *Sempro-* " *nius*, &c. became a *Calpurnianus*, *Titianus*, or *Sempronianus*. And now you per- " ceive why *Lucilius Clodius* cannot ſubſiſt in the ſame perſon, viz. becauſe both *Luci-* " *lius* and *Clodius* (or *Claudius*) are *Gentilia*, or the names of families; for if this *L.* " *Clodius Marcellus*, whom I was ſpeaking of in that letter, had been adopted into the " *Lucilian* family, his name would have been from that time *L. Lucilius*, ſomething " (ſuppoſe *Longus*, or any other cognomen belonging to the *Lucilii*) *Clodianus*, not " *Clodius*. You likewiſe perceive that you ſpeak inaccurately (though Dr. *Middleton* I " find does it, and ſo do ſome of the modern antients, if one may ſo call them, *Florus*

* It ſtands thus in Dr. *Chapman's* " Obſervations," p. 65.

" and

Dr. *Grey's* "Anſwer to Mr. *Warburton's* Remarks on ſe-
"veral Occaſional Reflections, ſo far as they concern the
"Preface to a late Edition of the Book of *Job*; in which the
"Subject and Deſign of that Divine Poem are ſet in a full
"and clear Light, and ſome particular Paſſages in it oc-
"caſionally explained, in a Letter to the Reverend Author
"of the Remarks."

Mr. *Markland*, in a letter dated *April* 17, 1744, tells Mr. *Bowyer*, "Mr. *Clarke* ſent me Mr. *Taylor's* preſent*; "wherein I did not expect to meet with any notes under "my own name; and *your pamphlet*, in which I think I "clearly ſee ſeveral things that are certainly the Biſhop's, "and

"and *Appian*; but none of the more ſkilfull ones) when you call *Auguſtus*, *Octavius* "*Auguſtus*; which is as if you ſhould call Sir *Robert Walpole*, Sir *Walpole Orford*; "for while he was *Octavius*, he was not *Auguſtus*, nor till ſeveral years afterwards; "and when he was *Auguſtus*, it would have been more than an affront to have called "him *Octavius*, and nobody ever did do it, becauſe it would have been a kind of "petty treaſon, and a verbal denial of his right to the name and inheritance of his "uncle *Julius Cæſar*; and therefore the ſophiſt who forged theſe letters under the name "of *Brutus* to *Cicero*, in the famous Epiſtle, the 22d, never calls him any thing but "*Octavius*; or if he calls him *Cæſar* (as he does once), he does it in a ſneer, and "adds the word *tuus* to it, YOUR *Cæſar*, p. 172. This is right, and conſiſtent with "the character of *Brutus*. But alas! he could not go through with it; for p. 76, he "forgets himſelf, and calls him ſimply *Cæſar*, which the true *Brutus* would have "loſt his life ſooner than have done, had he once taken it into his head that it was "wrong. But this by the bye. Now pleaſe to read over that part of the ſheet, and "tell me whether it be clear to you."

* Probably the "Marmor Sandvicenſe."—Mr. *Clarke*, in a letter without date, but written about the ſame time, ſays, "I thank you for the anſwer to the *Trial*, &c. "which I had not ſeen, and have given to Mr. *Markland* according to your direction. I "have had the pleaſure of ſeeing him twice, and ſhould doat upon him, if it was not "for two things, *i.e.* I could wiſh he had a little better ſpirits, and would not walk ſo "violently in queſt of them, which I am ſure is not the way to find them. I wiſh this "for my own ſake as well as his, and I muſt teach him to ride, that I may have more "of his company. He tells me the pamphlet is Mr. *Moſs's*; it is well done; he pre-"ſerves, what I thought was ſcarce poſſible, the dignity of the ſubject in anſwering "ſuch a trifler. I ſee your friend Mr. *Warburton* is ſtill a hero; he makes nothing "of attacking whole battalions alone: though he gives me the moſt pleaſure of any body, "I cannot but ſay I am in pain for him. Is there no keeping that fire and genius "within proper limits? He will fall, as great men have done before him, by the "things he deſpiſed moſt, Dr. *Sykes*, and the people. The Doctor has outdone him-"ſelf, and I am perſuaded that he is right in his three firſt poſitions, The Exoteric "Doctrines, The Senſe of the old Legiſlation, and the *Jewiſh* Theocracy; and I long

"to

" and ſeveral that are certainly not ſo. He has ſent me " likewiſe Mr. *Warburton's* anſwer to his opponents, and " Dr. *Sykes's* Examination, &c. the former of which ſeems " to me to have been publiſhed chiefly with the deſign of " giving the General Review of the Argument of the Di- " vine Legation, which is an uſeful thing; and the latter " (Dr. *Sykes's*) ſeems to be a ſly one. I ſhall be glad to ſee " an anſwer, a direct one, to ſome parts of it." This pamphlet was probably *Biſhop Berkeley's on Tar Water*, which was firſt publiſhed in *England* at the very time Mr. *Markland* dates his letter. It was publiſhed by *M. Cooper*; but the ſcheme of reprinting it from the *Dublin* edition was Mr. *Bowyer's*, and conſequently it was no unuſual expreſſion to call it *his* pamphlet. Mr. *Markland's* obſervation exactly ſuits Biſhop *Berkeley's* pamphlet, and could not well apply to any original compoſition of Mr. *Bowyer's*. Accordingly too we find Mr. *Clarke* a year after ſaying, upon Mr. *Bowyer's* publiſhing *Julian*, " that it would not anſwer his " purpoſe ſo well as *Tar-water*;" which in fact he had frequently occaſion to reprint. He is ſuppoſed to have written a ſmall pamphlet that year on " the preſent ſtate of *Europe*;" taken principally from *Pufendorff*.

In 1745, he printed 250 copies of " Acts and Obſerva- " tions of the *Spalding* Gentlemen's Society in *Lincolnſhire*, " illuſtrated with Sculptures from Models, Drawings, and " Sketches, made by the Members, and engraved by *George* " *Vertue* a Member. With an Allegorical Device deſigned

" to ſee how the author of The Divine Legation will diſengage himſelf, though I " expect he ſhould beat up his quarters, and bear down all before him. I wonder none " of them turn his arguments from *Arthur* and *William* the Conqueror againſt him; " they are certainly deciſive, and prove the actions aſcribed to *Oſiris* to be all imagi- " nary; for *Arthur's* are undoubtedly ſo, and his hiſtorian (as in the caſe of *Seſoſtris*) " had nothing ſo ſtriking to aſcribe to him as what was borrowed from the Conqueror."

" by

" by *Maurice Johnſon**, eſq. and engraved by *Vertue*, 1746. " *London*, printed by order of the Society by *William* " *Bowyer* a Member, 1745," folio, intended as a title-page to ſuch of their minutes as might be printed; the ſecond volume of " Dr. *Pococke's* Travels to the Eaſt," folio; " A Table of *Engliſh* Silver Coins from the *Norman* Conqueſt to the preſent time, with their Weights, intrinſic " Values, and ſome Remarks upon the ſeveral pieces. By " *Martin Folkes*†, eſq." 4to; and a new edition of the " Table

* Of whom, ſee p. 98.—Two letters from Mr. *Johnſon*, one to Mr. *New* relating to the Regiſters of the Biſhops of *Lincoln*, the other to Mr. *Bogdani* concerning an extraordinary interment in *Lincoln* cathedral, are in the firſt volume of the Archæologia, p. 30, 31.—" Mr. *Johnſon's* death was announced in the provincial papers, with " this remarkable paragraph, That he had endeavoured to *raiſe* a vaſt ſpirit of " inquiry and knowledge (or ſomewhat tantamount) in that *flat* country—as if it " was much harder to *raiſe* knowledge in *Holland*, than *Switzerland*; but it ſeems " to be an idea impreſſed on the minds of the natives, as I know that two of his Ma- " jeſty's Juſtices of the *Peace quarrelling*, the one ſaid to the other, You muſt not " think in this *flat* country to ſet yourſelf *above* every body elſe.—When Mr. *Johnſon* " brought his ſon to be admitted at *St. John's College, Cambridge*, in *October* 1740, he was " ſhewn the Public Library by Dr. *Taylor* himſelf, and among the reſt the *Paris* Bible of " 1476, in which the date had been artfully altered to 1464, without having occaſioned " any doubt. See *Clement*, Biblioth. Curieuſe‖. Mr. *Johnſon*, who to the abilities of a " ſcholar and an antiquary joined the *coup d'œil* of a man of buſineſs, immediately " cried out, A rank and palpable forgery! and from that moment Dr. *Taylor*, or any " body elſe, never had the leaſt doubt, or could have; and ever ſince that time the two " editions have lain together (I don't ſay they did not before, though the library was " not in order, or opened till afterwards), and the Under Librarian now regularly tells " the ſtory to all viſitors." *Dr. Taylor's Friend.*

† *Martin Folkes*, eſq. (ſon of *Martin Folkes*, eſq. bencher of *Grays Inn*, and *Dorothy* ſecond daughter‡ and coheireſs of Sir *William Hovell*, knt. of *Hillington Hall* in the county of *Norfolk*,) was born in the pariſh of *St. Giles in the Fields*, in the city of *Weſtminſter*, *October* 29, 1690. He laid the foundation of that learning which rendered him ſo conſpicuous in the republic of letters at *Clare Hall*, in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, where he was placed under the tuition of that eminent mathematician Dr. *Laughton*. On the 29th of *July* 1714, he was elected a member of the Royal Society, and, about eight years after, Vice-preſident of that learned body. Nor were theſe honours unjuſtly beſtowed; for Mr. *Folkes* was not only himſelf indefatigable in obſerving the ſecret operations and aſtoniſhing objects of nature, but alſo ſtudious to excite the ſame vigilance in others. In 1723, ſoon after the death of that ſagacious obſerver of the minute creation, the great *Anthony Van Leeuwenhoek*, who, after having been a valuable corre-

‖ See alſo *Maittaire*, Annales Typogr. t. V. par. ii. p. 565; and Origin of Printing, p. 106. 170. 276.

‡ *Clementia*, the eldeſt daughter, was married, firſt, to *Charles Stuart*, eſq. grandfather of the preſent Sir *Simeon*; and, ſecondly, to Sir *Thomas Montgomery*. The youngeſt daughter, *Ethelreda*, was married to Archbiſhop *Wake*. See *Blomefield's Norfolk*, vol. IV. p. 566.

"Table of Gold Coins," &c. (ſee p. 95;) "Remarks on

ſpondent to the Royal Society above fifty years, bequeathed to them his cabinet of microſcopes, Mr. *Folkes* gave an account of that valuable legacy, inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, N° 380, p. 446, and in the Abridgement by *Eames* and *Martyn*, vol. VI. p. 129. Dr. *Jurin*, who in 1728 inſcribed the thirty-fourth volume of the "Philoſophical Tranſactions" to Mr. *Folkes*, declares to him, "the motive of "my doing ſo was the ſame, which induced the greateſt man that ever lived, to ſingle "you out to fill his chair, and to preſide in the aſſemblies of the Royal Society, when "the frequent returns of his indiſpoſition would no longer permit him to attend them "with his uſual aſſiduity. The motive, Sir, we all know, was your uncommon love "to, and your ſingular attainments in, thoſe noble and manly ſciences, to which the "glory of Sir *Iſaac Newton*, and the reputation of the Royal Society, is ſolely "and entirely owing." He was elected Preſident of the Royal Society *November* 30, 1741; and, in the year 1742, a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences in *Paris*, in the room of the celebrated Dr. *Halley*. In the year 1746, he was created Doctor of Laws by the Univerſity of *Oxford*; and, on the death of *Algernon* Duke of *Somerſet*, 1749-50, was choſen Preſident of the Society of Antiquaries; who having obtained a charter in 1751, he was confirmed Preſident, conformably to that inſtrument. But he did not long enjoy theſe honours; for, about the latter end of the ſame year 1751, he was ſtruck with a palſy, of which he never recovered; and, finding his indiſpoſition continually increaſe, he reſigned his office as Preſident of the Royal Society on *November* 30, 1753, but continued Preſident of the Society of Antiquaries till his death. On the 25th of *June*, 1754, he had a ſecond paralytic ſtroke, and never ſpoke afterwards, but died on the 28th of the ſame month; and was buried near his father and mother in the chancel of *Hillington* church, under a black marble ſlab, with no inſcription but his name and the date, purſuant to the expreſs direction of his laſt will, dated in *September* 1751, by which (his only ſon *Martin* * having been dead many years) he bequeathed to his wife *Lucretia* † (who had unhappily been for ſome time confined at *Chelſea*) four hundred pounds a year for life, in lieu of dower; to each of his daughters twelve thouſand pounds; to *Dorothy Riſhton*, the eldeſt of them (who had three children), his own portrait by *Gibſon*, and one of herſelf in crayons by *Knapton*; to *Lucretia* ‡ the youngeſt, his plate, pictures, buſts, medals, coins ancient and modern, and his valuable library. This lady was alſo appointed executrix and his brother Mr. *William Folkes* ‖ executor of the will; by which he gave likewiſe an hundred pounds to be laid out in rings for his friends; and two hundred pounds to the Royal So-

* He was admitted of *Clare Hall*; accompanied his father and mother to *Rome*, where he diſcovered a moſt extraordinary taſte for medallic knowledge; and went afterwards to finiſh his ſtudies at an academy at *Caen* in *Normandy*, where he was thrown from his horſe and killed on the ſpot.

† This lady appeared, under the name of Mrs. *Bradſhaw*, at the theatre in *The Haymarket*, in 1707; and at *Drury Lane* from 1710 to 1712, ſoon after which period ſhe was married to Mr. *Folkes*. The author of "The Hiſtory of the *Engliſh* Stage, 1741," who calls her "one of the greateſt and moſt "promiſing genii of her time," ſays ſhe was taken off the ſtage by Mr. *Folkes* "for her exemplary and "prudent conduct;" and that "it was a rule with her, in her profeſſion, to make herſelf miſtreſs of "her part, and leave the *figure* and *action* to Nature." From the characters in which I find her name **, ſhe muſt have been a handſome woman at leaſt, had a good figure, and probably only ſecond-rate theatrical talents.

‡ Married in *May* 1756 to *Richard Betenſon*, eſq. (now Sir *Richard*). She died *June* 6, 1758, aged 36. See her monument, in *Wrotham* church, in *Thorpe's* "Regiſtrum Roffenſe," p. 832.

‖ This gentleman, who was a counſellor at law, and agent to the Duke of *Montague* in *Lancaſhire*, married to his ſecond wife a daughter of Sir *William Browne*, knt. whoſe eſtate is at preſent enjoyed by his ſon, Sir *Martin Browne Folkes*, bart.

** *Sylvia*, in "The Double Gallant;" *Corinna*, in "The Confederacy;" *Arabella Zeal*, in "The Fair "Quaker;" *Dorinda*, in "The Stratagem;" *Arabella*, in "The *London* Cuckolds;" *Angelica*, in "The Con-"ſtant Couple;" &c. &c. To "The Generous Huſband" ſhe ſpoke a prologue (about 1712) in boys cloaths.

ciety,

"on the Epiſtles of *Cicero* to *Brutus*, and of *Brutus* to "*Cicero*:

ciety, with his large cornelian ſeal ring, on which are engraved their arms, for the perpetual uſe of the Preſident. He alſo bequeathed to that learned body an original portrait of lord *Bacon*. It has been thought ſomewhat ſingular, that this gentleman, who at the time of his death was Preſident of the Society of Antiquaries, ſhould leave them not the ſmalleſt token of his regard. Mr. *Folkes* was a man of great modeſty, affability, and integrity; a friend to merit, and an ornament to literature. His capital work was his "View of the *Engliſh* gold and ſilver "coinage," which he meditated ſo early as 1731. In 1736 (ſee p. 95) he publiſhed a ſheet and a half, intituled "A Table of *Engliſh* Gold Coins," &c. This makes table XXXVIII. of the firſt volume of the Society's "Vetuſta Monumenta," and was reprinted by them in 1736 in eight pages 4to*. and 1767 in their book of coins. Mr. *Folkes* had himſelf reprinted it with ſome additions in 1745, and there was annexed to it a larger and more conſiderable work by him, intituled, "A Table of *Engliſh* Silver Coins from the "*Norman* Conqueſt to the preſent time, with their weights, intrinſic values, and "ſome remarks upon the ſeveral pieces. *London*, printed for the Society of Antiquaries," 4to. This alſo they reprinted 1763 in their work before-mentioned. In order further to illuſtrate his deſign, Mr. *Folkes* engraved 42 plates, containing near 480 coins, but not intirely filled up, and in 1745 exhibited it to the Society of Antiquaries. They then reſolved to complete it, and Mr. *Folkes* furniſhed the plan of plates, and letter-preſs for 50, offering his aſſiſtance, and to make up his own plates, and give them to the Society. Upon his death, they purchaſed his 44 plates and copy for 120l. the mere coſt of engraving! and Mr. *William Folkes* gave them ſome of his brother's MS. papers. Thus was Mr. *Folkes's* valuable deſign carried into execution by this learned Body, by republiſhing at their own expence his tables and plates, with explanations, in 4to. 1763. Many coins were added to his plates. Twenty additional plates were engraved, containing no leſs than 700 coins, including many not known to Mr. *Folkes*, together with ſix ſupplemental ones, conſiſting of coins omitted in their proper place; and as others have occurred ſince, the Society have it in contemplation ſtill to augment them. The coin of *Euſtace*, pl. I. fig. 2, engraved anew from the original in Dr. *Hunter's* cabinet, in Arch. vol. V. p. 481, is one proof of many that might be adduced of the inaccuracy with which this valuable deſign was conducted. As Mr. *Folkes's* book publiſhed in 1745 (excepting only an appendix containing the coins ſtruck in *Scotland* between the acceſſion of *James* I. and the union under queen *Anne*) related wholly to the Hiſtory of the *Engliſh* Mint, the Society ſubjoined a particular deſcription of the ſeveral coins, their weights, legends, &c. by Dr. *John Ward*, then director, who drew up great part of the letter-preſs for Mr. *Folkes*, and on his demiſe by Dr. *Andrew Gifford*. This new edition of both his pieces was completed from his corrected copy of his own edition, to which copy Profeſſor *Ward*, Dr. *Gifford*, Dr. *Ducarel*, and Mr. *Colebrook*, had in 1756 largely contributed their obſervations. Upon the deceaſe of Profeſſor *Ward*, the conduct of the new edition devolved on his coadjutor Dr. *Gifford*. The plates were begun to be completed by *James Green*, who had before been appointed engraver to the Society†, and on his reſignation of that office, on account of ill health, ſome of them were given to *Wood* the engraver. At length, at the deſire of the editor, the execution of the whole engraving was committed to *Francis Perry* (of whom ſee Brit. Top. vol. I. p. 164), who

* The full title was, "A Table of *Engliſh* Gold Coins, from the eighteenth year of King *Ed*-"*ward* III. when gold was firſt coined in *England*, with their ſeveral weights and preſent intrinſic "values. By *Martin Folkes*, eſq. *London*, printed for the Society of Antiquaries, 1736," 4to.

† For whom he executed only the ſeal of *Chriſt Church*, *Canterbury*, which had been imperfectly done by Mr. *Vertue* juſt before his death, and the old mantle-piece at *Walden*, in one plate. Mr. *Green* died in 1758, and was ſucceeded as engraver to the Society by Mr. *James Baſire*, whoſe *burin* will do credit to every individual or body of men who employ it.

"*Cicero*: In a Letter to a Friend. With a Diſſertation "upon

finiſhed his work in 1758, and received for it 39l. 11s. The explanations ſubjoined, and the improved copy of Mr. *Folkes's* work, were not put to preſs till 1761, in which year the firſt 15 ſheets were printed in 14 weeks †. But unexpected delays ariſing on the part of the conductor, the next 14 ſheets took up 39 weeks to print; and the new edition was not publiſhed till 1763, under the title of "Tables of *Engliſh* Silver "and Gold Coins: firſt publiſhed by *Martin Folkes*, eſq. and now reprinted, with "Plates and Explanations, by the Society of Antiquaries, *London*, 1763," 4to. The advertiſement in two pages was drawn up by Dr. *Taylor*, then director. The ſupplement in 40 pages, with a poſtſcript of four more and ſix plates, were by Dr. *Gifford*. During a long interval between the commencement and completion of this great work, the public was ſurprized, and the Society more ſo, by the appearance of 44 plates of *Engliſh* ſilver coins, engraved by *Francis Perry* above-mentioned, publiſhed by the late Mr. *Thomas Snelling*, evidently copied from the Society's plates, though not continued beyond *Cromwell's* protectorate. Mr. *Folkes's* account of the ſtandard meaſures preſerved in the capitol at *Rome* is printed in the Phil. Tranſ. N° 442. His obſervations on the *Trajan* and *Antonine* pillars at *Rome* (which he viſited with his lady) were read before the Society of Antiquaries, *Feb.* 5, 1735-6, and printed in their Archæologia, vol. I. p. 117. And in the ſame volume, p. 122, are his obſervations on the braſs equeſtrian ſtatue at *Rome*, occaſioned by a ſmall braſs model of it found near *London*; which were read before the Society, *April* 7, 1736. He ſhewed them the ſame year a caſt of the *Farneſe* ſphere on the back of *Atlas*, ſuppoſed to be the moſt exact repreſentation of it in antiquity. The colure paſſes through thoſe parts of the aſteriſms by which it is ſaid to have paſſed in the days of *Hipparchus*; but the interſection of the equator and ecliptic is not at the colure, but at ſome diſtance, whence *Bianchini*, who intended a diſſertation on it, refers it to the time of the *Antonines*. The figures all turn their backs, becauſe the ancients ſuppoſed the conſtellations looked on the earth, and ſo they would appear to do, if viewed from without the ſtarry ſphere; and *Ptolemy*, deſcribing their appearance on a celeſtial globe, places them on the backs of the figures, which was not rightly underſtood by ſome moderns. A portrait of Mr. *Folkes* was painted in 1736 by *Vanderbank*, and the following year ſeraped in mezzotinto by *Faber*; again in 1741 by *Hogarth*, from which *Faber* alſo ſeraped a mezzotinto plate in 1742; a third time by *Hudſon*, from which there is a mezzotinto print by *M'Ardell*, with the title of "Preſident of the Royal Society." *James Anthony Daſſier* ſtruck a medal of him in 1740, and two years after another was ſtruck at *Rome*. The ſale of his library in 1756 laſted forty-one days; his prints and drawings, eight; mathematical inſtruments, gems, pictures, buſts, urns, &c. two; coins and medals, five. Mr. *Folkes* had, amongſt other curioſities, two editions of *Pliny's* Natural Hiſtory, printed at *Venice*, one by *Spire* ‡, 1469, and the other by *Jenſon*, 1472. Dr. *Aſkew* bought them both, the former for eleven guineas, and the latter for ſeven guineas and a half; on the Doctor's deceaſe they were again ſold, the edition of 1469 (now in *The Britiſh Muſeum*) for 43l. and the other for 23l ‖. Among the literati patronized by Mr. *Folkes*, was Mr. *Norden*, the celebrated *Daniſh* traveller, whoſe firſt account of his travels to the public was a Letter addreſſed to the Royal Society, giving an account of the ruins and coloſſal ſtatues at *Thebes* in *Egypt*, with drawings, 1742, 4to. afterwards incorporated into his ſecond volume in folio. I the rather mention this learned foreigner here, becauſe his ſubject is ſo intimately connected with the preceding note.

† As was exactly ſtated by Mr. *Bowyer*, in his letter to the Council, in *March* 1762, in anſwer to a charge of unneceſſary delay brought againſt him.

‡ This edition is ſuppoſed to have eſcaped the obſervation of F. *Harduin*. See ſome remarkable particulars of it in "The Origin of Printing," p. 45. 103.

‖ Mr. *Granger*, in his Biographical Hiſtory of *England*, vol. IV. p. 325, obſerves from *Ames's* Typographical Antiquities, that a copy of the "Spaccio della Beſtia trionfante," by *Giordano Bruno*

" upon four Orations* aſcribed to *M. Tullius Cicero*, viz.
" 1. Ad

* Theſe Remarks were originally addreſſed to Mr. *Bowyer* by his learned friend; from whoſe Letters on this ſubject I ſhall tranſcribe ſome extracts: " I believe I ſhall " drop (as to the publick) this affair of theſe ſpurious letters and the orations I men- " tioned; for though I am as certain that *Cicero* was not the author of them as I am " that you were not, yet I conſider that it muſt be judged of by thoſe who are already " prejudiced on the other ſide; and how far prejudice will go, is evident from the " ſubject itſelf; for nothing elſe could have ſuffered ſuch ſilly and barbarous ſtuff as " theſe epiſtles and thoſe orations to paſs ſo long and through ſo many learned mens " hands for the writings of *Cicero*, in which view I confeſs I cannot read them without " aſtoniſhment and indignation." *June* 30, 1743. " I ſuppoſe you are ſo deeply en- " gaged in votes, addreſſes, and the confutation of hereticks, that you cannot find " time to ſend a line to a poor ruſtic, who upon your account however has been putting " out his eyes in two very different employments, viz. tranſcribing his own writings, " and reading over thoſe of *Cicero* once more. Had I made an end of this latter, I " would have ſent you the former as far as I have gone; but having a few more days " reading to come, I intended to defer ſending you the copy till ſome time next month, " when my neighbour Mr. *Davis* goes to town, and I dare ſay will convey it ſafely. " When you have it, read it over; and if you think it worth your while to print it " when finiſhed, much good may it do you! I ſay when finiſhed, becauſe I have done " nothing upon the third head, the Reaſoning of the Author of the Epiſtles; and I find " I ſhall not be able to do any thing till the ſummer when I get into *Suſſex*; ſo that if " you have faith, and will truſt me for one part, you may in the mean time do what " you will with the other two, and put them either into the preſs or the fire, as you " ſee moſt proper; and if you chooſe it, I will ſend the copy before Mr. *Davis* comes, " whenever you appoint; for as I deſigned it for you, it is proper you ſhould have the " diſpoſal of it as you think fit. *Feb.* 28, 1743-4."—" As I intend to leave off ſtudy, " and addict myſelf to animal life, I ſhould be glad to be excuſed drawing out the re- " mainder, or third ſection, of the papers I ſent you by Mr. *Davis*; I mean, unleſs you " think you ſhall make ſome advantage by them; in which caſe I will ſet about it as ſoon as " ever I receive your letter, having all my neceſſary tackle with me; but I imagine this buſy " time is not a proper ſeaſon for writings of that kind, and I have no manner of incli- " nation to ſcribble merely for ſcribbling ſake, eſpecially upon a ſubject of very little " conſequence." *April* 17, 1744.—" Mr. *Davis*, by whom I ſend this, will be in town " on *Thurſday* night, and on *Friday* you may have the papers; concerning which you " ſhall do juſt as you pleaſe, either as to printing them, or otherwiſe, though I am of

(ſee Spectator, N° 389), was ſold in 1711 at the auction of the library of *Charles Bernard*, eſq. for 2£l. and purchaſed by *Walter Clavel*, eſq. This ſame copy ſucceſſively came into the ſeveral collections of Mr. *John Nickolls*, Mr. *Joſeph Ames*, Sir *Peter Thompſon*, and *M. C. Tutet*, eſq. who now poſſeſſes it. Dr. *Harwood*, in the firſt preface to his " View of the various editions of Claſſics," ſays, that it is agreeable to inveſtigate the hiſtory of a ſcarce book, and the different value it acquires in paſſing through different hands. He gives an inſtance in the firſt edition of the *Greek* Pſalter, printed in 1481, which ſtood in a bookſeller's catalogue marked at five ſhillings; nobody aſking for it, the price was reduced, and it was ſold for four ſhillings to a gentleman, who afterwards parted with it to the late Dr. *Aſkew* for five guineas, at whoſe ſale this individual Pſalter ſold for 16 guineas. To this obſervation of Dr. *Harwood* may be added, that Dr. *Mead* had the following books, which at his ſale were purchaſed by Dr. *Aſkew*, and re-ſold on the deceaſe of the latter, at the following prices:

Cicero's Offices, printed by *Fuſt* in 1465, — — 13l. 13s. ſold again for 30l.
Olivet's edition of the works of *Cicero*, *Paris*, 1740, large paper, 14l. 14s. - - - 36l. 15s.
Salluſt. Venet. apud *Vind. Spiram*, 1470, - - - - - - - 5l. 17s. - - - 14l. 3s. 6d.

Dr. *Mead* had alſo both the *Venice* editions of " *Pliny's* Natural Hiſtory;" that of 1469 was bought, at eleven guineas, for the King of *France*; the edition of 1472, with fine illuminations, the copy particularly noticed by *Maittaire*, was ſold for eighteen guineas to Mr. *Willock*, a bookſeller.

" opinion

" 1. Ad Quirites poſt reditum; 2. Poſt reditum in Senatu. " 3. Pro Domo ſua, ad Pontifices; 4. De Haruſpicum reſpon- " ſis. To which are added, ſome Extracts out of the Notes " of learned Men upon thoſe Orations; and Obſervations on " them. By *Jeremiah Markland*, Fellow of *St. Peter's Col-* " *lege, Cambridge*;" Mr. *Squire's** " Sermon at *St. Bridget's*;" and his " Inquiry into the Foundation of the *Engliſh* " Government," 8vo; Mr. *Whaley's*† " Original Poems and " Tranſlations," 8vo; " Remarks on ſeveral Occaſional Re- " flections, in Anſwer to the Rev. Doctors *Stebbing* and *Sykes*, " ſerving to explain and juſtify the Two Diſſertations in The " Divine Legation, concerning the Command to *Abraham* " to offer up his Son, and the Nature of the Jewiſh Theo- " cracy, objected to by thoſe Learned Writers‡." Part II. and laſt‖, 8vo; and two Sermons by Mr. *Warburton*,

I. " A

" opinion you will print them, becauſe you will ſee I have ſtarted in all probability an- " other controverſy concerning the Four Orations, which I will maintain to be ſpurious " *contra mundum*. As to Mr. *Sherwin's* Teſtament**, I deſigned to give it you, if you " will have it. I have read over Mr. T[*unſtall*] twice more ſince I came hither, and " am more and more confirmed that it can never be anſwered. The copy which I have " ſent you makes about 140 pages; and the Reaſoning Section, which remains, may " make perhaps 70 more, ſo that it will be but a ſmall book, and conſequently the loſs " in the printing it will be ſo much the leſs." *Letter without date.*

* Afterwards Biſhop of *St. David's*; of whom more hereafter.

† *John Whaley*, M. A. fellow of *King's College*, *Cambridge*, and an ingenious poet. He had publiſhed an earlier Collection of Poems, in one volume 8vo, 1732. To the labours of Mr. *Whaley*, I am indebted for ſeveral articles in the " Select Collection " of Miſcellany Poems, 1780."

‡ ——— " Arcades ambo,
" Et cantare pares, & RESPONDERE parati." VIRG.

‖ " I have bid a final adieu to controverſy, unleſs ſome very great provocation draw " me back." *Remarks*, p. 242.—The whole concluſion of this pamphlet is well worth attending to. " As to the manner in which I have anſwered ſome of my adverſaries," ſays the learned Writer, " their inſufferable abuſe, and my own love of quiet, made it " neceſſary. I had tried all ways to ſilence an iniquitous clamour; by neglect of it; " by good words; by an explanation of my meaning; and all without effect. The firſt " volume of this obnoxious work had not been out many days, before I was fallen upon

** The New Teſtament of Dr. *Gregory's* text, with notes by Mr. *Sherwin*, Dr. *Whitby* (whoſe copy this had been), Mr. *Markland*, Mr. *Bowyer*, and others. Mr. *Markland* gave it to Mr. *E. Clarke*, who is now poſſeſſed of it, enriched with many valuable notes by his father, and many by himſelf.

" by

1. "A faithful Portrait of Popery, by which it is ſeen to "be the Reverſe of Chriſtianity, as it is the Deſtruction of "Morality, Piety, and Civil Liberty; a Sermon preached "at *St. James's* Church, *Weſtminſter*, 1745," 8vo. 2. "A "Sermon occaſioned by the preſent unnatural Rebellion, "&c. preached in Mr. *Allen's* chapel at *Prior Park*, near "*Bath*, and publiſhed at his Requeſt, 1745," 8vo.

"by a furious eccleſiaſtical news-writer, with the utmoſt brutality. All the return I "then made, or then ever intended to make, was a vindication of my moral character, "wrote with ſuch temper and forbearance as ſeemed affection to thoſe who did not "know that I only wanted to be quiet. But I reckoned without my hoſt. The angry "man became ten times more outrageous. What was now to be done? I tryed an- "other method with him. I drew his picture; I expoſed him naked; and ſhewed the "public of what parts and principles this tumour was made up. It had its effect; and I "never heard more of him. On this occaſion, let me tell the reader a ſtory. 'As a *Scotch* "bagpiper was traverſing the mountains of *Ulſter*, he was one evening encountered by a "hunger-ſtarved *Iriſh* wolf. In this diſtreſs, the poor man could think of nothing better "than to open his wallet, and try the effects of his hoſpitality. He did ſo, and the "ſavage ſwallowed all that was thrown him with ſo improving a voracity, as if his ap- "petite was but juſt coming to him. The whole ſtock of proviſion, you may be ſure, "was ſoon ſpent. And now, his only recourſe was to the virtue of the bagpipe; which "the monſter no ſooner heard, than he took to the mountains with the ſame precipi- "tation that he had come down. The poor piper could not ſo perfectly enjoy his deli- "verance, but that, with an angry look at parting, he ſhook his head, and ſaid, 'Ay! "are theſe your tricks? Had I known your humour, you ſhould have had your muſic "before ſupper.' But though I had the Caduceus of peace in my hands, yet it was only "in caſes of neceſſity that I made uſe of it. And therefore I choſe to let paſs, without "any chaſtiſement, ſuch impotent railers as Dr. *Richard Grey*, and one *Bate*, a zany "to a mountebank. On the other hand, when I happened to be engaged with ſuch "very learned and candid writers as Dr. *Middleton* and the Maſter of the *Charter-houſe*, "I gave ſufficient proof how much I preferred a different manner of carrying on a con- "troverſy, would my anſwerers but afford me the occaſion. But alas! as I never *ſhould* "have ſuch learned men long my adverſaries, and never *would* have theſe other my "friends, I found that, if I wrote at all, I muſt be condemned to a manner, which all, "who know me, know to be moſt abhorrent to my natural temper. So, on the whole, "I reſolved to quit my hands of them at once, and turn again to nobler game, more "ſuitable, as Dr. *Stebbing* tells me, to my clerical function, that peſtilent herd of liber- "tine ſcriblers, with which the iſland is over-run; whom I would hunt down, as good "king *Edgar* did his wolves; from the mighty author of 'Chriſtianity as old as the "creation †,' to the drunken blaſpheming cobler, who wrote againſt Jeſus and the Re- "ſurrection ‡."

† *Tindal.*

‡ A pamphlet intituled "The Reſurrection of Jeſus demonſtrated to have no Proof." On this little tract Mr. *Warburton* thus wrote to Mr. *Bowyer*: "I am much obliged to you for ſending me "*Morgan's* book, for *Morgan's* it is every line ſpeaks; and ſuch execrable ſtuff the ſun never ſaw; "and next to writing ſo bad, would be anſwering ſo bad a writer."

In

In the ſame year 1745, to oblige Mr. *Faulkner**, Mr. *Bowyer* wrote this ſhort preface to a poſthumous pamphlet of Dean *Swift*: "The following treatiſe of *Directions to Servants* "was begun ſome years ago by the Author, who had not "leiſure to finiſh and put it into proper order, being en- "gaged in many other works of greater uſe to his country, "as may be ſeen by moſt of his writings. But, as the Au- "thor's deſign was to expoſe the villainies and frauds of "ſervants to their maſters and miſtreſſes, we will make no "apology for its publication; but give it our readers in the "ſame manner as we find it in the original, which may "be ſeen in the printer's cuſtody. The few tautologies "that occur in the characters left unfiniſhed, will make "the reader look upon the whole as a rough draught, with "ſeveral outlines only drawn. However, that there may "appear no daubing or patch-work by other hands, it is "thought moſt adviſeable to give it in the Author's own "words. It is imagined that he intended to make a large "volume of this work; but, as time and health would not "permit him, the reader may draw, from what is here "exhibited, means to detect the many vices and faults to "which people in that kind of low life are ſubject. If "gentlemen would ſeriouſly conſider this work, which is "written for their inſtruction (although ironically), it "would make them better œconomiſts, and preſerve their "eſtates and families from ruin. It may be ſeen, from "ſome ſcattered papers (wherein were given hints for a de- "dication and preface, and a liſt of all degrees of ſervants), "that the Author intended to have gone through all their

* "As you are famous for writing Prefaces, pray help me to one for *Advice to Ser-* "*vants.*" *Mr. Faulkner to Mr. B. Nov.* 8, 1745.

"characters.

" characters. This is all that need be ſaid as to this treatiſe, " which can only be looked upon as a fragment."

In 1746 Mr. *Bowyer* projected (what during his whole life he had in view) a regular edition of *Cicero's* Letters *, in chronological order, on a plan which it is to be lamented that he did not complete; as an uniform ſeries thus properly arranged would have formed a real hiſtory of *Tully's* life, and thoſe which cannot be dated might be thrown to the end without any inconvenience. In that year he publiſhed " The Life of the Emperor *Julian*," tranſlated from the *French* of F. *La Bleterie*, and improved with twelve pages of curious notes, and a genealogical table. The notes were not entirely Mr. *Bowyer's*, but were drawn up in part by Mr. *Clarke* and other learned men. This tranſlation (by Miſs *Anna Williams* †, a blind lady, aſſiſted by two ſiſters of the name of *Wilkinſon*) was made under his immediate inſpection, and was reviſed by Mr. *Markland* and Mr. *Clarke* ‡. His advertiſement is here exhibited:

" The

* Mr. *Markland*, *Dec.* 16, 1746, ſays, " *Macte tuâ induſtriâ*, as to *Cicero*; but I " fear you will find reaſon to be tired of it upon two accounts; one, becauſe ſuch a " work as this will require the whole man and his attention, at leaſt for ſome conſiderable " time; and another, becauſe ſuch an editor ſhould either have of his own, or have the " command of, a library in which are to be found all the *literatores*; not to mention a " third, that when you have taken all theſe pains, the book perhaps may hang upon " your hands."

† Miſs *Williams*, who is ſtill living, publiſhed a volume of " Miſcellanies in Proſe " and Verſe, 1766," 4to, by the kind aſſiſtance of Dr. *Johnſon*, who wrote ſeveral pieces contained in that volume. She is the daughter of *Zachariah Williams*, who publiſhed a pamphlet printed in *Engliſh* and *Italian*, intituled, " An Account of " an Attempt to aſcertain the Longitude at Sea, by an exact Theory of the Variation " of the Magnetical Needle. With a Table of Variations at the moſt memorable " Cities in *Europe*, from the year 1660 to 1860, 1755," 4to. The *Engliſh* part of this was, I am told, written by Dr. *Johnſon*, the *Italian* by Mr. *Baretti*.

‡ " I like your ſpecimen of *Julian* very well, and fancy it will anſwer your purpoſe; " not indeed ſo well as Tar-water, but better than any other holy water you could give " us. I ſuppoſe you don't finiſh your ſheets off, till Mr. *Markland* has read them. It " is worth while to ſtay for their return; for he ſweeps all at a ſingle reading, and can " tell by memory, whether *Ablarius* or *Ablavius* is the true name of a Conſul that " ſcarce any body ever heard of. You muſt take care that your *fair tranſlators* don't " keep rather too cloſe to the *French*; it is pardonable in their ſex, but will not paſs " ſo well in yours; though I ſaw little to complain of. The *French* ſpelling of the " proper names *they* muſt always follow. They have too, *Maſter of Julian*, for what

"The following piece was recommended to me by an "eminent Writer*, who has had the good fortune to "pleaſe the world; and is therefore beſt entitled to judge "of its taſte. I found it, in many reſpects, agreeable to "my own. By authority therefore and inclination I was "led to communicate it to the public. It appears, per-"haps, under ſome diſadvantage, becauſe the Author has "not thought proper to put his name to it; which has "precluded the Editor likewiſe from the pleaſure of adding "his, being obliged not to come behind his *French* original "in point of delicacy. I truſt it to make its way in the "world by its own merit, without any other recommenda-"tion. That the *Engliſh* edition, however, might receive "ſome advantage, I have added *a plate of coins*, and *ſome* "*notes* †, to illuſtrate the hiſtory, ſometimes perhaps to bring "in freſh matter to it. Thoſe who have no reliſh for the "knowledge of medals, will find themſelves intereſted "enough in the narrative, and may leave the ſhowy part "of the entertainment to other readers. The motives "which led *Julian* to quit the Chriſtian religion will be "always matter of enquiry; for one Apoſtate upon princi-"ple raiſes our ſpeculation more than thouſands without "principle, or againſt principle. Among other reaſons

"is eaſier with us, *Julian's Maſter*: and in another place, to employ in doing good "*that liberty*; more expreſſive, *both the liberty*, &c. But theſe are trifles. I fancy "that moſt of the difficulties you find in medals are of the Antiquaries' own making, "in laying down general rules, which are precarious. *Cæſars* were ſometimes ſent "into provinces, as *Julian* was, with full powers; and the mints in thoſe provinces "might compliment them with the diadem, as knowing it would not diſpleaſe the Em-"peror. In others, the ſame perſon might go without it. *F. Jobert* ſeems to be "clear in this: "On feroit voir de ſimples *Ceſars* couronnez de laurier, ou parez du "diademe—on montreroit avec la meme facilité pluſieurs medailles d'Empereurs—ou "leur tete ſe trouve toute nuë." What will you think then of *Valeſius's* aſſertion of "*never* appearing with a coronet? This muſt be for the ſake of an hypotheſis; unleſs "he had ſeen all the medals of *Julian*, there is no aſſerting it." *Mr. Clarke to Mr. B. in a letter without date.*

* Suppoſed to be Mr. *Warburton*, whoſe maſterly Diſcourſe, under the title of "*Julian*," Mr. *Bowyer* printed in 1750.

† Which may be ſeen in the volume of his Miſcellaneous Tracts.

"which

" which ariſe from a view of his life, I would ſuggeſt, the " early prejudices he muſt have conceived againſt the " cruelty of *Conſtantius*; the reigning vice, I may ſay, of " that family. We imbibe in our youth the principles of " our guardians in proportion only to our veneration " for them. Perhaps our own Queen's *Mary's* attachment " to Popery might be accounted for from a like cauſe; a " ſhort reign, like *Julian's*—and Chriſtianity, as the Refor- " mation, firſt eſtabliſhed by a long reign, recovered the " faſter for a little oppoſition to it. But I will detain the " reader no longer from the hiſtory, and his own reflections."

The following letter was ſent by Mr. *Bowyer* on this occaſion to *The London Courant*:

" It is one of the hardeſt things in nature to give an " enemy the praiſe which is due to him. I was led into " this reflection on a double account, from reading a moſt " entertaining piece, " The Life of the Emperor *Julian*;" " the author of it a *Frenchman*; the ſubject, an Apoſtate " from the Chriſtian Religion. A writer of our own had " heretofore attempted ſomewhat of the ſame kind, the " celebrated Mr. *Johnſon**, a man of wit, and a ſprightly " controverſialiſt. But very different talents are requiſite " to make a good hiſtorian: an extenſive view of the " times he writes of; a methodical diſpoſition of his work; " a clear narration of facts, varied according to the different " ſcenes that occur in it, and carried on throughout with " a politeneſs becoming an attendant on a Prince; and, " above all, a true knowledge of human nature, which " traces out the ſprings of action, whether actuated by " prejudice, paſſion, or policy, are qualities which the

* Chaplain to Lord *Ruſſel*, in the time of *Charles* II.—His inflexible patriotiſm involved him in frequent dangers; particularly, in 1692, his life was attempted by ſeven aſſaſſins, who beat him in his bed, and one of them cut his head with a ſword. He lived till *May*, 1703. All his treatiſes were collected in 1713, in one folio volume, with ſome memorials of his life.

" *Engliſh* writer wanted, and ſo remarkably diſtinguiſh " the *French*, that a man would ſcarce think he was read- " ing the ſame period of time in both. Then for the ſub- " ject, the very name of an Apoſtate carries with it ſo " frightful an idea, that we think it is inconſiſtent with " every virtue, and preſently conclude, that the man who " has deſerted Chriſtianity, has abandoned humanity like- " wiſe. Others take a contrary turn: and, having found " a Prince of diſtinguiſhed ſenſe, whoſe mind was not " open to the conviction of revelation, magnify every ex- " cellence in *him*, to the diſcouragement of *that*. Both " extremes this Author hath happily avoided. The reader " will find here an agreeable contraſt of very different pro- " perties; an Emperor and a Philoſopher, intrepid in war, " and yet ſuperſtitiouſly fearful of omens; credulous, and " yet an infidel; perſuaded of the truth of miracles, and " yet rejecting the evidence of them; a hero, and yet a " bigot in religion; and in that too of forbearing princi- " ples, and yet intent upon eſtabliſhing his own; a ra- " tional enquirer, and yet devoted to prieſts and ſophiſts; " a ſatiriſt, and yet good-natured; in ſhort, an aſſemblage " (as the Author expreſſes it) of eminent qualities ill ſorted, " which, with the variety of incidents and advantages that " attended him, give the hiſtory of his Life, founded on " the ſtricteſt truth, all the ſurprize of fiction*."

* Mr. *A. V. Deſvoeux*, a clergyman in *Ireland*, and chaplain to his majeſty's regiment of carabineers, not knowing of Mr. *Bowyer's* intention, had publiſhed propoſals at *Dublin* for printing a tranſlation of the ſame work, with " An Appendix, containing ſeveral " Diſſertations on points relating to *Julian's* Hiſtory." I have the titles of theſe Diſſertations in the Author's hand-writing; but have never ſeen a printed copy of his tranſlation.—Mr. *Deſvoeux* publiſhed " A philoſophical and critical Eſſay on *Eccleſiaſtes*. " *London*, 1760," 4to. dedicated to the primate of *Ireland*. This work is well ſpoken of by Biſhop *Lowth* in his 24th Prælection, " De Sacra Poeſi *Hebræorum*." See the author's preface; and in p. 501 of the work: " I have ſhewn in another work," ſays he, on which words his note is; " See our *Julian's life and character illuſt.* Diſſ. VII."

It

It has been ſuggeſted to me that Mr. *Bowyer* was the author of "A Diſſertation: in which the Objections of a late "Pamphlet* to the Writings of the Antients, after the Manner of Mr. *Markland*, are clearly anſwered: thoſe paſſages in *Tully* corrected; on which ſome of the Objections are founded. With Amendments of a few Pieces of Criticiſm in Mr. *Markland's* Epiſtola Critica. 1746." 8vo. It was certainly printed by him; and if he did not write it himſelf (which is extremely probable), he was at leaſt an aſſiſtant in it.

Two other ſingle ſermons by Mr. *Warburton* were printed by him in 1746†. 1. "The Nature of National Offences "truly ſtated;" preached on the general Faſt-day, *Dec.* 18, 1745; and 2. "A Sermon preached on the Thankſgiv-

* The *late Pamphlet* was written by Dr. *Roſs* (the preſent worthy and learned Biſhop of *Exeter*), then only juſt A. M. who thus early declared that eſteem, which he ever afterwards profeſſed for Dr. *Middleton's* elegant taſte in literary accompliſhment, by hazarding this elegant *bijou* againſt one of the Doctor's moſt formidable antagoniſts. To Bp. *Roſs* alſo the publick is indebted for a valuable edition of *Cicero's* Epiſtolæ ad Familiares, 1749, 8vo. But whoever conſiders, that theſe were both very early productions, and knows that the Biſhop has confined himſelf, through 30 years of the prime of a life uncommonly abſtemious, to an unceaſing reading of the very beſt books only on the moſt important ſubject, will find that his admiration of them increaſes his regret, that any reaſons ſhould have prevented his receiving more ample fruits of this Prelate's learning and judgment. How much cauſe of regret would the republic of letters have had, if any conſiderations had induced Biſhop *Lowth* to withhold a late work from them, that, for the multiplicity and importance of its diſcoveries, has perhaps not been equalled ſince the publication of the Sacred Authors themſelves! Happy indeed it is for the chriſtian world, when men of theſe gigantic abilities condeſcend to inſtruct us, and thereby leſſen our ſorrow for the loſs of a *Sherlock*, or a ſtill greater *Secker!*

† In a letter to Mr. *Bowyer*, dated *Jan.* 20, 1745-6, Mr. *Warburton*, after giving ſome little commiſſions "in confidence that his friend had ſurvived and got the better of "the alarms for the conſtitution, and frights from the *Highlanders*, that lately filled the "country with confuſion," tells him, "I have ſubſcribed 30*l.* to the *Lincolnſhire* Aſſociation (which is more than any of the clergymen in the county); and I have publiſhed "three ſermons. Have not I fairly contributed my quota both in temporals and ſpirituals? I will neither be a civil nor an eccleſiaſtical ſlave; but don't be ſurprized if "I ſoon ſubmit to the *vinc'la jugalia*. To offer up my freedom to one of the fineſt "women in *England*, is being more than free. In the mean time, whether bond or "free, depend upon my being always yours."—Mr. *Warburton* was married to Miſs *Tucker* on the fifth of *September* 1745.

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" ing appointed to be obſerved the 9th of *October*, for the " Suppreſſion of the late unnatural Rebellion." Of theſe, and of the two ſingle Sermons mentioned in p. 183, there were ſeveral editions in 8vo. In this year alſo Mr. *Bowyer* printed Mr. *Warburton's* " Apologetical Dedication to the " Rev. Dr. *Henry Stebbing*, in anſwer to his Cenſure and " Miſrepreſentations of the Sermon preached on the General " Faſt-day appointed to be obſerved *Dec.* 18, 1745," 8vo; and the firſt volume of " A New Method of learning with greater " Facility the *Greek* Tongue*; containing Rules for the De- " clenſions, Conjugations, Reſolution of Verbs, Syntax,

* In a copy of this book Mr. *Bowyer* has left the following memorandum: " When the " firſt edition of this Grammar was tranſlated into *Engliſh*, as I printed one volume and " Mr. *Bettenham* the other, I thought it would be a means of recommending myſelf to " the proprietors, Meſſ. *Nourſe* and *Hawkins*, if I ſuggeſted to them to add *Lowe's Col- " lection of Ligatures* new engraved and improved. The engraver executed his part " very ill, as the reader will ſee; but for the firſt edition it was to paſs. When a ſe- " cond edition was going to the preſs, I renewed my application to print one of the " volumes, as I had done before, and reminded the proprietors that the plate ſhould be " new engraved. I was rejected with ſcorn ‡; and Mr. *Hawkins* told me, *I ſhould not " print a letter of it: That my brother Bettenham ſhould print the whole.* The faults in " the plate are monſtrous; and two ligatures are omitted, which I had introduced into " it from *H. Stephens's Epiſtola ad quoſdam amicos, &c.* printed in *Theodorus Janſſo- " nius ab Almeloveen*, p. 192, 193, in which he complains of the people's want of ability " even to read *Greek* in ſome of *Aldus's* editions, particularly ϳ for ἐστί, and S῾ for καὶ. " It is very remarkable, that when *Maittaire* reprinted this epiſtle in his *Stephanorum " Hiſtoria*, p. 331, 332, ed. *Lond.* 1709, he has omitted to exemplify theſe two liga- " tures. By *H. Stephens The Art of Printing* complains ‖ of being a ſufferer; now a " Printer, W. Bowyer."

‡ That Mr. *Bowyer* not only frequently experienced this ſpecies of mortification, but too ſeverely felt it, is apparent from various teſtimonies of his own. In the margin of a copy of *Homer*, in which are many of his corrections and obſervations, is the following memorandum: " The copy-right of print- " ing the Odyſſey was bought at Mr. *Knapton's* ſale by Mr. *Millar*, who, upon its being knocked " down to him, ſaid publickly, *I bought it with a view to your printing it, Mr.* Bowyer; *therefore " wiſh you would buy a copy in 4to. of Mr.* Knapton, *from which you may print.* I did ſo, and ac- " quainted Mr. *Millar* of it. He then told me, he had altered his mind, and intended Mr. *Bettenham* " ſhould print the firſt volume, and I ſhould print the ſecond volume. Afterwards, he ſaid, Mr. " *Bettenham* having urged that he had a careful corrector, he ſhould print both volumes, and " bade me deliver them to him; he would make me amends in ſomewhat elſe. I never printed " a line of *Homer* ſince. I would have given him theſe MS. additions, if he had kept to his promiſe; " but I have been, by Mr. *Bettenham* and other bookſellers, treated many times in the ſame manner, " particularly in the *Greek* Grammar, by Meſſ. *de Port-Royal*, for *Nourſe* and *Hawkins*, printed a ſe- " cond time by *Bettenham*; and in the book of Surgery [*Heiſter's*] printed lately by me the firſt edi- " tion; afterwards only one volume."

‖ *Artis Typographicæ Querimonia*, the title of ſome verſes there.

" Quantity, Accents, Dialects, and Poetic Licence. Digeſted " in the cleareſt and conciſeſt Order. With Variety of uſeful " Remarks, proper to the attaining a complete Knowledge " of that Language, and a perfect Underſtanding of the " Authors who have writ in it. Tranſlated from the *French* " of the Meſſieurs *De Port Royal*. In two Volumes." 8vo.

On the 21ſt of *Auguſt*, 1747, Mr. *Bowyer* entered a ſecond time into the matrimonial ſtate, with a moſt benevolent and worthy woman, Mrs. *Elizabeth Bill*, by whom he had no children.

In that year he printed " A General Hiſtory of *England*, " volume I.* containing an account of the firſt inhabitants " of the country and the tranſactions in it from the earlieſt " times to the death of King *John*, A. D. 1216, by *Thomas* " *Carte*†, an *Engliſhman*," folio; his friend Mr. *Chiſhull's* " Travels

* Of the firſt volume of this Hiſtory, 150 copies were printed on royal paper, 850 on a ſecond ſize, and 2000 on ſmall paper. Of the ſucceeding volumes, 100 only were printed on royal paper, and 650 on ſmall paper.

† Mr. *Thomas Carte*, ſon of the Rev. *Samuel Carte*‡, M. A. of *Magdalen College*, *Oxford*, prebendary of *Litchfield*, vicar of *St. Martin's*, *Leiceſter*, and rector of *Eaſtwell* in

‡ Who publiſhed two Sermons, in 1694 and 1705**; " Tabula chronologica archiepiſcopatuum " & epiſcopatuum in *Anglia* & *Wallia*, ortus, diviſiones, tranſlationes, &c. breviter exhibens; una " cum indice alphabetico nominum, quibus apud authores inſigniuntur; concinnata per *Sam. Carte*, " vic. *S. Martini*, *Leiceſtr.* & explicata per eundem." fol. without date. Part of a letter of his to *Humphrey Wanley*, dated *Aug* 7, 1710, concerning a teſſellated pavement found about 1670, near *All Saints* church at *Leiceſter*, with a drawing of it by *B. Garland*, is in Phil. Tranſ. N° 331, p. 324. And his account of that town, in anſwer to ſome queries of *Browne Willis*, eſq. is frequently referred to by Mr. *Throſby*, in his " Memoirs of the Town and County of *Leiceſter*, 1777," 12mo. as among the MSS. in the *Bodleian* Library††. His aſſiſtance to Mr. *Willis* is gratefully acknowledged in the

** He is ſaid in *Letſome's* " Preacher's Aſſiſtant" to have been vicar of *St. Mary's*, and in Phil. Tranſ. is miſcalled vicar of *St. Margaret's*. Of the laſt of theſe miſnomers he has himſelf taken notice in one of his MSS. which was ſhewn to Mr. *Cole* by the preſent Maſter of *Emanuel College*; and the other muſt have been likewiſe a miſtake, for I am told, by a friend who knew *Leiceſter* in 1726, that Mr. *Fox*, then vicar of *St. Mary's*, was an old man, and had probably enjoyed it for 30 or 40 years.

†† I am aſſured that the MS. which is handed about under the title of " *Carte's* Antiquities of *Leiceſter*" is a very trifling thing; the greater part of it being taken up with the changes made in the power and conſtitution of the corporation, from their abſolute ſubjection to the earl of *Leiceſter*, to the preſent time; and that it contains very little of local antiquities, though it may furniſh uſeful hints to an antiquary. *Thomas Staveley*, eſq. of *Cuſſington* in *Leiceſterſhire*, (who, from *Peter Houſe*, *Cambridge*, was admitted of *The Inner Temple*, *July* 2, 1647, and called to the bar *June* 12, 1654; who, in 1674, when the Court eſpouſed the cauſe of Popery, and the preſumptive Heir to the Crown openly profeſſed himſelf a Roman Catholic, diſplayed the enormous exactions of the Court of *Rome*, by publiſhing " The *Romiſh* Horſeleech") ſucceeded *John Oneby*, eſq. as ſteward of the court of records at *Leiceſter* in 1662, and was intimately acquainted with its early hiſtory. Some years before his death, which happened 1683, he retired to *Belgrave* near *Leiceſter*, and, paſſing the latter part of his life in the ſtudy of *Engliſh* hiſtory, acquired a melancholy habit, but was eſteemed a diligent, judicious, and faithful Antiquary. He had a brother, who reſided at *Medburn* in *Leiceſterſhire*. Their ſiſter or next relation was married to Mr. *Brudenel*, by whom ſhe had two daughters,

"Travels in *Turkey* and back to *England*," folio (of which a particular

in that county, was born at *Clifton upon Dunſmoor* in *Warwickſhire*, where his father was at that time vicar; and was baptized there by *immerſion*, *April* 23, 1686. We have no account of the place where he received his grammar learning; but his academical education was in *Univerſity College*, *Oxford*, where he was admitted 1698. He took his batchelor's degree in 1702; was afterwards incorporated at *Cambridge*, and took his maſter's degree there in the year 1706. Upon his entering into holy orders, he was appointed reader of the abbey church at *Bath*; and preaching there on the thirtieth of *January* 1714, he took occaſion in his ſermon to vindicate king *Charles* the Firſt with regard to the *Iriſh* maſſacre, which drew him into a controverſy on that ſubject

the Preface to the ſecond volume of "Mitred Abbeys;" and to him Dr. *Stukeley* inſcribes his plan of *Roman Leiceſter* *, plate 92 of his Itinerary, vol. I. The time of his death, with ſome traits of his character, will appear from the following inſcription on a ſtone in the floor of the chancel of *St. Martin's* church:

"The remains of
SAMUEL CARTE, M. A. many years
Vicar of this pariſh. He was a perſon
of great learning, exemplary life
and converſation, ſtrict piety,
ſound judgement, orthodox principles,
and a zealous and *able* defender † of the
doctrine of the Holy Trinity.
He died *April* 16th, 1740,
in the 87th year of his age, in full
aſſurance of a joyful reſurrection.
Near this place lie interred
Ann ‡ wife and *Elizabeth* daughter
of the ſaid *Samuel Carte*.
Here lieth the body of *Sarah Carte*, daughter
of the Rev. *Samuel Carte*, who died *March*
6th, 1773, in the 72d year of her age."

Mr. *Carte* at one time aſſiſted the celebrated *Jeremiah Collier*, who preached to a Nonjuring congregation up two pair of ſtairs in a houſe in *Broad Street*, *London*.—I ſhall take this opportunity of adding here, that Dr. *Samuel Jebb*, before-mentioned, p. 32 and 51, was librarian to Mr. *Collier*, born at *Nottingham*, and married a relation of the wife of Mr. *Dillingham*, apothecary, in *Red Lion Square*, under whom he took lectures in Pharmacy and Chemiſtry. To the liſt of his writings may be added a tranſlation of "*Martin's* Anſwer to *Emlyn*," 8vo, which was printed by Mr. *Bowyer* in 1718, and again in 1719.

daughters, one of whom died a maiden, and the other was married to Mr. *George Alcox*, rector of *Langton*, who died at *The Bath* without iſſue. Beſides the "Hiſtory of Churches," which firſt appeared in 1712, Mr. *Staveley* left ſome papers on the hiſtory and antiquities of *Leiceſter*, which Dr. *Farmer* (who calls him *William* by miſtake) propoſed to publiſh. The younger Mr. *S. Carte*, who had a copy of theſe papers, ſays of them, in a MS. letter to Dr. *Ducarel*, *March* 7, 1750, "His account of the earls of *Leiceſter*, and of the great abbey, "appears to have been taken from *Dugdale's* Baronage and Monaſticon; but as to his ſentiments in reſpect to "the borough, I differ with him in ſome inſtances. By the charter for erecting and eſtabliſhing the court of "records at *Leiceſter*, the election of the ſteward is granted to the mayor and court of aldermen, who likewiſe "have thereby a ſimilar power in reſpect to a bailiff for executing their writs. But afterwards, viz. *Dec.* 20, "7 *Jac.* I. the great earl of *Huntingdon* having been a conſiderable benefactor to *Leiceſter*, the corporation came "to a reſolution of granting to him and his heirs a right of nominating alternately to the office of ſteward and "bailiff, and executed a bond under their common ſeal, in the penalty of one thouſand pounds, for enforcing "the execution of their grant. And as *John Major*, eſq. was elected by the court of aldermen to ſucceed Mr. "*Staveley* [in *December* 1684], I infer that *Staveley* was nominated by the earl of *Huntingdon*, and confirmed by "the aldermen, in purſuance of the grant above-mentioned."—Copies of *Staveley's* MSS. and of *Carte's* are ſuppoſed to be among the collections of the late Sir *Thomas Cave*. *Throſby* had the uſe of both; and from theſe and printed books made up his meagre volumes.

* An intelligent friend informs me, that the whole of this plan muſt be a mere figment. The plan of *Leiceſter* as it ſtood before its demolition in *Henry* the Second's time, on the rebellion of earl *Robert*, is every where to be traced. There are the veſtiges of two *Roman* works, and no more; *viz.* the mount near the river (as was their cuſtom), and the ruins of a bath near *St. Nicholas church*. Two teſſellated pavements have been found, the one already mentioned to have been deſcribed by Mr. *Carte*; the other, much larger, about thirty years ago, now covered with earth again.—"A view of the *Rialto Bridge*, over which King *Richard* III. was "carried into *The Gray Friars* to be buried," was engraved for *Peck's* "Deſiderata Curioſa."

† This will be illuſtrated by his conduct to Mr. *Jackſon*; of whom ſee under the year 1752. It is ſomewhat extraordinary that the word "able" is an interlineation on the ſtone.

‡ She is ſuppoſed to have died young.

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particular account has been already given in p. 36); "Bibliotheca

ſubject with Mr. afterwards the celebrated Dr. *Chandler*. He immediately publiſhed a pamphlet in 4to, intituled, "The *Iriſh* maſſacre ſet in a clear light, wherein Mr. *Baxter's* "account of it in the hiſtory of his own life, and the abridgment thereof by Dr. *Calamy*, "are fully conſidered; together with two letters from Mr. *Chandler*, reviving the afore-"ſaid account, to the Rev. Mr. *Thomas Carte*, at *Bath*; with his two replies to Mr "*Chandler*." This is inſerted in *Somers's* tracts. On the acceſſion of the preſent royal family, he refuſed to take the oaths to the government, and put on a lay habit. I know not what ſhare he took in the rebellion of 1715; but am well aſſured, that at the cloſe of it he was concealed at *Coleſhill*, from the ſearch of the king's troops, in the houſe of Mr. *Badger*, then curate of that town and of *Over Whitaker*, chaplain to the earl of *Aylesford*, and afterwards rector of *Bedworth* in *Warwickſhire*. Mr. *Carte* officiated ſome time as curate at *Coleſhill*; and is ſaid to have acted as ſecretary to biſhop *Atterbury*, before his troubles. In the year 1722 he was accuſed of high treaſon; and a proclamation was iſſued, *Aug.* 13, offering a reward of 1000l. for apprehending him. He fled, and reſided ſome time in *France*, under the borrowed name of *Philips*; and being introduced to moſt men of learning and family in that country, he gained acceſs to all libraries, public and private, and collected large materials for illuſtrating an *Engliſh* tranſlation of *Thuanus*; which was in ſuch forwardneſs in 1724, that he conſulted the munificent Dr. *Mead* on the mode of publication; who perceiving that the plan might be made more extenſively uſeful, obtained Mr. *Carte's* materials, *pretio haud exiguo*, and engaged Mr. *Buckley* in the noble edition*, in ſeven volumes folio, which has been already deſcribed in p. 81. Whilſt this was carrying on, Queen *Caroline*, the univerſal patroneſs of learned men, having received ſome favourable impreſſions of Mr. *Carte*, obtained leave for him to return home in ſecurity, which he did ſome time between 1728 and 1730. In 1735 he publiſhed the third volume of his "Life of the Duke of *Ormonde*," which he completed by the publication of the two firſt volumes in 1736. In this work he appears to have profited by the inſtructions he had received from Dr. *Swift*; to whom, in a letter dated *Aug.* 11, 1736, he communicated his plan for writing a Hiſtory of *England*†. In an unpubliſhed letter to

* It may naturally enough be aſked, why Mr. *Carte* himſelf was not allowed to ſuperintend this edition of *Thuanus*. He probably would have been the principal editor, but that he was then abroad in exile. The *Latin* addreſs to Dr. *Mead*, prefixed to the work, and dated from *The Inner Temple*, 7 kal. *Jan.* 1733, was ſigned *Thomas Carte*, but probably received ſome corrections from Profeſſor *Ward*, who tranſlated into elegant *Latin* the three introductory Letters of Mr. *Buckley*; whoſe particular acknowledgements are made to Mr. *Carte*, for having communicated his numerous collections from MSS. and printed copies; for correcting the orthography of proper names; for his uſeful explanatory notes; for reviſing the life of *Thuanus*, and compiling the indexes. But Mr. *Buckley* ſhall ſpeak for himſelf: "Variantes lectiones ex MSS. cunctiſque editionibus collectas, & nominum propriorum interpreta-"tiones, *Cartius* in exemplari, quod prelo erat parandum, accurate deſcripſit. In quem finem dum "totum opus evolvit, plurima quoque in utraque *Genevenſi* editione errata typographica correxit, notis "etiam brevioribus in extrema pagina adſcriptis multa explicuit, & quædam emendavit. Ad hæc in-"gentem numerum propriorum nominum, quæ a *Puteano* prætermiſſa erant, ex auctoribus ipſis, unde "narrationes ſuas hauſerat *Thuanus*, aliiſque illius ævi ſcriptoribus, interpretatus eſt. Qua in re de "omnibus ſane eruditis, atque adeo de *Thuano* ipſo, optime meritus eſſe videtur. . . . . Simile quoque "ſtudium & induſtriam in vitâ auctoris recenſendâ idem vir doctus poſuit: quæ & in ſex hiſtoriæ "tomorum, vitæque in ſeptimo tomo, indicibus quos conficere ſuſcepit, eum adhibiturum pariter expec-"tare licebit." Mr. *Buckley's* firſt letter is dated "ipſis kalend. *Jan* 1728;" the ſecond, "7 id. *Dec.* 1728;" the third, "ipſis kal. *Oct.* 1730." His Dedication to K. *George* II. is dated "7 kal. *Jan.* 1733."

† "Having at laſt, after a long application and in the midſt of ſharp rheumatic pains, the effects of "a ſedentary life, finiſhed my hiſtory *of the Life of the firſt Duke of* Ormonde, *and of the Affairs of* "Ireland *in his Time*, I here ſend you a copy of that work, of which I beg your acceptance. I have

 "endeavoured

" Bibliotheca *Radcliviana*; or, a ſhort Deſcription of the " *Radcliffe*

to Dr. Z. *Grey*, dated *May* 14, 1736, he ſays, " I was laid up four months this winter " by the gravel and a lumbago, caught by coming to town in *December*, and lying one " night at Alderman *Barber's* in a bed not lain in ſince the *May* before. I thank God " it is at laſt over; but it has hindered my other two volumes from being printed before " this time. They will be finiſhed in ten days more, there being only about ſix ſheets " more to print, and will be delivered in the beginning of *June*. However I ſend you " now ſix copies of the letters, and ſhall be obliged to you for diſpoſing of them. I " ſuppoſe you have read that volume, and ſeen there the letters relating to the earl of " *Glamorgan*, who certainly forged every commiſſion he pretended to from the king. " I give you his character in the hiſtory very juſtly, but yet too tenderly drawn, becauſe " I am naturally unwilling to lay a load on any man's memory, except I am abſolutely

" endeavoured to follow the inſtructions you gave me, and hope I have done ſo in ſome meaſure. If " it have your approbation in any degree, it will be ſo much to my ſatisfaction. It hath been a long " ſubject of complaint in *England*, that no hiſtory has yet been wrote of it upon authentic and proper " materials; and even thoſe who have taken notice of the military actions of our anceſtors, have yet " left the civil hiſtory of the kingdom (the moſt inſtructive of any) untouched, for want of a proper " knowledge of the antiquities, uſages, laws, and conſtitution, of this nation. *Rapin de Thoyras*, the " laſt writer, was a foreigner, utterly ignorant in theſe reſpects; and, writing his hiſtory abroad, had " no means of clearing up any difficulties that he met with therein. He made, indeed, ſome uſe of " *Rymer's Fœdera*; but his ignorance of our cuſtoms ſuffered him to fall into groſs miſtakes, for " want of underſtanding the phraſeology of acts, which have reference to our particular cuſtoms. " Beſides, *Rymer's* collection contains only ſuch treaties as were enrolled in *The Tower*, or in the " rolls of Chancery: he knew nothing of ſuch as were enrolled in the Exchequer, and of the public " treaties with foreign princes enrolled in this latter office. I have now a liſt of above four hundred " by me. *Rymer* never made uſe of that vaſt collection of materials for an *Engliſh* hiſtory, which is " preſerved in the *Cotton* Library *: nor ever conſulted any journal of our privy council; whenever he " refers to any, ſtill quoting Biſhop *Burnet* for his author. He never read the rolls of parliament, " nor any journal of either houſe, where the chief affairs within the nation are tranſacted; and did " not ſo much as know there was ſuch a place as the Paper-office, where all the letters of the *Engliſh* " ambaſſadors abroad, and all the diſpatches of our ſecretaries of ſtate at home, from the time of *Ed-* " *ward* the Fourth to the Revolution (ſince which the ſecretaries have generally carried away their " papers) are kept in a good method, and with great regularity; ſo that he wanted likewiſe the beſt " materials for an account of our foreign affairs. Theſe defects have made ſeveral of our nobility and " gentry deſire a new hiſtory to be wrote, in which the above mentioned, and other materials, as au- " thentic as they, may be made uſe of. They have propoſed it to me: and my objections regarding " the vaſtneſs of the expence as well as labour, that, to ſatisfy myſelf, I muſt have all materials by " me; not only copies out of our records, journals, &c. in *England*, but even copies of negotiations " of foreign ambaſſadors at this court (*e. g.* of the *French*; all the negotiations and letters of which, " for two hundred years paſt, I knew where to have copied); they have propoſed a ſubſcription of a " thouſand a year, for as many years as the work will require, to defray this expence. The ſubſcrip- " tion is begun, and will (I believe) be compleated this winter; and then that work will employ all " my time. One advantage I already find from the very talk of this deſign, having been offered ſeveral " collections and memoirs of particular perſons, conſiderable in their time, which I did not know were " in being, and which would elſe no part of them ever ſee the light; and the manner of the hiſtory's " being carried on will probably make every body open their ſtores. This is one reaſon, among many " others, which makes me very deſirous of having your judgement of the work I have now publiſhed, " and that you would point out to me ſuch faults as I would fain correct in my deſigned work. It " will be a very particular favour to a perſon who is, with the greateſt eſteem and reſpect, Sir, your " very obliged and obedient ſervant, THOMAS CARTE."

* Many of the aſſertions in this letter are erroneous. Whoever will be at the pains of conſulting that valu- able treaſure called *Rymer's* Fœdera, will find, that numberleſs treaties and other materials were collected from the records of *The Exchequer*, ſince removed into *The Chapter Houſe*; and alſo from the *Cotton* Library. Mr. *Carte* ſeems alſo to have been unacquainted with the condition of the *State Papers*, which were formerly kept in the old gateway at *Whitehall*, but which are now depoſited within the buildings of *The Treaſury*.

" forced

" *Radcliffe* library at *Oxford*, &c. folio, by *James Gibbs*, " architect,

" forced to it. I intimate (ſo ſtrongly that no body of common ſenſe can miſtake the " thing) that he forged letters and commiſſions without number, and I could have " produced the compiler of the Nuncio's memoirs in evidence, (who had all thoſe com- " miſſions before his eyes, and all the papers ſigned by *Glamorgan* to the Nuncio) to " prove the commiſſions and letters he pretended to from King *Charles*, abſolutely " forged; for he ſays he was perfectly acquainted with *Glamorgan's* ſecretary, and knew " his hand-writing as well as his own; and all thoſe commiſſions and letters were wrote " in the hand of an *Iriſh* prieſt who was *Glamorgan's* ſecretary. I conſidered that it is " a delicate thing to ſay in expreſs terms that ſuch a writing is forged; forgery is a " charge to a great nobleman as little to be uſed as the word *lie* to a gentleman; other " words are to be uſed to expreſs the ſame meaning in both caſes. I have done ſo in " *Glamorgan's* caſe, and I can very truly tell my friends the duke of *Beaufort* and lord " *Noel Somerſet*, that I have treated their anceſtor tenderly; though I really believe " no man that reads my book will think that I have done ſo, beſides myſelf, who know " what I have omitted to ſay. I have done the ſame in other caſes; but if any will " think fit to diſpute that meaſure of iniquity which I aſſign to any one man in my " hiſtory, (which I only do for the ſake of doing juſtice to the king or ſome other in- " jured perſon) I am ready to make up his full accompt, which my tenderneſs to him " made me decline, till I ſhould be forced to it. I ſhall write ſomething more to you " on this ſubject when I write leſs in a hurry than I do now." Mr. *Carte's* reſidence was then at Mr. *Awnſhaw's*; *Red Lion Court*, *Fleet Street*. In a ſubſequent letter, *Jan* 18, 1736-7, he adds, " I am aſhamed of being ſo long ſilent ſince my return from " *Bath* in *November* laſt, and know not whether you will admit the following relation " for a juſt excuſe; I was called thence to take meaſures for preventing a piratical im- " preſſion of my work in *Ireland*, undertaken there by ſome *Dublin* bookſellers. No " friend I had in *London*, nor any bookſeller I was acquainted with could ſuggeſt to me " any method of relief; but at laſt calling to mind an order of the Houſe of Lords, " made in 1721, upon *Curll's* printing the duke of *Buckingham's* life, and pirating his " works, I conſulted the Parliament-office, and found it full for my purpoſe, declaring " that whoſoever ſhould preſume to print any account of the life, the letters, or other " works of any deceaſed Peer, without the conſent of his heirs or executors, ſhould be " puniſhed as guilty of a breach of privilege of that Houſe. I carried an atteſted copy " of this order to lord *Arran*, and his lordſhip ſent it to his agent in *Dublin* to ſerve " upon the bookſellers concerned in that deſign, and diſcharge them in his name from " proceeding therein. This, I hope, has ſtopped their printing; but as it is a remedy " only in my caſe, and ariſing from the particular nature of my work, there is ſtill an " abſolute neceſſity for a new act of parliament to ſecure the property of authors in their " works; and I ſhould hope that your Univerſity ſhould petition this ſeſſion for ſuch an " act, of which lord *Cornbury*, at the inſtance of *Oxford*, has a draught already made, " which has been approved by the Speaker, and will cauſe me a good deal of attendance " in town this ſeſſion. The hurry of that affair was not quite over, when going out of " town ſooner than I intended one night in *December* to *Winchmore Hill*, where all my " books and papers are, and getting up at ſix in the morning (the ſervants being all in " bed), and coming down in the dark into the parlour where I uſually ſit and keep the " papers I am uſing for the time, I found it on fire, and about three foot in breadth of " the top of the wainſcot burnt. This was occaſioned by a beam being put cloſe under

"architect, F.R.S." probably the ſame perſon who is mentioned

"the hearth of a chamber above. Had I not diſcovered it in time, the whole houſe "would have been burnt. As it was, all my papers were hurried away, and put into "a terrible confuſion; and though I have looked ſeveral times for your laſt letter, I "could not find it till this moment that I ſit down to anſwer it. My book has been "entirely printed ever ſince *July* laſt, when I advertiſed that my ſubſcribers might "have it at my printer's. It will not be publiſhed till next week after the meeting of "the parliament; but if the ſubſcribers you were ſo kind as to procure for me at *Cam-*"*bridge* would have their books ſent down, and will tell me how, I will take care to "ſend them. I fancy, after it comes to be generally read, we ſhall hear no more of "accuſations or reflections on the king, with regard to the rebellion of *Ireland*. I have "cleared all that affair ſo much to the ſatisfaction of the moſt conſiderable men of all "parties, that I have received from both Whigs and Tories ſuch compliments and ex-"preſſions of eſteem, that I know not whether I deſerve, but I am ſure I did not expect. "All I ſhall ſay of it is, that no book was ever wrote with more integrity and impar-"tiality; and if all the load and odium of the *Iriſh* rebellion, encouragement of the "rebels, and faint proſecution of the war, is laid upon the parliament; I could not "help it, and wrote what I found, what I can ſupport by undeniable evidence, and "what I was in conſcience obliged to write. This *Glamorgan's* ſecretary was an *Iriſh* "prieſt, bred up with the digeſter of the memoirs. I ſhew in my hiſtory that *Glamorgan* "had left *Oxford*, had put to ſea, and had like to have been taken in the *Iriſh* channel "before *April* 30; and though he did eſcape into the North of *England*, yet nobody at "*Oxford* knew afterwards where he was, nor could any letters (eſpecially ſuch as that "to the Pope) be ſent to him. In fine, I have not the leaſt doubt, but that *Glamorgan* "forged every pretended power or commiſſion he had; and all of them ſo fully expreſs "his vanity, and are ſo adapted to his preſent views (views which in moſt caſes could "not ariſe till after he was in *Ireland*), that they could have no other author but him-"ſelf. I muſt obſerve to you, that this letter being directed to the Nuncio, is the only "original of the king's writing among his papers (for *Glamorgan* only gave him copies "tranſlated of the others *); and whatever commiſſion or other powers, inſtructions or "letters, *Glamorgan* pretended to the Nuncio to have from the King, muſt be in a "hand agreeable to that which the Nuncio had as an original." And in a third letter, *Feb.* 22, 1736-7, ſays, "I will endeavour to do what you recommended to me in a leſs "volume than the work I have now publiſhed, that ſo it may come into the hands of all "the world. It ſhall be done ſome way or other. But I muſt firſt make ſome ſearches, "which I ſhall have an opportunity of doing in a ſhort time. For though I am entirely "ſatisfied the lord *Herbert* aſſumed of himſelf the title of earl of *Glamorgan*, and never "had any *fiant* for it, nor any privy ſeal, nor any grant under the ſignet, much leſs "under the broad ſeal; yet my exactneſs will not let me aſſert a thing poſitively, till I "have ſearched into every thing that can give any light into the ſubject. Sir *William* "*Dugdale*, who had gone through almoſt all our records, at leaſt ſuch as relate to our "nobility, takes no notice in his Baronage of any ſuch title. There is among his "MS. papers in the *Bodleian* library at *Oxford*, a liſt of all the fiants, grants under "the ſignet for honours and offices, whilſt the king was at *Oxford*, with the date of "each *fiant*, warrant, and grant. There is no ſuch thing mentioned in that catalogue. "But I propoſe likewiſe to ſearch the ſignet or ſecretaries office here, the privy ſeal, "and the paper office, to ſee if there be any mention of ſuch a grant or warrant to lord

* If *Glamorgan* only gave copies tranſlated of the other commiſſions, it is no great wonder that they ſhould be written in his Secretary's hand.

"*Herbert*;

tioned in the Gentleman's Magazine for *November* 1779, who

"*Herbert** ; for if there was none ſuch, nobody can diſpute but that all his pretended "commiſſions directed to him as earl of *Glamorgan* were meer forgeries." In *April* 1738 he publiſhed, on a ſeparate ſheet †, "A general Account of the neceſſary materials for an "Hiſtory of *England*, the Society and Subſcriptions propoſed for defraying the Ex-"pences thereof, and the Method wherein Mr. *Carte* intends to proceed in carrying on "the ſame work." Of his progreſs in this buſineſs, he thus wrote to Dr. *Grey*, dated from Mr. *Ker's*, at *The Golden Head*, in *Great Newport Street*, *Oct.* 4, 1738. "When "I received the favour of your letter of *July* 26, I intended to have ſet out the week "following for *Maddingley*, and to have had the pleaſure of waiting on you at *Houghton* "*Conqueſt* in my way; but an unwelcome ſummons from *Warwickſhire* calling me "thither to appeal againſt being raiſed in the land-tax, broke my deſign, and indeed "my journey, becauſe I concluded Sir *J. H. Cotton* would be gone to *Oxford* before I "could get to his houſe, when my appeal was over. However I wrote to Mr. *Bettenham* "that I would take and diſpoſe of ten copies of your Anſwer to *Neale's* fourth volume, "as I did of your late Anſwer. I have ſince ſent for them, but have not had them, "I ſuppoſe becauſe they are not yet publiſhed, or (as my bookbinder tells me from Mr. "*Bettenham's* ſervant when I ſent for them) becauſe Mr. *Bettenham* does not print the "book. I judge this laſt is a miſtake of my bookbinder; but if Mr. *Bettenham* ſhould "not print it, I beg of you to ſend me word who does. I believe *Oxford* will fill by "the end of this month, and then I believe about fifteen of the colleges will ſubſcribe "towards my undertaking. As ſoon as that is done, I propoſe to try what thoſe of "*Cambridge* will do, in which I promiſe myſelf your good offices. I have ſent one of "my propoſals to your neighbour Mr. *Ongley* (who I am told is a very honeſt gentle-"man, of an ample fortune, and generous ſpirit) and have wrote to him on that "ſubject. I do not know him perſonally, but he will conſider the reaſon of the thing "what is ſaid in my letter, which poſſibly, with your reaſoning with him thereon, "may induce him to ſubſcribe. I have now 600*l.* a year either ſubſcribed or promiſed "me by gentlemen at a diſtance, who will ſign their names to the inſtrument when "they come to town; ſo that I am in little doubt but the work will go on; and nothing "troubles me but the delay in compleating the ſubſcription, that I may get a meeting "of the contributors, and fall to executing my ſcheme. 'Tis a large ſum to be raiſed "by private perſons; public bodies will, I hope, follow the example of the chapter of "*Durham*, who ſubſcribed their 20 guineas a year, and make up the reſt." Soon after the date of this letter, he was at *Cambridge*, collecting materials for ſuch purpoſe from the Univerſity and other libraries. His head quarters were at *Madingley*, with the late Sir *John Hynde Cotton*, bart. whoſe great collection of pamphlets publiſhed between 1640 and the Reſtoration he methodized, and had bound in a great number of volumes now in the library there. *March* 8, 1744, a cauſe was determined in his favour in chancery, in which he was plaintiff, and his brother and ſiſter *Samuel* ‡ and *Sarah* de-fendants,

* If *Herbert* never was *Glamorgan*, to be ſure no commiſſion could come to him as ſuch; but 'tis wonderful that he ſhould forge ſuch a patent, becauſe if any commiſſion or letter came to him from the king, it would inſtantly deſtroy all the commiſſions he had before pretended to. That bold forgeries, intended to produce important conſequences, were practiſed at that time is certain, witneſs the inſtrument that brought the *Scotch* into *England* at the beginning of the rebellion, &c.

† Reprinted in Gent. Mag. that year, p. 227. 364.

‡ *Samuel Carte* was admitted ſcholar of *Trinity Hall, Cambridge*, *May* 5, 1704, and proceeded LL.B. He was afterwards a member of *Symonds Inn*, practiſed as a ſolicitor in chancery in-

who died in a very advanced age, and in great obſcurity, at *Rotherhithe*;

fendants, occaſioned by a doubt in their father's will. By the report in this caſe (*Atkyns* III. 174.) it appears that Mr. *Samuel Carte* the elder had made *Thomas* his eldeſt ſon executor and reſiduary legatee; but in a clauſe added in 1739, it was provided, "that "if he ſhould be moleſted and proſecuted by the government, by which he might incur "a forfeiture, or could not be his executor," then *Samuel* and *Sarah* were to be executors,

in 1708, was eminent in his profeſſion, and a learned Antiquary. Moſt of his MSS. and antiquarian papers (it is believed) were ſold by his widow all together to the late learned Antiquary Sir *Thomas Cave*, bart. (whoſe large collections* for *Leiceſterſhire*, including ſix or eight copies of *Burton's* Hiſtory †, with notes by the author and other perſons, the natural hiſtory by *Peck* ‡, with the MSS. of *Staveley* ‖, and both the *Cartes*, are now the property of his grandſon who is a minor.) Mr. *S. Carte* aſſiſted Dr. *Jackſon*, ſchoolmaſter of *Coventry*, in his "Account of the Benefactions and Cha-"rities belonging to that city, particularly that of Sir *Thomas White*. *Lond.* 1733," 8vo §. He alſo, though his name does not appear, was the editor of "Collectanea Eccleſiaſtica, by *Samuel* "*Brewſter*, eſq. 1752," 4to. and added many learned notes to that curious work. In the latter part of life he had chambers in *Symonds Inn*, but reſided oppoſite to Dr. *Stukeley* in the paſſage which leads from *Queen's Square* to *Southampton Row*. He was alive in 1760, but died not long after. Dr. *Ducarel* has ſome valuable letters** of his in MS. on various matters of antiquity, particularly on ancient fonts and ſeals, on the peculiar of *Bockley*, on a tradition of ſome ſubterraneous paſſages at *Leiceſter*, and on the chancellors of *Winchеſter*.—His brother *John* was admitted of the ſame Hall *Jan.* 9, 1707, where he took the degree of LL. B. He was chaplain to *William* the fifth lord *Digby*; and was preſented by his father (who poſſeſſed the advowſon in right of his prebend) to the vicarage of *Tachbroke*, in the county of *Warwick*; and afterwards, by the dean and chapter of *Weſtminſter*, to that of *Hinckley*, in *Leiceſterſhire*, where he was inducted *Dec.* 20, 1720, and reſided till his death, *Sept.* 17, 1735. He ſeldom failed to preach twice every *Sunday* in the church at *Hinckley*, and once in *Stoke* church, of which he enjoyed the rectory as annexed to the vicarage of *Hinckley*. The laſt time he preached was the Funeral Sermon of his Clerk *James Merry*, after which he never more was able to attend the duties of the church. The Sermon at his own funeral was preached by Dr. *Jackſon* above-mentioned to a crowded congregation at *Hinckley*, where Mr. *Carte* was buried in the chancel near the communion table, and where no other memorial remains to his memory than an inſcription on a gallery, that it was erected in 1723, whilſt he was vicar; though his ſurviving pariſhioners ſtill ſpeak of his learning, his probity, his ſimplicity of manners, and his unaffected piety, with a degree of veneration. He was a moſt zealous aſſertor of the rites and ceremonies of the church of *England*, which, he juſtly obſerved, were equally remote from the extremes of Popery and Fanaticiſm; and his opinions were founded on the firm baſis of Scripture, with which he was ſo intimately acquainted, as to be able to repeat the greater part of the Bible. A favourite book of his was "*Byſſe's* Beauty of Holineſs," which, he ſaid, was worth its weight in gold.—*Moſes Emanuel*, a *Jew* of uncommon learning, well known in that part of the country as a travelling pedlar, received always much pleaſure from the converſation of Mr. *Carte*, who in return took amazing pains to convince him of the truths of Chriſtianity. Their friendly altercations were long and frequent, and turned principally upon the fifty-firſt and fifty-third chapters of *Iſaiah*.—His abſence of mind is recollected in many remarkable particulars. Some years before his death he paid his

* Of theſe, the hundred of *Guthlaxton* only is prepared for the preſs.

† Mr. *Gough* has the printed copy, with numerous notes and many pedigrees, which once belonged to *Robert Fiſher*, and afterwards to Mr. *Weſt*; Dr. *Ducarel* has another, with many notes by the late Dr. *Vernon*, rector of *St. George, Bloomſbury*; a third is in *Jeſus College* Library, *Cambridge*, with large emendations and additions by *Gaſcoigne*; a fourth in the *Harleian* Library.

‡ Of *Burton* and *Peck* ſome account ſhall be given in the Appendix.

‖ Since what is ſaid of Mr. *Staveley* in p. 191. was printed off, I find that he married *Mary* the fourth daughter of Mr. *Oneby* (ſee Gent. Mag. 1777, p. 316.) by whom he had ſeveral ſons, who all died without iſſue; he had alſo four daughters, one of which (*Anne*) was married to the father of the poet *Welſted*; another (*Mary*) to the Mr. *Brudenell* already mentioned, by whom ſhe had a ſon and two daughters.—Mr. *Fox* (ſee p. 191.) was vicar of *St. Mary's* from 1688 till his death in 1736 or 1737.

§ MS note by Dr. *Richardſon*, communicated by the Rev. Mr. *Cole*, Brit. Top. II. 304.

** In one of theſe, dated *July* 30, 1753, he ſays, "there was in my time a croſs patée fitchée over the cover "of a font in *Leiceſter*; it was (in no long time) altered, and a carved dove ſet at the top of the cover, inſtead "of the croſs."

Rotherhithe; "The Evangelical Hiſtory and Harmony. By "*Matthew*

cutors, and to poſſeſs what was given to *Thomas*. On the 9th of *May* 1744, he was diſcharged out of cuſtody, into which he had been taken (with Mr. *Garth*) on the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus act *; and on the 18th of *July* that year, the court of common council of the city of *London* agreed "to ſubſcribe fifty pounds a year for ſeven "years to Mr. *Carte*, towards defraying the charges of his writing the Hiſtory of *Eng*-"*land*." "A Collection of the ſeveral Papers publiſhed by Mr. *Carte*, in relation to "his Hiſtory of *England*," 8vo. (ſee p. 172) was printed in *Auguſt*. On the 18th of *October*, the company of goldſmiths voted "twenty-five pounds a year, for ſeven years, "towards the charge of tranſcripts of records, negotiations, &c." and in *December* the companies of grocers and vintners ſubſcribed twenty-five pounds a year each for the ſame purpoſe. Propoſals for printing the work were circulated in 1746; the firſt volume was completed in *December* 1747; and unluckily the credit of the whole was overthrown by a ridiculous note upon the cure of *the king's evil* †; which in reality was not his own, but which he was over-perſuaded to inſert after the ſheet in which it was printed

addreſſes to Miſs *Dagdale*, of *Blyth Hall* near *Coleſhill* (a lineal deſcendant of the illuſtrious Antiquary), and the wedding-day was fixed; but he actually forgot to go till the day after that which was agreed on, when the lady with indignation refuſed her hand, and the match was broken off. Perpetually abſorpt in thought, he was careleſs in his dreſs, and totally deſtitute of œconomy. He even carried his careleſſneſs in money matters to ſuch a degree, that when the inhabitants of *Stoke* have brought to him the tithes, which he never took the trouble to aſk for, he has not uncommonly (if he chanced to be engaged with a book) requeſted them to come at a future time, though perhaps the next hour he was obliged to borrow a guinea for ſubſiſtance. The parſonage houſe adjoins to the church-yard; yet he was frequently ſo engaged in ſtudy, that the ſermon-bell rang till the congregation were weary of waiting, and the clerk was under the neceſſity of reminding him of his duty.—During the fifteen years in which he was vicar of *Hinckley*, he neglected to make any demand for tithes of the hamlet of *Hide* in that pariſh; which his adminiſtrator diſcovering after his death, made a claim on the inhabitants of that hamlet for tithes in kind; and, to recover them, filed a bill in chancery, which came to a hearing in *Eaſter* term 1747. The defendants inſiſted that the vicarage was never endowed, and that a contributory payment of ſeventeen ſhillings which had formerly been made was in lieu of all tithes; and that tithes in kind were not paid within memory of man. Mr. *Carte*, being obliged to prove the endowment, as his brother was only vicar, and not rector, procured from the abbot of *Lyra* in *Normandy*, to which abbey *Hinckley* had formerly been appendant as an alien priory, a grant in 1209 to the vicar of that pariſh. The certificate however having been unluckily ſigned by the abbot, and not by the regiſtrar of the abbey, it was not admitted to be read in evidence; and as the impropriators (the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*) did not think proper to diſclaim their right to the tithes, which might have put an end to the queſtion in favour of Mr. *Carte*, an iſſue was directed, "to try "whether the vicar of *Hinckley* is intitled to tithes in kind for the hamlet of *Hide*, in the pariſh of "*Hinckley*." (*Atkyns's* Reports, III. 426.) This iſſue was afterwards tried; when the jury found that the vicar in his life-time was not intitled to tithes in kind, and on *July* 17, 1749, the bill was diſmiſſed with coſts. The arrears of the *modus*, however, were adjudged to Mr. *Carte*. (*Vezey's* Reports, I. 3.)

* I am told that, whilſt under examination, the Duke of *Newcaſtle* aſked him if he was not a Biſhop. "No, my Lord Duke," replied Mr. *Carte*; "there are no Biſhops in *England* but what are made "by your Grace; and I am ſure I have no reaſon to expect that honour."—In the *Weſtminſter* Journal of *May* 12, 1744, it was inſinuated that Mr. *Carte* "was confined for he knew not what, and diſcharg-"ed he knew not why."

† See this note at length, with remarks on it, in Gent. Mag. 1748, p. 13, 14. See alſo "Verſes "from the Jacobite Journal, addreſſed to the immortal Mr. *Carte*," in the ſame Magazine, p. 135.—Three pamphlets were in a few days occaſioned by this note: 1. "Remarks on Mr. *Carte's* general "Hiſtory of *England*;" 2. "A Letter to the Jacobite Journaliſt, concerning Mr. *Carte's* Hiſtory, by "*Duncan Mac Carte*, a *Highlander*;" and 3. "Some Specimens of Mr. *Carte's* Hiſtory of *England*, "with Remarks thereon, by *Donald Mac Carte*."—Mr. *Barrington* has preſerved an anecdote which he heard from an old man who was witneſs in a cauſe with reſpect to this ſuppoſed miraculous

" *Matthew Pilkington*, LL. B. Vicar of *Stanton* in the county " of

printed was actually committed to the preſs *. This imprudence was fatal to his intereſt. The corporation of *London* (in conſequence of a motion made by Sir *William Calvert* one of his earlieſt ſubſcribers, and ſeconded by Sir *John Barnard*) unanimouſly reſolved to withdraw their ſubſcription † in *April* 1748; and the Hiſtory fell into almoſt total neglect. The firſt volume (ſee p 189) was printed in 1747, and ſold by *J. Hodges* on *London Bridge*; it was inſcribed, " To the Duke of *Beaufort* Preſident, " and to the Society of Noblemen and Gentlemen; the Chancellor, Maſters and " Scholars of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, with the Societies of *New*, *Magdalen*, *Brazen-* " *noſe*, and *Trinity* Colleges; the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of " the City of *London*, and the worſhipful Companies of Grocers, Goldſmiths, and " Vintners; by whoſe generous encouragement the work was undertaken." The ſecond (containing an account of all public tranſactions from the acceſſion of *Henry* III. A. D. 1216, to the death of *Henry* VIII. *April* 21, 1509) was publiſhed in 1750; and the third (containing an account of all public tranſactions from the acceſſion of *Henry* VIII. A. D. 1509, to the marriage of the Elector Palatine with the Princeſs *Elizabeth* daughter of *James* I. in A. D. 1613) in 1752, both printed for the author, at his houſe in *Dean's Yard*, *Weſtminſter*. In the preface to the ſecond volume, he vindicates the obnoxious note in the firſt, and aſſerts his own accuracy. To the third alſo a Pre-

miraculous power of healing. " He had, by his evidence, fixed the time of a fact, by Queen " *Anne*'s having been at *Oxford*, and touched him, whilſt a child, for the evil: when he had " finiſhed his evidence, I had an opportunity of aſking him whether he was really cured? Upon " which he anſwered with a ſignificant ſmile, that he believed himſelf to have never had a com- " plaint that deſerved to be conſidered as the evil; but that his parents were poor, *and had no* " *objection to the bit of gold.*" The learned and honourable writer very properly obſerves on this occaſion, " that this piece of gold, which was given to thoſe who were touched, accounts for the great " reſort upon this occaſion, and the ſuppoſed afterwards miraculous cures." *Fabian Philips*, in his Treatiſe on Purveyance, p. 257, aſſerts, " that the angels iſſued by the kings of *England* on theſe oc- " caſions amounted to a charge of three thouſand pounds *per annum*;" and Queen *Elizabeth* was ſo tired of touching thoſe who deſired to be cured for the evil, that in *Glouceſterſhire*, during one of her progreſſes, ſhe told thoſe who were preſſing on her, that God only could relieve them from their complaints. By a proclamation, *March* 25, 14 *James* I. it appears that the kings of *England* would not permit ſuch patients to approach them during the ſummer; and by another proclamation, *June* 18, 1626, it is ordered, that no one ſhall apply for this purpoſe, who does not bring a proper certificate that he was never touched before; a regulation which undoubtedly aroſe from ſome ſuppoſed patients, who had attempted to receive the bit of gold more than once. Sir *Kenelm Digby* informed Monſ. *Monconys*, that if the perſon had loſt the piece of gold, the complaint immediately returned. *Gemelli* (the famous traveller) gives an account of 1600 perſons being preſented for this purpoſe to *Louis* XIV. on *Eaſter Sunday*, 1686. The words uſed were, *Le Roy te touche*, *Dieu te gueriſſe*. Every *Frenchman* received 15 *ſous*, and every foreigner 30. *Obſervations on the Statutes*, 1775, p. 107, 108.—Dr. *Ducarel* has informed me, that being in 1746 on a viſit to the Rev. Mr. *Buſh*, then (and ſtill, 1780) vicar of *Wadhurſt* in *Suſſex*, he was ſhewn in the regiſter book of that parish certificates for divers perſons to recommend them for the touch in the reign of *James* II. ſigned by the vicar and church-wardens, ſetting forth that they verily believed *A. B.* was afflicted with the King's evil, and that *he had never been touched before*; by which it ſeems to have been underſtood ſo late as the cloſe of the laſt century, that they could be preſented but once to the King on that account.—*Charles* II. touched 92107 perſons between *May* 1661 and *April* 1682. See *Brown's* " Chariſma Baſilikon," 1684, 8vo.

* In the concluſion of the note, Mr. *Carte* declares himſelf to have been " an infidel on that head, " till convinced of his miſtake by the late Mr. *Anſtis*, Garter King of Arms, who furniſhed him with " thoſe proofs out of the *Engliſh* records, which atteſt the facts, and are printed in *Tooker's* treatiſe on " that ſubject," publiſhed in 1597.

† On a petition from Mr. *Carte* to the court of common-council, *Oct.* 11, 1750, fifty pounds were paid him for the year which was nearly elapſed when the ſubſcription was withdrawn.

face

" of *Derby*, and chaplain to his grace the duke of *Cleveland*," folio;

face is prefixed. Twenty-two copies of the three volumes were ſent in 1752 to Monſ. *De Lemoignon*, Grand Chancellor of *France*. The fourth volume (containing an account of all public tranſactions from the marriage of the Elector Palatine with the Princeſs *Elizabeth*, A. D. 1613, to A. D. 1654, about five years before the Reſtoration) was publiſhed after the author's death, in 1755, by *W. Ruſſel**, at *Horace's Head*, without *Temple Bar*. His deſign was to have brought the hiſtory down to the Revolution, for which purpoſe he had taken great pains in copying every thing valuable that could be met with in *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, &c. At the concluſion is the following ſhort apology: " The author pro-" poſed to have carried on this volume to the Reſtoration; but death unhappily put a pe-" riod to it ſooner." He died at *Caldecot* Houſe, near *Abingdon* in *Berkſhire*, *April* 2, 1754; having publiſhed, 1. " The *Iriſh* Maſſacre, ſet in a clear light, 1714," a pamphlet in 4to.—2. " *Thuani* Hiſtoria ſui temporis, 1733," 7 vol. folio (in conjunction with Mr. *Buckley*, ſee p. 81).—3. " The Hiſtory of the Life of *James* Duke of *Ormonde*, " from his birth in 1610, to his death in 1688; by *T. C.* A. M. 1735, 1736," 3 vol. folio, dedicated to the Earl of *Arran*, who delivered to him 153 bundles of his grandfather's papers.—4. " A Collection of original Letters and Papers concerning the " Affairs of *England*, from 1641 to 1660.—1739," 2 vol. 8vo.—5. " The Hiſtory " of the Revolutions of *Portugal*†, from the Foundation of that Kingdom to the year " 1567, with Letters of Sir *Robert Southwell*, during his Embaſſy there, to the Duke " of *Ormond*; giving a particular account of the depoſing Don *Alfonſo*, and placing " Don *Pedro* on the Throne, 1740," 8vo.—6. " A full Anſwer to the Letter from " a By-Stander, 1742," a pamphlet, 8vo.—7. " A full and clear Vindication " of the full Anſwer‡ to a Letter from a By-Stander, 1743," a pamphlet, 8vo.—8. " Catalogue des Rolles *Gaſcons*, *Normans*, et *Francois*, conſervés dans les Archives

* Son of a Nonjuring Clergyman, who was educated at *St. John's College*, *Cambridge*, and kept a boarding-houſe in *Weſtminſter* for young ſcholars whoſe parents were Nonjurors. In 1732 the father was editor of " *Marci Hieronymi Vidæ*, *Cremonenſis*, *Albæ* Epiſcopi, Poemata quæ extant omnia; " quibus nunc primum adjiciuntur ejuſdem Dialogi de reipublicæ dignitate; ex collatione optimorum " exemplarium emendata, additis indicibus accuratis," 2 vols. 12mo. inſcribed (in a poetical dedication) " *Alexandro Pope* armigero, Poetarum inter *Anglos* celeberrimo." And in 1746 he was editor of " S. S. Patrum Apoſtolicorum Opera genuina, &c. Curâ *Richardi Ruſſel*, A. M." 2 vols. 8vo.—The bookſeller failed in buſineſs, became afterwards an itinerant in that profeſſion, and was principally ſupported by Mr. *Jennens* of *Gopſal* in *Leiceſterſhire*, of whom I ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak hereafter as an editor of *Shakſpeare*. Another ſon was *James Ruſſel*, the author of " Letters from a " young Painter in *Italy*, 1748," 2 vols. 8vo. This gentleman, who is ſuppoſed to have made no great figure in his profeſſion, reſided at *Rome*, and ſupported himſelf by acting as *Cicerone* to the *Engliſh* gentlemen who viſited that immenſe repoſitory of antient and modern *virtù*. He died there, probably about 15 years ago.

† Though Mr. *Carte* forgot to mention this work in his " Vindication of the full Anſwer to a " Letter from a By-Stander," where he gives a liſt of his writings; I can venture to call it his on good authority. The letters of Sir *Robert Southwell* were amongſt the papers he received from the Earl of *Arran*. [illegible] Dr. *Campbell's* ſale, Mr. *Reed* bought a copy of Sir *Robert Southwell*, with the language of the [illegible] corrected by that gentleman, ſeemingly with a view to a new edition.

‡ *Captain Morris*, the commiſſioner of the cuſtoms, who died *Dec.* 24, 1779, wrote the " Letter " to the By-Stander."

§ The titles only of theſe Rolls make two folio volumes; it would certainly, however, be a work deſerving the encouragement of all learned men throughout *Europe*, to print theſe inſtruments at length; the ſame may be ſaid with regard to the records in the *Bermingham* tower at *Dublin*, ſome of which go as far back as the time of *Edward* I. Obſervations on the Statutes, p. 109, n. The utility indeed of ſuch publications is ſo obvious, that it is really wonderful that neither of the great nations who are intereſted ſhould have engaged in them.

folio; "*Demoſthenis* Selectæ Orationes: Ad Codices MSS. recenſuit,

"de la Tour de *Londres*; tiré d'après celui du Garde deſdites Archives: Et contenant "la precis et le ſommaire de tous les titres qui ſ'y trouvent concernant la *Guienne*, la "*Normandie*, et les autres Provinces de la *France*, ſujettes autrefois aux Rois d'*Angle*-"*terre*, &c. *Par.* 1743," 2 vol. folio, with two moſt exact and correct indexes of places and perſons. This valuable collection, being calculated for the uſe of the *French* *, is preceded by a preface in that language.—9. "A Preface to a tranſlation, by Mrs. "*Thompſon*, of the Hiſtory of the memorable and extraordinary Calamities of *Mar*-"*garet* of *Anjou*, Queen of *England*, &c. by the Chevalier *Michael Baudier* †, *London*, "1736," 8vo.—10. "Advice of a Mother to her Son and Daughter, tranſlated from "the *French* of the Marchioneſs de *Lambert*, *London*," ſeveral editions.—11. "Further "Reaſons, addreſſed to the Parliament, for rendering more effectual an Act of Queen "*Anne*, relating to the veſting in Authors the Right of Copies, for the Encourage-"ment of Learning, by *R. H.*" [about 1737; ſee his letter in p. 195.]—12. "Hiſtory "of *England*," 4 volumes in folio ‡. A tranſlation of this Hiſtory into *French* was intended by ſeveral hands; the firſt book was undertaken by M. L'Abbé *Delacroix*; the ſecond and ſixth by Pere *Peter* of *Dublin*; the third by Pere de *Monchelon*; the fourth by M. *Goffort*; the fifth by M. de *Lavirotte*. This tranſlation, I believe, was never finiſhed; but Dr. *Ducarel* has the ſecond and fifth books complete, and the greater part of the third and fifth books, in the hand-writing of the tranſlators.—At Mr. *Carte's*

* Dr. *Ducarel* informs me, that the authority of the records in *The Tower*, ſo far as relates to *Normandy* and other provinces in *France* formerly belonging to the *Engliſh*, have always, and to his knowledge within theſe laſt forty years, been admitted as evidence in the courts of judicature, where exemptions from the quartering of ſoldiers on their eſtates, or any other privileges formerly granted, have been received as evidence; the inſtruments being duly authenticated by the keeper of the records.—Mr. *Barrington* has alſo obſerved, that on an alarm occaſioned by an edict iſſued by Cardinal *Fleury* at the latter end of his adminiſtration, the *French* inhabitants of thoſe provinces, which formerly belonged to the crown of *England*, were furniſhed in ſeveral inſtances with evidence of their titles to franchiſes from our records.

† The original of this work is preſerved in MS. in the library of the abbey of *St. Germain des Prez* at *Paris*, with a Hiſtory by the ſame writer (in *French*) of "the Adminiſtration of Cardinal *Wolſey*," of which latter work Dr. *Ducarel* has a fair tranſcript.

‡ He had, as he himſelf ſays, p. [illegible] of his Vindication of the full Anſwer to a Letter from a By-Stander, "read abundance of collections relating to the time of King *Charles* II. and had in his power "a ſeries of memoirs from the beginning to the end of that reign; in which all thoſe intrigues and "turns at court, at the latter end of the king's life, which biſhop *Burnet*, with all his *goût* for tales "of ſecret hiſtory, and all his genius for conjectures, does not pretend to account for, are laid open "in the cleareſt and moſt convincing manner; by the perſon who was moſt affected by them, and had "the beſt reaſon to know them." In the ſecond volume of this hiſtory there is a very clear account of the conſtitution of our parliaments, and of the time when cities and boroughs firſt came to be repreſented; ſhewing the difference between the king's council in parliament, and the parliament itſelf; in which he has removed the miſtakes of writers, who had confounded them. In the early part of the *Engliſh* hiſtory Mr. *Barrington* prefers the authority of *Carte* to any other hiſtorian. As he was indefatigable in his reſearches, having dedicated his whole life to them, ſo was he moſt exact in his authorities, many of which were new ones. He was aſſiſted, in what relates to *Wales*, by the labours of Mr. *Lewis Morris*, of *Penryn*, in *Cardiganſhire*, (vol. I. p. 33.) His political prejudices cannot be ſuppoſed to have had any bias in what relates to a tranſaction 500 years ago, and which has nothing to do with the royal touch for the cure of the king's evil. But perhaps the beſt account of this work is that given by Monſ. *D'Eyverdun*, in a note to his critique on Mr. *Hume's*. "Hiſtoric "Doubts," in his "Memoires Litteraires de la *Grande Bretagne* pour l'an 1768. *Lond.* 1769," 8vo, p. 24. "Mr. *Carte* a donné une hiſtoire generale de l'*Angleterre* en 4 volumes en folio, dans le deſſein "de l'oppoſer à celle de *Rapin*. Il eſt mort avant d'avoir achevé ce grand travail, qu'il a pouſſé "juſqu'au Protectorat de *Cromwell*. Ce ſcavant ouvrage, d'ailleurs aſſez mal ecrit, eſt rempli de "recherches fort utiles, et de prejuges qui ne le ſont gueres."

death.

"recenſuit, Textum, Scholiaſten, & Verſionem plurimis "in locis caſtigavit, Notis inſuper illuſtravit *Ricardus* "*Mounteney*,

death, all his papers came into the hands of his widow*, who afterwards married Mr. *Jernegan*, (whoſe father *Henry*, a goldſmith in *Ruſſel Street*, made the curious ſilver ciſtern which was diſpoſed of by Lottery about 40 years ago, and who lies buried in *Covent Garden* church-yard, with an epitaph by *Aaron Hill*. See his Works, vol. III. p. 162.) a gentleman intended for orders in the *Romiſh* church, though he declined taking them after having received an education for that purpoſe. She left them to her ſecond huſband for his life, and after his death to the univerſity of *Oxford*, where they are now lodged in the *Bodleian* library, having been delivered to the Univerſity in the life-time of Mr. *Jernegan*, for a valuable conſideration, in 1778. While they were in Mr. *Jernegan's* poſſeſſion, the preſent earl of *Hardwicke* paid 200l. for the peruſal of them. Mr. *Macpherſon* alſo obtained the uſe of them, by a preſent of 300l. made by his publiſher to the proprietor; and out of theſe and other papers compiled his Hiſtory and State Papers†, 1775. Beſides his collections for his Hiſtory of *England*, Mr. *Carte* left behind him, in manuſcript, "A Vindication of King *Charles* the firſt, with regard to the "*Iriſh* maſſacre‡." He was a man of ſtrong conſtitution, laborious and indefatigable in his ſtudies. Dr. *Mangey*‖, who was univerſally allowed to be a man of

* This lady was a daughter of Colonel *Breſt's*.—I have mentioned above, that Mr. *Carte* was originally of *Univerſity College*; but have been ſince told that he afterwards removed to *Brazen Noſe*.

† "The *Stuart* papers contained in theſe volumes conſiſt of the collection of Mr. *Nairne*, who was "under ſecretary, from the Revolution to the end of the year 1713, to the miniſters of King *James* "II. and to thoſe of his ſon. The extracts from the Life of King *James* II, conſiſting of more than "thirty ſheets of print, were partly taken by the late Mr *Carte*, and partly by the editor, in a journey he made for that purpoſe to *France*. Mr. *Nairne's* papers came into the poſſeſſion of Mr. "*Carte* ſome time before his death." MACPHERSON.

‡ In 1747 Dr. *Birch* publiſhed "An Enquiry into the Share which King *Charles* I. had in the "Tranſactions of the Earl of *Glamorgan*," aſſerting in oppoſition to Mr. *Carte* that the King was privy to the negotiations of that nobleman. Mr. *Walpole* obſerves, that ſeven years elapſed without Mr. *Carte's* reply; but that two months before he died he was ſuppoſed to be the author of an advertiſement, promiſing an anſwer. In 1758 a work appeared, which was written and deſigned for the preſs in 1748, and was announced in the news-papers in 1754, intituled, "The caſe of the Royal Martyr "conſidered with candour;" part of which contains ſtrictures upon Dr. *Birch's* work. In the preface the author** mentions his obligations to Mr. *Carte*, who favoured him with a great many letters upon the ſubject, and obſerves, that "Mr. *Carte's* great learning and critical ſkill in our hiſtory will always have its due weight with men of ſenſe and unprejudiced minds, and as to his peculiar notions "of government, they chiefly affected himſelf." He ſeldom, proceeds this gentleman, "troubled "his friends with any thing of that kind. During a correſpondence with him for many years, I can truly ſay that I could never have gueſſed at his political principles by any one ſingle hint or notice in "all his letters;" and he concludes, "he was a credit to every one who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance, and I eſteem it my peculiar happineſs that I have this opportunity of paying a grateful "reſpect to the memory of a man, who did honour to literature while he lived, and at his death left "a monument of his abilities behind him, which bids fair to outlive the malice of *Scotiſh* criticiſm, the "noiſy, the virulent efforts of ignorance and prejudice, if not the force of time.

"Eheu! *Britannia!*
"Quando ullum invenies parem?
"Multis ille quidem flebilis occidit;
"Nulli flebilior quam tibi, *Britannia*."

‖ The Doctor acknowledges himſelf obliged to him for many communications out of the King of *France's* library, in his edition of *Philo Judæus*, and calls him "Vir præclaræ induſtriæ, eruditionis, "& ingenii."

** *John Boſwell*, M. A. of *Taunton*, author of "A Method of Study, or a uſeful Library, 1738," 8vo; and of two pamphlets called "Remarks on the Free and Candid Diſquiſitions," 1750 and 1751.

" *Mounteney**, Coll. Regal. apud *Cantabrigienſes* haud ita " pridem Socius. Præfiguntur Obſervationes† in Com- " mentarios vulgò *Ulpianeos*, & Tabula antiquæ *Græciæ De-* " *moſtheni* accommodata," 8vo; " Letters on various ſub- " jects, by the late Sir *Thomas Fitzoſborne*, bart." 8vo. [by *William Melmoth*‡, eſq.] A third Edition of " The " Alliance between Church and State," 8vo; " A Letter " from an Author to a Member of Parliament, concern- " ing Literary Property" [by Mr. *Warburton*] 8vo; " Cri- " tical Notes on ſome paſſages of ſcripture‖," [by Mr. *Manne*, of whom ſee p. 173] 8vo; " A Critical Enquiry into the " opinions and practice of the antient Philoſophers, con- " cerning the nature of the ſoul and a future ſtate [by Mr. " *Towne*]; with a Preface by the author of *The Divine Le-*

great learning, ſaid; that he always thought he could ſit as long at his ſtudies as any man, till he came to live in the ſame houſe with Mr. *Carte*, who, he ſaid, uſed to write or read from early in the morning till night, only allowing himſelf time to take a diſh or two of tea, or ſomething of that kind; ſo that, ſaid the doctor, I could not keep pace with him at all. When his ſtudies of the day were over, he would eat heartily; and when he was in company, was very chearful and entertaining, without the leaſt tincture of moroſeneſs or reſerve, but extremely negligent of propriety and neatneſs in externals.

* This gentleman, who in 1725 went from *Eton* to *King's College* where he became a Fellow, publiſhed the firſt edition of his *Demoſthenes* in 1731. He was a barriſter of the *Inner Temple*, afterwards became one of the barons of the exchequer in *Ireland*, when in 1743 there came on in that court the famous trial between *James Anneſley*, eſq. and *Richard* earl of *Angleſey*; in which this judge made a moſt reſpectable figure. He was the author of " Obſervations on the probable Iſſue of the Congreſs," printed by Mr. *Bowyer* in 1748, 8vo. And in the ſame year appeared " Baron *Mounteney's* celebrated " dedication of the ſelect orations of *Demoſthenes*, to the late Sir *R. Walpole*, with " notes, &c."

† Theſe were by Dr. *John Chapman*, the preſent archdeacon of *Sudbury*, well known by many learned publications.

‡ The excellent Tranſlator of " Letters of *Pliny* the Conſul, with occaſional Remarks, " 1746," 2 vols. 8vo; of which a ſecond edition, corrected, appeared in 1747; and alſo of " Letters of *Marcus Tullius Cicero* to ſeveral of his friends, with Remarks, 1753," 3 vols. 8vo; and of *Cicero's* " Eſſays on Old Age and Friendſhip," 2 vols 8vo. 1773 and 1778.

‖ In the ſame year came out an 8vo. pamphlet, by *E. Langford*, M. A. " Objections " to a pamphlet lately publiſhed, intituled, *Critical Notes*, &c. in a letter to the author."

" *gation*,"

"*gation*," two editions, 8vo; Mrs. *Cockburn's** "Remarks "upon the Principles and Reaſoning of Dr. *Rutherforth's* "Eſſay on the Nature and Obligations of Virtue, in vindi- "cation of the contrary principles and reaſonings inforced "in the Writings of the late Dr. *Samuel Clarke*," 8vo; "Anſwer to Dr. *Rutherforth's* Determinatio Quæſtionis The- "ologicæ, by *Joſeph Edwards*†, M. A. Vice-principal of "*Magdalen Hall, Oxford*," 8vo; and two editions of "A Sup- "plement‡ to Mr. *Warburton's* edition of *Shakeſpeare*," 8vo.

In

* Of this ingenious lady ſee an account under the year 1751.—"Dr. *Rutherforth's* Eſſay, which was publiſhed in *May* 1744, ſoon engaged her thoughts; and, notwithſtanding an aſthmatic diſorder, which had ſeized her many years before, and now left her ſmall intervals of eaſe, ſhe applied herſelf to the confutation of that elaborate diſcourſe; and having finiſhed it with a ſpirit, elegance, and perſpicuity, equal, if not ſuperior, to all her former writings, tranſmitted her manuſcript to Mr. *Warburton*, who publiſhed it with a Preface of his own." BIRCH.

† Author of four ſingle Sermons, in 8vo. 1731, 1736, 1743, 1749. See *Letſome's* "Preacher's Aſſiſtant."

‡ By *Thomas Edwards*, eſq; reprinted next year under the title of "Canons of Cri- "ticiſm."—Mr. *Edwards*, though a younger brother, became poſſeſſed of a good pa- ternal eſtate at *Turrick* in *Bucks*; and was the laſt of his family, as appears by his 5th Sonnet in *Dodſley's* Collection of Poems, vol. II. p. 326, where he pathetically la- ments the loſs of four brothers and as many ſiſters. He was an excellent ſcholar, having been thoroughly grounded in the Claſſicks at *Eton School*, whence he went to *King's College, Cambridge*. He afterwards ſtudied the law at *Lincoln's Inn*, his father and grandfather having been of that profeſſion. He ſpent the latter part of his life princi- pally at *Turrick*; died on a viſit at his friend Mr. *Richardſon's* at *Parſon's Green*, the 3d of *Jan.* 1757, aged 58; and was buried in the church-yard of *Elleſborough* in *Buck- inghamſhire*, with the following inſcription:

"Under this ſtone are depoſited the remains of
Thomas Edwards, eſq. of *Turrick* in this pariſh,
where he ſpent the laſt ſeventeen years
of a ſtudious, uſeful life.
He was ſincere and conſtant in the profeſſion and
practiſe of Chriſtianity, without narrowneſs or ſuperſtition;
ſteadily attached to the cauſe of liberty,
nor leſs an enemy to licentiouſneſs and faction;
in his poetry ſimple, elegant, pathetic;
in his criticiſm exact, acute, temperate;
affectionate to his relations, cordial to his friends,
in the general commerce of life obliging and entertaining.

He

In 1748, Mr. *Bowyer* endeavoured to relieve himſelf from the fatigues of buſineſs, by an occaſional retirement to *Knightſbridge*, where he appears to have promiſed himſelf the ſatisfaction of prevailing on Mr. *Markland* to accompany him*. The principal books printed by him this year were "The Hiſtory and Antiquities of *Colcheſter*, in "three books, collected chiefly from MSS. with an appendix of records and original papers," folio, by Mr. *Morant*, reprinted with improvements in his "Hiſtory of *Eſſex*," 1768; Bp. *Tanner's* "Bibliotheca *Britannico-Hibernica*," folio (ſee p. 138); "A critical Commentary upon the

He bore a tedious and painful diſtemper with a patience, which could only ariſe from a habit of virtue and piety; and quitted this life with the decent unconcern of one whoſe hopes are firmly fixed on a better.

He died on the third day of *January*, MDCCLVII, aged LVIII;
and this ſtone is inſcribed to his memory,
with the trueſt concern and gratitude,
by his two nephews and heirs, *Joſeph Paice* and *Nathaniel Maſon*."

Theſe nephews were his ſiſter's ſons. Mr. *Edwards* was equally diſtinguiſhed for his genius and the goodneſs of his heart. His "Canons of Criticiſm" did him great credit, both as a critic and as a ſcholar, and of courſe provoked the vengeance of Dr. *Warburton*, which he wreaked very illiberally in a note on the Dunciad (IV. 567); of which Mr. *Edwards* was more ſuſceptible than the circumſtance required, deeming his rank in life impeached by the words "*a gentleman*, as he is pleaſed to call himſelf, of *Lincoln's* "*Inn*, but, in reality, a gentleman only of the Dunciad," &c. The gentleman, whoſe aſſiſtance Mr. *Edwards* acknowledges in the preface, was Mr. *Roderick*, Fellow of *Magdalen College* in *Cambridge*, and of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He died *July* 20, 1756, not long before his friend, bequeathing to him ſuch of his papers as related to the "Canons of Criticiſm." Thirteen of his Sonnets are printed in *Dodſley's* Collection, eight in *Pearch's*, and four in the "Select Collection," 1780. Twenty-ſeven others may be ſeen in the laſt edition of his "Canons of Criticiſm, 1765."—He was alſo author of a pretty *jeu d'eſprit*, called "The Trial of the Letter ϒ, alias Y," which is printed with his "Canons of Criticiſm;" and of a pamphlet called "Free and candid "Thoughts on the Doctrine of Predeſtination." See Dr. *Akenſide's* and Mrs. *Chapone's* Odes to him.

* "I approve of your *Knightſbridge* ſcheme very much, not upon my own account "(though perhaps your kindneſs to me looks upon that as an article in the purchaſe), "but as a good bargain. If you were about to leave off buſineſs, I think there would "be ſome difference in the caſe, for then I imagine you would get a little farther from "*London*. For my own part, I muſt get ſomewhere near the ſea ſide, for the ſake "of bathing and riding, which is commonly good upon the coaſt; for of all places in "the world, *London* is the worſt for an infirm perſon, who has nothing to do in the "buſineſs of it, and very little in the pleaſures." *Mr. Markland to Mr. Bowyer*, *Oct.* 22, 1748.

"Book of the Wiſdom of *Jeſus*, the Son of *Sirach* *, "being a continuation of Bp. *Patrick* and Dr. *Lowth*, by *R.* "*Arnald*, B. D." folio; "A Voyage round the World in the "years 1740, 1, 2, 3, 4, by *George Anſon*, eſq. compiled "from his papers and materials, by *Richard Walter* †, M. A. "chaplain of his Majeſty's ſhip *The Centurion* in that Expe-"dition," 4to; "Luſus Poetici, Editio tertia, emendatior," by Mr. *Jortin*, 4to; a Second edition of "*Fitzoſborne's* "Letters," 8vo. "*Iſocratis* opera omnia, *Græcè* & *Latinè*," publiſhed by Dr. *Battie*, 2 vols. 8vo. "*Bath*, a Poem," 4to; Mr. *Edwards's* "Canons of Criticiſm," 8vo; a fourth edition of "The Eſſay on Man;" and "Poems on ſeveral "occaſions, by *Edward Cobden* ‡, D. D." 8vo, [for the be-nefit of his Curate's Widow].

An

* In this volume is "A Diſcourſe concerning the Two *Sirachides*, one the Author, the other the *Greek* Tranſlator, of the Book of *Eccleſiaſticus*.

† This volume, though commonly aſcribed to Mr. *Walter*, whoſe name appeared in the title-page, and who had taken in ſubſcriptions, was the production of the late *Benjamin Robins*, eſq. of whom a good account is given by Dr. *Wilſon*, in his introduction to the works of Mr. *Robins*, 2 vols. 8vo, 1761.—The fifth edition of the "Voyage," in 1749, was reviſed by Mr. *Robins* himſelf, who deſigned, if he had remained in *England*, to have written a ſecond part of it.—The *French* affect to call this *chef d'œuvre* in its way a romance; and we muſt certainly give the writer credit for ſome of the things, to the honour of his hero, which he would have us believe; as he would almoſt perſuade us that the abilities of the Commander were ſuch, that we might fancy he planned the taking the *Acapulco* ſhip before he left *England*. However, the account, from its grand diviſions, &c. is a maſter-piece of compoſition, and certainly has not been equalled (unleſs by Dr. *Robertſon's* Hiſtories) in theſe enchanting particulars.—A liſt of the original writers on the ſubject of this voyage may be ſeen in Gent. Mag. 1780, p. 322. Mr. *Walter* is ſtill living, and is chaplain of *Portſmouth* Dock-yard.

‡ *Edward Cobden*, D. D. chaplain in ordinary to King *George* the Second, was early in life chaplain to Bp. *Gibſon*, to whoſe patronage he was indebted for the following preferments; *viz.* the united rectories of *St. Auſtin* and *St. Faith* in *London*, with that of *Acton* in *Middleſex*, a prebend in *St. Paul's*, another at *Lincoln*, and the archdeaconry of *London*, in which laſt he ſucceeded Dr. *Tyrwhit* in *July* 1742. His earlieſt publication was, "A Letter from a Miniſter to his Pariſhioner, upon his building a Meet-"ing-houſe," 8vo. "A ſhort Character of Mrs. *Jeſſop*, widow of the late Rev. Mr. *Jeſſop* of *Temsford* in *Bedfordſhire*, and mother of Mrs. *Cobden*," is printed in his Works. Seven of his Sermons are enumerated in *Letſome's* "Preacher's Aſſiſtant;" and "A "Charge to the Clergy of *London*, *April* 22, 1746, with a ſhort character of Dr. *Roper*," was

An extract from a letter which he ſent this year to a very near relation may here be not improperly introduced. It ſhews that gratitude to his father's benefactors was always a leading feature of his mind:

"You have heard all the circumſtances of the late dreadful fire* which I can tell you, and I ſhall be glad if you have prevented me in all the reflections upon it which I can ſuggeſt to you. Your grandfather, you know, ſuffered a like calamity; WE, therefore, from experience, ought more particularly to have a fellow-feeling with the ſufferers in this—

"Non *ignara mali*, miſeris ſuccurrere diſco.

"You are not capable of contributing to their relief; but when you reflect upon the kind ſupport he then met with (the effects of which you now enjoy), what humility ſhould it excite in you, what zeal and reſolution, to repay by a uſeful life the obligations you lie under, and to become a helpful member to ſociety, to which you are ſo much indebted! Many are entitled to the favours of the world, from the merit of their anceſtors; on the contrary, the world has a right to demand good actions from us, for the very ſubſiſtence we owe to it, who are but the children of Providence and human beneficence."

was printed by Mr. *Bowyer* in 1747. The laſt Sermon which he publiſhed was preached before the King at *St. James's*, *Dec.* 11, 1748, and was intituled, "A "Perſuaſive to Chaſtity." In an advertiſement the Doctor obſerves, "that it having "given occaſion to ſome unjuſt cenſures, he thought proper to publiſh it, hoping that "nothing in the ſentiment or expreſſion will be found unworthy of the ſacred function "of a preacher of the Goſpel, or of the ſerious attention of a Chriſtian aſſembly." In 1755 he publiſhed a pamphlet, intituled, "An Eſſay tending to promote Religion," 8vo. in the title-page to which he ſtiles himſelf "lately Chaplain above twenty-two years to "his Majeſty;" and in 1756 "A Poem ſacred to the memory of Queen *Anne*, for her "bounty to the Clergy," 4to. His whole works were collected by himſelf, in 17[illegible] in two volumes, 4to. He died *April* 22, 1764, aged more than 80. Mrs. *Cobb* [illegible] *Jan.* 8, 1762.

* Which happened in *Cornhill*, *March* 25, 1748.

In

In 1749 he printed the firſt edition of Mr. *Weſt's** tranſlation of "*Pindar's* Odes," 4to; a large impreſſion of Lord *Bolingbroke's* "Idea of a Patriot King;" the eighteenth edition of his old friend Mr. *Nelſon's* work on the "Feaſts "and Faſts of the Church of *England*;" "A Deſcription "of the Machine for the Fireworks, with all its orna- "ments, and a detail of the manner in which they are "to be exhibited in *St. James's Park, Thurſday, April* 27, "1749, on account of the General Peace†," 4to; "The laſt

* *Gilbert Weſt*, eſq. ſon of the reverend Dr. *Weſt* and of a ſiſter of Sir *Richard Temple* afterwards lord *Cobham*, was educated at *Eton* and at *Oxford*, with a view to the church; but obtaining from his uncle a commiſſion either in a regiment of dragoons or dragoon guards, entered into the army, where he continued till his appointment into the office of lord *Townſhend*, ſecretary of ſtate, with whom he attended the king to *Hanover*. He was nominated clerk-extraordinary of the privy council in *May* 1729; ſoon after which he married, and ſettled at *Wickham* in *Kent*, where he devoted himſelf to learning, and to piety. For his "Obſervations on the Reſurrection," which appeared in 1747, he received from *Oxford*, by diploma, the degree of LL.D. *March* 30, 1748. He was very often viſited by *Lyttelton* and *Pitt*, who, when they were weary of faction and debates, uſed at *Wickham* to find books and quiet, a decent table, and literary converſation ‖. There is at *Wickham* a walk made by *Pitt* ‡; and, what is of far more importance, at *Wickham Lyttelton* received that conviction which produced his "Diſ- "ſertation on *St. Paul*." Mr. *Weſt's* income was not large; and his friends endeavoured, but without ſucceſs, to obtain an augmentation. It is reported, that the education of the young prince was offered to him, but that he required a more extenſive power of ſuperintendance than it was thought proper to allow him. In time, however, his revenue was improved; he lived to have one of the lucrative clerkſhips of the Privy Council in 1752, and Mr. *Pitt* at laſt had it in his power to make him treaſurer of *Chelſea Hoſpital*. He was now ſufficiently rich; but wealth came too late to be long enjoyed; nor could it ſecure him from the calamities of life: he loſt his only ſon in 1755, and on the 26th of *March*, 1756, a ſtroke of the palſy (to uſe the words of the incomparable writer from whom I have borrowed the greater part of this note) "brought to the "grave one of the few poets to whom the grave needed not to be terrible."

† This was printed under the inſpection of *Gaetano Ruggeri* and *Giuſeppe Sarti*, who ſuperintended this buſineſs by direction of the Board of Ordnance.

‖ Mr. *Upton's* "Letter concerning a new edition of *Spenſer's* Fairie Queen, 1751," 4to, was inſcribed to Mr. *Weſt*.

‡ "Lord *Chatham*, to the ſublimer qualities of a great miniſter of ſtate, joined in an extraordinary "degree the rare and pleaſing talent of dreſſing or ornamenting a country, which, though ſlightingly "ſpoken of by Dr. *Johnſon* in his account of *Shenſtone*, will probably be more eſteemed for ages to "come, than the *Pindarics*, &c. of many of the writers he holds out to public notice. Unluckily for "many of this order, Mr. *Granger* has juſtly obſerved, that their head prefixed ſells now for as much "as the whole work, or rather that the latter would not ſell at all but for the former. It was at "one of the lodges on *Enfield Chace* that Mr. *Pitt* early in life diſplayed his great taſte this way. The "ſpot was only fifty acres, given by government; it ſtill ſubſiſts and is admired, though Mr. *Pitt* "ſold it, and afterwards exerciſed his genius at *Hayes*. The ſlighteſt particulars of ſo great a perſonage "deſerve to be recorded. When he ſaw the aſtoniſhing ſpot at *Ilam* in *Derbyſhire*, belonging to Mr. "*Port*, he ſaid, The ground rolls and tumbles finely here." *Dr. Taylor's Friend.*

" words of *David*, divided according to the metre, with Notes " critical and explanatory, by *Richard Grey**, D. D." 4to; " Liberty †, a Poem," by *J. Brown* ‡, M. A. folio; "the Songs " in

* Mr. *Richard Grey*, of *Lincoln College*, *Oxford*, took the degree of M. A. *Jan.* 16, 1718-19. He early in life obtained the rectory of *Kilncote* in *Leiceſterſhire*, and afterwards that of *Hinton* in *Northamptonſhire*, and a prebend in *St. Paul's*. He was alſo (1746) official and commiſſary of the archdeaconry of *Leiceſter*. He publiſhed at *Oxford* a viſitation ſermon in 1730. In the ſame year appeared his " Memoria Tech- " nica," (already noticed in p. 61); and alſo his " Syſtem of *Engliſh* Eccleſiaſtical Law, " extracted from the *Codex Juris Eccleſiaſtici Anglicani* of the Right Reverend the Lord " Biſhop of *London*, for the uſe of young Students in the Univerſities who are deſigned " for Holy Orders," 8vo. For this work ‖ (which was printed in 1732 and 1736, and again in 1743 with the addition of marginal references to the pages in the " Codex") the Univerſity gave him a Doctor of Divinity's degree by diploma, *May* 28, 1731. In 1732 he publiſhed " The Great Tribunal, an Aſſize Sermon;" and a ſecond edition of his " Memoria Technica;" and a third edition of the latter in 1735. He was in 1736 the undoubted author of a large anonymous pamphlet, under the title of " The miſerable " and diſtracted State of Religion in *England*, upon the downfall of the Church " eſtabliſhed," 8vo; and printed that year another Viſitation Sermon. In 1738 he publiſhed his " New and eaſy Method of learning *Hebrew* without Points" (ſee p. 147); in 1739, " Hiſtoria *Joſephi*," and " Paradigmata Verborum," &c. (ſee p. 150); in 1742 " Liber *Jobi*," &c. (ſee p. 157); in 1744 his " Anſwer to Mr. *Warburton's* Re- " marks," (ſee p. 160); and a " Sermon for the benefit of the *Northampton* Infir- " mary," with an Appendix, containing a particular account of the charity, and a plan of the building; in 1749, " The laſt words of *David*, &c." (as above); in 1751, " Nova Methodus *Hebraice* diſcendi diligentius recognita, & ad uſum Scholarum ac- " commodata. Adjicitur (praxeos exercendæ gratiâ) Hiſtoria *Joſephi* Patriarchæ li- " teris tam *Romanis* quam *Hebraicis* excuſa, cum Verſione interlineari S. *Pagnini*, & " Vocum Indice Analytico," 8vo; in 1753, an *Engliſh* tranſlation of Mr. *Hawkins Browne's* fine poem " De Animi Immortalitate;" and in 1756 a fourth edition of his " Memoria Technica." He died *Feb.* 28, 1771, in his 78th year.

† The date of this poem is not ſettled in the " Biographia."

‡ This elegant, ingenious, and unhappy author (who at the time of printing this poem, and long after, lived in habits of intimate friendſhip with Mr. *Bowyer*, from whoſe preſs ſuch part of his writings as made their firſt appearance in *London* were produced) was born at *Rothbury*, in the county of *Northumberland*, *November* 5, 1715. The family from which he was deſcended were the *Browns* of *Colſtown*, near *Haddington* in *Scotland*. His father *John Brown* was a native of *Scotland*, and, at the time of his ſon's birth, was curate to Dr. *Thomlinſon*, rector of *Rothbury*. He afterwards was collated to the vicarage of *Wigton* in *Cumberland*. To this place he carried his ſon, who there received the firſt part of his education. From thence he was removed to the univerſity of *Cambridge*, 1732, and entered of *St. John's College* under the tuition of Dr. *Tunſtall*.

‖ This was at leaſt the oſtenſible reaſon. But I have been told that Dr. *Grey*, who had been Secretary, &c. to Lord *Crew* (Biſhop of *Durham* from 1674 to 1722) was of great uſe to the univerſity in the information he gave them, as to what he had heard the Biſhop ſay were his intentions in his benefactions there, which were left much at large in his will. This information was a great ſatisfaction to the univerſity, and, together with the perſonal character of *Grey*, contributed much to procuring him the honour above-mentioned.

After

" in *Jack* the Giant Queller," a dramatic piece by *Henry Brooke*; and a ſecond volume of " *Fitzoſborne's* Letters," 8vo. with a new edition of both volumes in one, 8vo.

In 1750, a prefatory critical diſſertation, and ſome valuable notes*, were annexed by Mr. *Bowyer* to *Lud.* " *Kuſterus* de vero Uſu Verborum Mediorum, eorumque " Differentiâ

After taking the degree of batchelor of arts with great reputation, he returned to *Wigton*, and was ordained by Dr. *Fleming*, biſhop of *Carliſle*. His firſt preferment was to a minor canonry and lecturesſhip of that cathedral. He remained in obſcurity at that city ſeveral years till the rebellion 1745, when he acted as a volunteer at the ſiege of the caſtle, and behaved with great intrepidity. In 1739, he took the degree of M. A. and ſome time after was preſented to the living of *Morland*, in the county of *Weſtmorland*. He reſigned his preferment in the cathedral of *Carliſle* in diſguſt. On Mr. *Pope's* death, he wrote " The Eſſay on Satire," addreſſed to Dr. *Warburton*, who immediately introduced him to his friend Mr. *Allen* and others, and by his intereſt with lord *Hardwicke* procured him the living of *Great Horkeſley* in *Eſſex*. He took his degree of D. D. in 1755†. In 1757, he publiſhed his celebrated " Eſtimate of " the manners and principles of the times," a work which was run down by popular clamour, but not anſwered. Obtaining the vicarage of *St. Nicholas*, *Newcaſtle*, he reſigned his living in *Eſſex* to Lord *Hardwicke*, between whom, as well as Dr. *Warburton* and him, there had ſome time before been a coolneſs. He received no higher preferment, which to a perſon of Dr. *Brown's* ſpirit muſt have been a great mortification. In the latter part of life, he had an invitation from the empreſs of *Ruſſia* to ſuperintend a grand deſign which ſhe had formed of extending the advantages of civilization over that great empire. He accepted the offer, and actually prepared for his journey; but finding his health in too precarious a ſtate to admit of his fulfilling his intention, he was obliged to relinquiſh it. This and other diſappointments were followed by a dejection of ſpirits which he had often been ſubject to. In an interval of deprivation of reaſon, he was prompted to do violence to himſelf, and on the 23d of *September*, 1766, cut his throat in the fifty-firſt year of his age. Such of his writings as were printed by Mr. *Bowyer* will be mentioned under their ſeveral years.

* Mr. *Markland*, in a letter, dated *Oct.* 21, 1749, ſays, " The ſpecimen of *Kuſter* " I like very well, and your Annotations; in which I have taken the liberty to fill up " ſome of the abbreviations, to which I am a great enemy, as cauſing obſcurity." Before this little volume was publiſhed, a copy of it was ſent for the inſpection of Mr. *Markland*, who, *Feb.* 27, 1749-50, ſays, " The reaſon why you have not heard from me, is, be- " cauſe I really have not had time ſo much as to look into the *Kuſter* as yet, another " part of the parcel you ſent having taken up all the time I could ſpare, and given me " more trouble and perplexity than I think I ever yet experienced in the literary way; " if you know, or can gueſs, what I mean, I need not ſay any more, but it is probable " you will know more of it hereafter, which perhaps is as ænigmatical as the former ſen- " tence; however, I made an end of it to my great joy yeſterday, and then intended to " read *Kuſter*; but laſt night about one o'clock I waked in great diſorder, and putting

† " *Brown*, the antagoniſt of Lord *Shafteſbury*, is now in College, and has taken his Doctor's " degree. He preached a Sermon here, which many people commended; it was to prove that Ty- " ranny was productive of Superſtition, and Superſtition of Tyranny; that Debauchery was the cauſe " of Free-thinking, and Free-thinking of Debauchery. His concluſion was, that the only way of " keeping us from being a *French* province, was to preſerve our conſtitutional liberties, and the purity " of our manners." *MS. Letter to Mr. B. from a* Cambridge *Friend*, 1755.

" Differentiâ à Verbis Activis & Paſſivis*;" a new edition of which work, with further improvements, appeared in 1773. The Diſſertation was likewiſe adopted by Mr. *Holwell*, in 1766, in his curious edition of " Selecti " *Dionyſii Halicarnaſſenſis* de Priſcis Scriptoribus Tractatus " *Græcè* & *Latinè*," with this polite acknowledgment: " Hanc Diſſertationem ſuæ *L. Kuſteri* de vero Uſu Verbo- " rum Mediorum, &c. edit. 1750, præfixit *Guil. Bowyer*, " Typographus. Eandem, auctior quidem, ut hanc noſ- " tram Select. *Dion. Hal.* Tractat. editionem ornaret, im- " petravi: quo nomine, Viro optimè de republicâ literariâ " merito, gratias ago." About the ſame time Mr. *Bowyer* wrote a *Latin* Preface to the " Veteres Poetæ citati ad Pa- " tris *Philippi Labbei* de ancipitum *Græcarum* Vocalium in " prioribus Syllabis Menſurâ (ubi confirmanda eſſet) con- " firmandam ſententiam. Necnon ad indicandum quibus " Vocibus licet corripere Vocalem longam ante alteram in ea- " dem dictione. Operâ & Curâ *Edwardi Leedes*, in Scholâ " *Burienſi* ad acuendos adoleſcentium animos, erga Poeſeῶs " ſtudium (cum ipſe Poëta non ſit) cotis vice fungentis."

In 1750 he printed Mr. *Vertue's* " Catalogue of King " *Charles* the Firſt's Pictures," 4to; " Officia Religionis " Chriſtianæ, metricè enumerata a *Ben. Culm*†, S. T. B." 4to;

" my watch to my ear, I found I could not hear. This diſorder and deafneſs ſtill con- " tinues, but not in ſo great a degree as it was at firſt, which makes me hope that it is " nothing but a cold, or ſome temporary malady which will ſoon go off; but at preſent " I am no more able to read any thing with attention than I am to command an army; " ſo that if you are in haſte for *Kuſter* or the looſe leaves, let me know by the next poſt, " and I will ſend them forthwith." What the *literary* communication was with which Mr. *Markland* was ſo perplexed does not appear. His remarks on " the looſe leaves" are printed in Mr. *Bowyer's* " Miſcellaneous Tracts," p. 150.

* Mr. *Clarke*, who communicated ſuch remarks on *Kuſter* as had occurred to him, ſays on this occaſion, " I am always rejoiced when the preſs gives you the pleaſure, as " well as the trouble of attention; and it would always do that, if you would keep " ſome ſcheme of your own on foot. This book will certainly do; and the more liber- " ties you take with it, I ſhall like it the better."

† Fellow of *St. John's*, and rector of *Freſhwater*. See Gent. Mag. 1779, p. 249.

" *Julian*,

" *Julian*, or a Diſcourſe concerning the Earthquake and " Fiery Eruption which defeated that Emperor's attempt to " rebuild the Temple at *Jeruſalem*; in which the reality of " a divine interpoſition is ſhewn; the objections to it are " anſwered; and the nature of that evidence which de- " mands the aſſent of every reaſonable man to a *miraculous* " fact is conſidered and explained. By the Rev. Mr. *War-* " *burton*, Preacher to the Hon. Society of *Lincoln's Inn*," 8vo; Mr. *Jortin's* " Remarks on Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory," 8vo; a new edition of Mr. *Cheſelden's** " Anatomy of the " human body," 8vo; " An Account of the Doctrine, Man- " ners,

* This work has been already mentioned in p. 155.—The firſt edition of it appeared ſo early as 1713, and was inſcribed to Dr. *Mead*, to whom Mr. *Cheſelden* acknowledges himſelf entirely indebted for the kind reception his induſtry had met with, " particularly " in that ſeat of learning [*Oxford*] which with diſtinguiſhed honours rewarded the " merit of Dr. *Mead*;" and in the Preface acknowledges his obligations to Dr. *Douglas*, to " his honoured friend Mr. *Green*, ſurgeon to the Hoſpital of *Chriſt Church* and that " of *St. Bartholomew*;" and to " his late worthy maſter Mr. *Ferne*, ſurgeon to *St. Tho-* " *mas's Hoſpital*." To this volume was added, " Syllabus, ſive Index humani corporis " partium Anatomicus †, in xxxv Prælectiones diſtinctus. In uſum Theatri Anatomici " *Willielmi Cheſelden* Chirurgi, S. R. S. Editio ſecunda."—This incomparable Lithotomiſt and Anatomiſt, who was Surgeon to *St. Thomas's* and *Chelſea Hoſpitals*, was born at *Burrow on the Hill*, in the county of *Leiceſter*, deſcended from an antient family in the county of *Rutland*, whoſe arms and pedigree are in *Wright's* " Hiſtory of *Rutland*." He received the rudiments of his profeſſional ſkill at *Leiceſter* ‡; and married *Deborah Knight*, a citizen's daughter, by whom he had iſſue one daughter, *Williamina Deborah*. (This lady was married to *Charles Cotes* ||, M. D. of *Woodcote* in *Shropſhire*, member of parliament for *Tamworth* § in *Staffordſhire*, who died *March* 21, 1748, without iſſue. She ſurvived her huſband, and died ſome years ſince at *Greenhith*, in the pariſh of *Swanſcombe*, in *Kent*.) Mr. *Cheſelden* publiſhed " A Treatiſe on the high Operation for " the Stone, 1723," 8vo. and was one of the earlieſt of his profeſſion who contributed by his writings to raiſe it to its preſent eminence. The following verſes were addreſſed to him, in 1733, " on his many dextrous and ſucceſsful operations:"

† Mr. *Highmore*, the celebrated painter, who had attended the lectures of Mr. *Cheſelden* to improve himſelf in Anatomy, made afterwards ſeveral drawings from the real ſubjects at the time of diſſection, two of which were engraved for Mr. *Cheſelden's* " Anatomy," and appear, but without his name, in Tables XII. and XIII.

‡ I have reaſon to believe that he was a pupil of Mr. *Wilkes*, a ſurgeon of the firſt reputation in *Leiceſter*; where Mr. *Cheſelden* had a near relation, of his own name, a phyſician; and another, more diſtant, ſucceeded Mr. *Wilkes* as a ſurgeon. Mr. *Wilkes* had a brother, a lockſmith, at *Wolverhampton*.

|| Son of Dr. *Digby Cotes*, rector of *Coleſhill*, *Warwickſhire*, prebendary of *Litchfield*, and principal of *Magdalen Hall*, *Oxford*, where he had been public orator. He died *Jan.* 11, 1745. Another of his ſons was in 1745 a lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of foot in *Flanders*.

§ *Tamworth* ſtands in two counties, *Staffordſhire* and *Warwickſhire*; but properly belongs to the former.

" Oh,

" ners, Liturgy, and Idiom of the *Unitas Fratrum*, &c. by " the

" Oh wondrous Artiſt! (ſurely given,
By the peculiar grace of Heaven,
As a new Saviour to mankind,
The lame to cure, relieve the blind,
And, by thy ever happy knife,
To eaſe, and lengthen human life!)
How doſt thou grace that noble art,
Which owes to you its nobleſt part!
How well deſerve the general praiſe
Your univerſal fame does raiſe!
How juſt your merit, for the place
Conferr'd on you by royal grace!
Well might the care alone be thine,
To tend on gracious *Caroline*,
Since all allow your ſkill divine.
No more let *France* her artiſts boaſt,
To you but ſmatterers at moſt.
Their *Charité*, or *Hotel Dieu*,
Ne'er ſaw ſuch cures as done by you;
Aware of this, with utmoſt ſpeed,
Their NEW ACADEMY * decreed
You all their honours, and, to grace
Their liſt, therein gave you a place:
From ſuch a member they receive
A greater honour than they give.
Long may you live, and bleſs the land
With your unerring ſkill and hand.
May this ne'er fail, that never warp;
And may they both deſcend to *Sharp!*"

In the beginning of 1736 he was thus honourably mentioned by Mr. *Pope*: " As " ſoon as I had ſent my laſt letter, I received a moſt kind one from you, expreſſing " great pain for my late illneſs at Mr. *Cheſelden's*. I conclude you was eaſed of " that friendly apprehenſion in a few days after you had diſpatched yours, for mine " muſt have reached you then. I wondered a little at your quære, who *Cheſelden* was. " It ſhews that the trueſt merit does not travel ſo far any way as on the wings of poetry: " he is the moſt noted and moſt deſerving man in the whole profeſſion of chirurgery; " and has ſaved the lives of thouſands by his manner of cutting for the ſtone †." He appears to have been on terms of the moſt intimate friendſhip with Mr. *Pope*, who frequently, in his Letters to Mr. *Richardſon*, talks of dining with Mr. *Cheſelden*, who then lived in or near *Queen Square*. I have accidentally the original of an unprinted letter to him, which, for its ſingularity, is worth tranſcribing: " Dear Sir, You know my laconic " ſtile. I never forget you. Are you well? I am ſo. How does Mrs. *Cheſelden?* Had " it not been for her, you had been here. Here are three cataracts ripened for you " (Mr. *Pierce* aſſures me). Don't tell your wife that * * * * * * * * * * * *. Adieu. " I don't intend to go to *London*. Good night; but anſwer me. Yours, A. POPE. " *Bath*, *Nov.* 21.—Shew this to Mr. *Richardſon*; and let him take it to himſelf—and " to his ſon—he has no wife ‡." Another proof of this intimacy ariſes from a poem of the younger Mr. *Richardſon*, ſent to Mr. *Pope* at *Twickenham*, after his being declared out of danger by his phyſicians, where we are told that

" — *Cheſelden*, with candid wile,
" Detains his gueſt; the ready Lares ſmile.
" Good *Chiron* ſo, within his welcome bower,
" Receiv'd of Verſe the mild and ſacred Power;
" With anxious ſkill ſupply'd the bleſt relief,
" And heal'd with balms and ſweet diſcourſe his grief."

In *February* 1737, Mr. *Cheſelden* was appointed ſurgeon to *Chelſea* Hoſpital. " The " Operations of Surgery of Monſ. *Le Dran*, ſenior Surgeon of the Hoſpital of *La Cha-* " *rité*, &c. tranſcribed by *Thomas Gataker*, Surgeon; with Remarks, Plates ‖ of the

* The " Royal Academy of Surgery at *Paris*," of which Mr. *Cheſelden* was an Aſſociate.
† Letter to Dr. *Swift*, *March* 25, 1736.
‡ Mrs. *Richardſon* died in 1725, on her birth-day, aged 51, after having been married thirty-three years.
‖ Many of theſe were drawn by Mr. *Cheſelden* himſelf, whoſe " Oſteography" was in 1749 adverti ſed as " ſoon to be had, in a large folio, for four guineas in ſheets; the plates were then broken, and " but few of the books left."

" the Rev. *John Gambold* *;" two editions of the " Canons " of

" Operations, and a ſett of Inſtruments, by *William Cheſelden*, Eſq. ſurgeon to the " Royal Hoſpital at *Chelſea*, and Member of the Academy of Surgery at *Paris*," were publiſhed in 1749, 8vo. Mr. *Cheſelden*, as a governor of *The Foundling Hoſpital*, ſent a benefaction of 50*l.* to that charity, *May* 7, 1751, incloſed in a paper with the following lines:

" 'Tis what the happy to th' unhappy owe;
" For what man gives, the gods by him beſtow." POPE.

He died at *Bath*, *April* 11, 1752, of a diſorder ariſing from drinking ale after eating hot buns. Finding himſelf uneaſy, he ſent for a phyſician, who adviſed vomiting immediately; and if the advice had been taken, it was thought his life might have been ſaved. By his own direction, he was buried at *Chelſea*.—In Phil. Tranſ. N° 333, are dimenſions of ſome very large human bones found at *Old Verulam*, by Mr. *Cheſelden*.—Dr. *Stukeley's* proſpect of *Vernometum*, or *Burrow Hill*, from the *Leiceſter* road, *Sept.* 8, 1722, is inſcribed " *Will'o Cheſelden*, " Chirurgo peritiſſimo, Amico."—" The Grateful Patient †, inſcribed " to Mr. *Cheſelden* by Mr. *Richard Yeo*, a Lad of twelve years of age," is in Gent. Mag. 1732, p. 769. And in the London Mag. 1742, p. 563, are ſome verſes " On the recovery " of a young Gentleman Commoner [Mr. *Wynne*] of *Jeſus College*, *Oxford*, from whom " Mr. *Cheſelden* extracted a large ſtone after uſing *Stephens's* medicines to no purpoſe."

* This truly primitive Chriſtian, to whoſe memory I am happy in having this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging my regard, was born near *Haverford Weſt* in *South Wales*, and became a member of *Chriſt Church College*, *Oxford*, where he took the degree of M. A. *May* 30, 1734; and was afterwards vicar of *Stanton Harcourt*, in *Oxfordſhire*, where, in 1740, he wrote " The Martyrdom of *Ignatius*, a Tragedy," publiſhed after his death by the Rev. *Benjamin La Trobe*, with the Life of *Ignatius*, drawn from authentic accounts, and from the Epiſtles written by him from *Smyrna* and *Troas* in his way to *Rome*, 1773, 8vo. A Sermon, which he preached before the Univerſity of *Oxford*, was publiſhed under the title of " Chriſtianity, Tidings of Joy, 1741," 8vo. In 1742 he publiſhed at *Oxford*, from the univerſity-preſs, a neat edition of the *Greek* Teſtament, but without his name, " Textu per omnia *Milliano*, cum diviſione pericoparum & in- " terpunctura *A. Bergelii*," 2 vols. 12mo. Joining afterwards the Church of the Brethren, eſtabliſhed by an Act of Parliament ‡ of the year 1749, and known by the name of *Unitas Fratrum*, or, *The United Brethren*; he was, for many years, the regular miniſter of the congregation ſettled at *London*, and reſided in *Neville's Court*, *Fetter Lane*, where he preached at the Chapel of the Brethren. In the year 1754, he was conſecrated a Biſhop of the Brethren's Church. Soon after he had joined the Brethren, he publiſhed a treatiſe, which he had written whilſt at *Stanton Harcourt*, and which proves his ſteady attachment to the Church of *England*, entirely conſiſtent with his connexion with, and miniſtry in, the Church of the Brethren. The title of it is, " A ſhort Sum- " mary of Chriſtian Doctrine, in the way of Queſtion and Anſwer; the Anſwers being " all made in the ſound and venerable words of the Common-prayer-book of the Church " of *England*. To which are added, Some Extracts out of the Homilies. Collected " for the Service of a few perſons, Members of the Eſtabliſhed Church; but imagined " not to be unuſeful to others." I know not the exact date of this treatiſe; but a ſecond edition of it was printed in 1767, 12mo. Mr. *Gambold* alſo publiſhed " Maxims and " Theological Ideas, collected out of ſeveral Diſſertations and Diſcourſes of Count *Zin-* " *zendorf*, from 1738 till 1747." His " Hymns for the uſe of the Brethren" were printed by Mr. *Bowyer* in the years 1748, 1749, and 1752; ſome Hymns, and a ſmall

† " The Grateful Patient of 12 years" ſeems to be too old for the ſtory that is told to Mr. *Cheſelden's* praiſe. Being to cut a child, and having tied him to avoid his making any efforts to move, he told him, if he would lie quite ſtill, he would give him ſome ſugar-plumbs. The operation was performed ſpeedily, and, as we may preſume, happily and eaſily; for the child (who muſt be ſuch from the bribe) immediately demanded the plumbs. Perhaps too it may be reckoned an inſtance of the operator's good ſenſe, who knew the advantage to both parties that might be expected from the patient's mind being amuſed.

‡ The " Petition of the Brethren" on this occaſion, moſt probably drawn up by Mr. *Gambold*, was printed by Mr. *Bowyer*. It is preſerved in the " Journals of the Houſe of Commons," vol. XXV. p. 727.

Hymn-

" of Criticiſm," 8vo; and " Epiſtola* ad *Edw. Bentham*, " S. T. P. a *Johanne Burton*†, S. T. B. Coll. *Eton.* Soc."

In Hymn-book for the children belonging to the Brethren's congregations, were printed entirely by Mr. *Gambold's* own hand in *Lindſey-houſe* at *Chelſea*. A Letter from Mr. *Gambold* to Mr. *Spangenberg*, *June* 4, 1750, containing a conciſe and well-written character of the Count of *Zinzendorf**, was inſerted in Mr. *James Hutton's* " Eſſay towards " giving ſome juſt ideas of the perſonal character of Count *Zinzendorf*, the preſent Ad- " vocate and Ordinary of the Brethren's Churches, 1755," 8vo. In 1752 he was editor of " Sixteen Diſcourſes on the Second Article of the Creed, preached at *Berlin* by the " Ordinary of the Brethren," 12mo. In *June* 1753 appeared " The Ordinary of the " Brethren's Churches his ſhort and peremptory Remarks on the way and manner " wherein he has been hitherto treated in Controverſies, &c. Tranſlated from the *High* " *Dutch*, with a Preface, by *John Gambold*, Miniſter of the Chapel in *Fetter Lane*." In the ſame year he publiſhed, from Mr. *Bowyer's* preſs, " Twenty-one Diſcourſes, or " Diſſertations, upon the *Augſburg* Confeſſion, which is alſo the Brethren's Confeſſion " of Faith; delivered by the Ordinary of the Brethren's Churches before the Seminary. " To which is prefixed a Synodical Writing relating to the ſame ſubject. Tranſlated " from the *High Dutch*, by *F. Okeley*, B. A." In 1754 he was editor of " A modeſt " Plea for the Church of the Brethren, &c." 8vo; with a Preface by himſelf. In the ſame year, in conjunction with Mr. *Hutton*, Secretary to the Brethren, he alſo drew up " The Repreſentation of the Committee of the *Engliſh* Congregations in union with the " *Moravian* Church," addreſſed to the Archbiſhop of *York*; and alſo " The plain Caſe " of the Repreſentatives of the People known by the name of the *Unitas Fratrum*, from " the year 1727 till theſe times, with regard to their conduct in this country under miſ- " repreſentation." And in 1755 he aſſiſted in the publication of " A Letter from a Mi- " niſter of the *Moravian* Branch of the *Unitas Fratrum*; together with ſome additional " notes by the *Engliſh* Editor, to the Author of the *Moravians* compared and detected;" and alſo of " An Expoſition, or true State of the matters objected in *England* to the " people known by the name of *Unitas Fratrum*; by the Ordinary of the Brethren; " the Notes and Additions by the Editor." In the year 1756 he preached at *Fetter Lane* chapel, and printed afterwards, a Sermon upon a public Faſt and Humiliation, ſetting forth " The Reaſonableneſs and Extent of religious Reverence." He was not only a good ſcholar, but a man of great parts, and of ſingular mechanical ingenuity. It was late in both their lives before Mr. *Bowyer* was acquainted with his merits; but he no ſooner knew them, than he was happy in his acquaintance, and very frequently applied to him as an occaſional aſſiſtant in correcting the preſs; in which capacity Mr. *Gambold* ſuperintended (amongſt many other valuable publications) the beautiful and very accurate edition of Lord Chancellor *Bacon's* Works in 1765; and in 1767 he was profeſſedly the editor, and took an active part in the tranſlation from the *High Dutch*, of " The Hiſtory of *Greenland*; containing a " Deſcription of the Country and its Inhabitants; and particularly a Relation of " the Miſſion, carried on for above theſe thirty years by the *Unitas Fratrum* at *New* " *Herrnhut* and *Lichtenfels* in that country, by *David Crantz*; illuſtrated with Maps " and other Copper Plates: printed for the Brethren's Society for the Furtherance of " the Goſpel among the Heathen," 2 vols. 8vo. In the autumn of 1768 he retired to his native country, where he died, at *Haverford Weſt*, univerſally reſpected, *Sept.* 13, 1771.

* Annexed to his " Epiſtola Critica ad *Joh. Gul. Thompſon*, Dialogi *Platonis*, qui *Par-* " *menides* inſcribitur, editorem. Accedit Elogium memoriæ ſacrum *Johan. Rogers*."

† Of whom a maſterly account appeared in 1771, in a *Latin* Epiſtle, intituled, " De " Vitâ & Moribus *Johannis Burtoni*, S. T. P. *Etonenſis*," of which an epitome was given in the Gent. Mag. 1771, p. 305; which I would have tranſcribed, but that

* The compiler of this Noble Biſhop's Life in the " Biographia Britannica, 1766," acknowledges his obligation to Mr. *Gambold*, for ſome perſonal information on that ſubject.

 I have

In 1750 alſo, having been employed to print an edition of *Bladen's** tranſlation of *Cæſar's* Commentaries; that work received conſiderable improvements from his hands†, and the addition of ſuch notes‡ in it as are ſigned TYPOGR. In the ſubſequent editions of this work, though printed by another perſon, and in Mr. *Bowyer's* life-time, the ſame ſignature, contrary to decorum, and even juſtice, was ſtill

I have had the pleaſure of ſeeing it already printed, with improvements, in the *third* volume of the "Biographia Britannica;" where it is properly followed by a well-written life of his intimate friend Dr. *Edward Bentham*.—It is very well obſerved by Dr. *Kippis*, that Dr. *Burton*, who was born at *Wembworth* in *Devonſhire* in 1698, and died *Feb.* 11, 1771, was "an able divine, a ſound ſcholar, and an excellent academic; and "ſet an uſeful example to univerſity-men, whether as fellows, tutors, officers, or edi-"tors;" and that Dr. *Bentham*, who was born in the College at *Ely*, *July* 23, 1707, and died *Aug.* 1, 1776, was "a diſtinguiſhed ornament of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, "of the Church of *England*, and of the general cauſe of Religion and Literature."

* *Martin Bladen*, eſq. of *Abury Hatch*, in the county of *Eſſex*, was an officer in the army, bearing the commiſſion of a lieutenant-colonel in queen *Anne's* reign, under the duke of *Marlborough*, to whom in 1705 he dedicated this tranſlation ‖. In 1714, he was made comptroller of the Mint, and, in 1717, one of the lords commiſſioners of trade and plantations. In the ſame year he was appointed envoy extraordinary to the court of *Spain*, in the room of —— *Brett*, eſq.; but declined it, chuſing rather to keep the poſt he already had, which was worth a thouſand pounds *per annum*, and which he never parted with till his death, which happened *February* 14, 1746. He was a repreſentative in parliament ſucceſſively for the boroughs of *Stockbridge*, *Malden*, and *Portſmouth*. *Coxeter* hints that he was ſecretary of ſtate in *Ireland*, but in this he ſeems not abſolutely certain, making a query in regard to the time when, which however muſt, if at all, have been in queen *Anne's* reign; for from the third year of *George* I. to the time of his death, he held his place at the board of trade, and probably was not out of *England*. He wrote two dramatic pieces, both of which (for the one is only a Maſque introduced in the third act of the other) were printed in the year 1705, without the author's conſent. Their names are, 1. "*Orpheus* and *Eurydice*," a maſque; 2. "*Solon*," a tragedy.

† Mr. *Markland*, whom he conſulted on a particular paſſage in this tranſlation, replies, "I think in all my life I never ſaw ſuch a tranſlation as that you have ſent me of "theſe lines. If I were in your place, I would leave it juſt as it is. You will have an "infinite deal of trouble, without any reward, or ſo much as thanks from thoſe whoſe "affair it is: perhaps, juſt the contrary. I repeat it again, do not meddle with it."

‡ Theſe, with ſeveral additional ones from his interleaved copies of *Bladen's* and *Duncan's* tranſlations, will be preſerved among his "Miſcellaneous Tracts."

‖ *Bladen* dedicates to the Duke of *Marlborough*, who was his ſchool-fellow at a little ſchool in the country; neither of them great ſcholars; though the Duke, from a poliſhed behaviour, roſe to the greateſt dignities, from the ſtation of page of the back ſtairs, to the poſt of firſt general in the world.

retained; a circumſtance which he always mentioned with no ſmall degree of diſſatisfaction.

In the diſpute between Dr. *Burton* of *Eaton* and Dr. *King* of *St. Mary Hall* (occaſioned by the "Remarks*" of the former on the *Latinity* of a well-known "Oration†" of the latter) he had the honour of ſharing with Dr. *Burton* in the invectives moſt liberally beſtowed by Dr. *King*, in his "Elogium famæ inſerviens *Jacci Etonienſis*, ſive Gigantis; or, the Praiſes of *Jack of Eaton*, "commonly called *Jack the Giant*‡; collected into *Engliſh* "metre, after the manner of *Thomas Sternhold*, *John Hopkins*, *John Burton*, and others. To which is added, a "Diſſertation on the *Burtonian* Style. By a Maſter of Arts, "1750."

The illiberality which generally attends a controverſy of this kind, and which, from the ſtanza quoted below, it will be ſeen the preſent had its full ſhare of, is certain (after the warmth which produced it ceaſes) to ſink, and very properly, the whole into oblivion. Let any reader peruſe the following ſtanza, which is here given only to introduce Mr. *Bowyer's* defence, and afterwards determine whether Dr. *King* was defenſible in ſuffering ſuch lines as the following to fall from his pen:

"Some, loudly as the nightbirds ſcreech,
"Profeſs diſlike; ſome hint it;
"And little Bowyer damns the ſpeech,
"Becauſe he did not print it."

* "Remarks on Dr. *King's* Speech before the Univerſity of *Oxford*, at the Dedica"tion of Dr. *Radcliff's* Library, on the 13th of *April*, 1749. By *Phileleutherus* "*Londinenſis*."

† "Oratio in Theatro *Sheldoniano* habita idibus *Aprilis*, MDCCXLIX, die dedicatio"nis Bibliothecæ *Radclivianæ*."

‡ From his ſize and bulk, which exceeded the common ſtandard.

"Be

" Be it known (ſays Mr. *B.*) that, for having *heſitated* in " *private converſation*, and with the *greateſt deference*, ſome " doubt concerning the Latinity of an eminent Orator and " Poet, I have felt the effects of his double talent of fiction " and colouring, and have been thus figured and disfigured " by his magiſterial hand; *A little man, but of great ſuffi-* " *ciency*;—*as ſoon as Dr.* King's *ſpeech was publiſhed, took* " ALL OCCASIONS *to abuſe the Doctor—Is it not in the power*, " he goes on, *of a ſcavenger or chimney-ſweeper, as you paſs* " *by him in the ſtreets, to ſpoil your cloaths* *? Yes, againſt " the laws of decency and good-manners. But, within " theſe bounds, in the republic of letters we are all CAPITE " *cenſi*, and need no other qualification to give a vote. I " ſay, within the laws of *decency*; for he has ſhewn, that " barbarity is not confined to bad *Latin*, and, I hope, not " annexed to any particular profeſſion. I will ſtill then " preſume to be an advocate for freedom, while he is reſt- " leſs for dominion, crying out,

" *Quid domini faciant, audent ſi talia fures?*

" In *Engliſh* thus,

" *Gods! ſuch enormity for vengeance calls,*
" *If* Printers *dare to cenſure* Principals!"

The above-cited remarks of Mr. *Bowyer* were intended for the concluſion of his preface to *Monteſquieu's* " Re- " flexions, &c." but were omitted in conſequence of this hint from Mr. *Clarke:*

" DEAR SIR, *Aug.* 29, 1751.

" You ſeem to aſk what is the rule of prudence to a man " of buſineſs in points of reſentment. Recluſes are no ca- " ſuiſts in ſuch caſes: your men of buſineſs are the beſt

* The words in *Italic* are literally quoted from Dr. *King's* notes.

 " judges:

" judges: for my part, I think, very few things are " worth reſenting; either the perſon or the inſult makes " them contemptible; and yet every perſon who offers a " public outrage deſerves correction; and it is neceſſary to " make ſome examples for the ſake of the public, and treat " them as you do other criminals. I ſhould probably " think Dr. *King* a perſon that deſerved no quarter; though " I am not very much pleaſed with the laſt leaf of your " preface: I ſhould either ſuppreſs or alter it. The terms " *heſitate*, *private converſation*, *greateſt deference*, look as if " you ſet about this buſineſs of ſelf-defence with ſome ſort " of diffidence. Make no apologies, and enter into no par- " ticulars. I ſhould be for new caſting the whole from the " middle of page xxxiv. and draw the Baron's character for " humanity and learning to as much advantage as I could; " and then contraſt it with Dr. *King's*—as the very re- " verſe—without mentioning your caſe at all."

In 1751 he printed *Monteſquieu's* " Reflexions on the " Cauſes of the Riſe and Fall of the *Roman* Empire;" tranſlated the Dialogue between *Sylla* and *Socrates*; made ſeveral corrections to the work, from the Baron's " Eſprit " des Loix;" and improved it with his own notes. A new edition, with many alterations, was printed in 1759. The preface, with ſome additional notes, may be ſeen in his " Miſcellaneous Tracts."—In the ſame year he introduced to the publick the firſt tranſlation that was made of *Rouſſeau's* paradoxical Prize Oration, which announced that ſingular genius to the attention and admiration of *Europe*. It was printed under the title of " The Diſcourſe which " carried the Premium at the Academy at *Dijon* in 1750. " On this Queſtion propoſed by the ſaid Academy, Whether

" the

"the re-eſtabliſhment of *arts* and *ſciences* has contributed "to the refinement of manners?" The Preface to this pamphlet was his own, and will appear in his "Miſcella- "neous Tracts;" the tranſlation was made under his direction. A ſecond tranſlation of it was printed, by *W. Richardſon*, 1779, 12mo.

Among the other books of 1751 were "Obſerva- "tions on the paſt growth and preſent ſtate of the City of "*London*, &c. By the author of a letter from the By- "Stander," [*Corbyn Morris*, eſq.] folio; "De Principiis "Animalibus Exercitationes*, a *Gulielmo Battie*, M.D." 4to; "A hiſtory of the church of *Weſtminſter Abbey*, chiefly from "MS. authorities; by *Richard Widmore*†, M. A. librarian "to the dean and chapter," 4to; "The Works of *Alex-* "*ander Pope*, eſq. in nine volumes complete‡. With his "laſt corrections, additions, and improvements, as they "were delivered to the Editor a little before his death; to- "gether with the Commentaries and Notes of Mr. *Warbur-* "*ton*," large 8vo; "The Works of Mrs. *Catharine Cock-* "*burne*||, Theological, Moral, Dramatic, and Poetical; "ſome

* Delivered as part of the *Lumleian* Lecture. See an account of Dr. *Battie* in p. 231.

† For whom in 1743 Mr. *Bowyer* had printed, "An Enquiry into the time of the "firſt foundation of *Weſtminſter Abbey*, as diſcoverable from the beſt authorities now "remaining, both printed and MS. To which is added, an account of that church," 4to.

‡ "The Public has here a complete edition of his Works; executed in ſuch a manner "as, I am perſuaded, would have been to his ſatisfaction. The Editor hath not, for "the ſake of profit, ſuffered the Author's name to be made cheap by a *ſubſcription*; "nor his Works to be defrauded of their due honours by a vulgar or inelegant impreſ- "ſion; nor his memory to be diſgraced by any pieces unworthy of his talents or virtue. "On the contrary, he hath, at a very great expence, ornamented this edition with all "the advantages which the BEST ARTISTS in Paper, Printing, and Sculpture, could "beſtow upon it." WARBURTON's *Advertiſement*, p. iv.

|| This remarkable inſtance of an extraordinary genius for literature in the female ſex was the daughter of Captain *David Trotter*, a native of *Scotland*, and a ſea commander in the reign of King *Charles* II. She was born in *London*, *Aug.* 16, 1679, and baptized in the Proteſtant church, according to which ſhe was bred up in her infancy a Proteſtant; but,

" ſome of them now firſt printed; reviſed and publiſhed, " with

but, being a ſprightly, ingenious, and beautiful child, ſhe was particularly careſſed by ſome conſiderable families among the Papiſts. This favour naturally wrought a good opinion of ſuch friends; and entering into an intimacy with them as ſhe grew up, ſhe became an eaſy conqueſt to their faith, in which ſhe continued many years. In the mean time her genius ripened apace, and ſhot forth proofs of her talents for poetry, even before ſhe had paſſed her childhood. In her 17th year ſhe produced a tragedy called *Agnes de Caſtro*, which was acted in 1695. This performanee, and ſome verſes addreſſed to Mr. *Congreve* upon his *Mourning Bride* in 1697, brought her into the acquaintance of that gentleman. Thus encouraged in her firſt attempt, her Muſe brought upon the ſtage three plays more, before the death of Mr. *Dryden* in 1701, to whoſe memory ſhe joined with ſeveral other ladies in paying a tribute of verſe. However, poetry and dramatic writing was not the moſt diſtinguiſhed of Miſs *Trotter's* talents; ſhe had a remarkable philoſophic turn, and capacity equal to ſuch reſearches. Mr. *Locke's* Eſſay on Human Underſtanding came out during this interval: that famous philoſopher had dreſſed out logick and metaphyſicks in ſuch a new mode as was very agreeable to the taſte of the ſex in general, and particularly engaged the attention and admiration of our young authoreſs. She had begun to project a defence of the eſſay againſt ſome remarks of Dr. *Burnet* of *The Charter Houſe*, which was finiſhed ſo early as the beginning of *December* 1701. She had but lately paſſed the 22d year of her age; and the maſterly way in which the piece was drawn muſt needs have given ſingular pleaſure to her great champion, who accordingly expreſſed his ſatisfaction by a preſent of books to his fair defendreſs. Philoſophy ſojourns in the neighbourhood of religion; theſe philoſophic reveries would naturally lead a thoughtful mind to that ſubject; and taking into her conſideration the tenets of her preſent faith, ſhe began to diſcover their indefenſible grounds; ſhe therefore reſolved to renounce it, and publiſhed a vindication of her change in 1707; and returning to the eſtabliſhed church of *Scotland*, ſhe changed her condition likewiſe the next year 1708, and was married to Mr. *Cockburne*, a learned divine of that church. The duties of a wife and mother called Mrs. *Cockburne* from her books and pen many years; and domeſtic cares engaging her attention, we hear nothing of her as a writer till 1726, when her zeal for Mr. *Locke's* opinions drew her again into public light. She exerciſed her pen afterwards as occaſion offered; and in 1739 ſhe entered into the controverſy concerning the foundation of moral duty and obligation. In that controverſy ſhe wrote two treatiſes, the firſt of which ſhe tranſmitted in manuſcript to Mr. afterwards Dr. *Warburton*, the late biſhop of *Glouceſter*, who publiſhed it, with a preface of his own, in 1747. Mrs. *Cockburne* ſurvived this publication two years only. She died in 1749, and was interred at *Long Horſley*, near her huſband, who died the year before her, with this ſhort ſentence upon the tomb, *Let their works praiſe them in the gates*, Prov. xxx. 31. Her works were collected * and publiſhed in 1751, in two volumes, 8vo. with an account of her life pre-

* " This collection is an inconteſtible proof of the author's genius. But her abilities as a writer will not be ſeen without attending to the peculiar circumſtances in which her writings were produced: her early youth, for inſtance, when ſhe wrote ſome; her very advanced age, and ill ſtate of health, when ſhe drew up others; the uneaſy ſituation of her fortune during the whole courſe of her life; and an interval of near twenty years, in the vigour of it, ſpent in the cares of a family, without the leaſt leiſure for reading or contemplation; after which, with a mind ſo long diverted and encumbered, reſuming her ſtudies, ſhe inſtantly recovered its entire powers; and, in the hours of relaxation from domeſtic employments, purſued to the utmoſt limits ſome of the deepeſt reſearches the human underſtanding is capable of." BIRCH.

fixed,

"with an account of the Life of the Author, by *Thomas* "*Birch*, M.A." 2 vols. 8vo; Dr. *Stanhope's* "Paraphraſe on "the Four Goſpels," 8vo; Mr. *Brown's* "Eſſay on the "Characteriſtics," 8vo; "Q. *Horatii Flacci* Epiſtola ad *Au-* "*guſtum*, with an *Engliſh* Commentary on the Epiſtle "to *Piſo*," [by Mr. *Hurd*, now Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*,] 8vo; "The Opinion of an eminent Lawyer "[Lord *Hardwicke*] concerning the right of appeal from "the Vice-chancellor of *Cambridge* to the Senate; ſupported "by a ſhort hiſtorical account of the juriſdiction of the "Univerſity. By a Fellow of a College," [the excellent Editor of the preceding article]; the Biſhop of *Clogher's* "Eſſay on Spirit," 8vo; and a ſhort Deſcription of a Print of Sir *Watkin Williams Wynne*.

I cannot but take notice under this year how ſacred the copy-right of books was then eſteemed. Mr. *Bowyer's* ideas on that ſubject will appear from his claim* to a ſhare in

fixed, to which I am obliged for the ſubſtance of this note. Her character is that of a moſt uncommon lady, no leſs celebrated for her beauty in her younger years, than for her genius and accompliſhments. She was ſmall of ſtature, but had a remarkable livelineſs in her eyes, and a delicacy of complexion which continued to her death.

* I ſhall give this claim in his own words, from a letter to a reſpectable bookſeller, dated *Dec.* 3, 1751: "I am quite concerned to underſtand that you have forgot ever "ſeeing *Brabazon Aylmer's* aſſignment of *Barrow's* 'Sermon on the Trinity;' and the "more ſo, becauſe, as ſpirits have grown warmer ſince, I have been told I was to blame "for acquieſcing ſo tamely in not having a ſhare in the laſt edition of *Barrow's* Works. "Perhaps Mr. *Hitch*, when he is well, may help you to remember ſome circumſtance "relating to it, who told me (and I think from your reſearches) that my aſſignment "was good for nothing, becauſe the Sermon was aſſigned over before. He add- "ed, 'That I need not doubt the honour and veracity of the reporters.' I had be- "fore been told, that the Sermon was left out in the edition preceding yours, and "would be ſo again. The more you have forgot the aſſignment, the more deſirous am "I of recovering it. I wiſh you would look among your papers, though I own it is not "likely you ſhould be ſolicitous to preſerve a claim which interfered with yours. I "would advertiſe for *Aylmer's* executors to help me; but I think Mr. *Hitch* ſaid he died "poor. You will pleaſe to obſerve, it is not a matter of indifference even now. My "father printed the Sermon, and it is now to be ſeen. If he had not a right to do ſo "from

in the Works of Dr. *Barrow*, in conſequence of his father's having been poſſeſſed of an aſſignment to a ſingle Sermon.

On the publication of the third edition of Lord *Orrery's* "Remarks on the Life and Writings of Dr. *Swift*," in 1752, he wrote and printed, but never publiſhed, "Two Letters "from Dr. *Bentley* in the Shades below, to Lord *Orrery* in "a Land of Thick Darkneſs." The notes ſigned *B.* in the *ninth* quarto volume of *Swift's* works are extracted from theſe letters; which are reprinted at large among his "Miſcellaneous Tracts."

In 1752 he printed "A critical Commentary upon "the Books of *Tobit*, *Judith*, *Baruch*, the Hiſtory of *Su-* "*ſannah*, and *Bel* and the Dragon; to which are added, "Two Diſſertations on the Books of *Maccabees* and *Eſdras* *; "being a Continuation of Biſhop *Patrick* and Mr. *Lowth*, "by *R. Arnald*, B. D." folio; a conſiderable part of *Ainſ-worth's* "*Latin* Dictionary," 4to; "*Antonii Alſopi* Ædis "Chriſti olim Alumni Odarum Libri duo †," 4to; "A Pa- "raphraſe, with Critical Annotations, on the Epiſtles of "St. *Paul* to the *Romans* and *Galatians*; to which is pre- "fixed, an analytical ſcheme of the whole. By *Timothy*

"from *Aylmer*, he invaded ſome one's property. Lay your hand on your heart, and "tell me whether you would ſo quietly give up your property firſt, and ſecondly your "reputation (if ſuch a thing there be) by letting the aſſignment be forgot, forgot by "the very perſons whoſe intereſt it is to forget it."

* In this volume there is alſo "A Diſſertation on the Dæmon *Aſmodæus*, tranſlated "from *Calmet*."

† This little volume was publiſhed by Mr. *Bernard* (afterwards Sir *Francis*). He was bred to the law, and practiſed at the bar for many years; was governor of *Maſſa-chuſett's Bay* at the time the ſtamp act was paſſed, and on his return to *England* was created a baronet, with peculiar marks of royal favour, *April* 5, 1769. His "Caſe before the "Privy Council" was printed by Mr. *Bowyer* in 1770; and two editions of his "Select "Letters" in 1774. He died *June* 16, 1779.

"*Edwards**, A. M." 4to; Mr. *Jackſon's*† "Chronological
"Antiquities;

* This Paraphraſe was publiſhed, after the death of the author, by *Maniſter Barnard*, A. M. rector of *Whiteſtone*, *Devon*. Of Mr. *Edwards* I know no more than what his editor informs us; that he was vicar of *Okehampton* in *Devonſhire*; was eſteemed a perſon of great learning and ſound judgment, and perfectly underſtood the original text; that he for many years made Divinity his chief ſtudy, and particularly applied himſelf to the explanation of theſe Epiſtles, on which he beſtowed great part of his time, and if he lived, intended to have gone through all *St. Paul's* Epiſtles.

† This learned philoſopher and divine, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. *John Jackſon* (firſt rector of *Senſey* near *Thirſk*, and afterwards rector of *Roſſington* and vicar of *Doncaſter* in *Yorkſhire)*, was born at *Senſey*, in that county, *April* 4, 1686; and educated at *Doncaſter* ſchool under the famous Dr. *Bland* (afterwards head maſter of *Eton* ſchool, dean of *Durham*, and from 1732 to 1746 provoſt of *Eton College)*; who, obſerving his proficiency, often left the inſtruction of the younger ſcholars to his care. Thus accompliſhed, he was entered of *Jeſus College*, *Cambridge*, towards the end of 1702; and from his reſidence at *Midſummer* following proſecuted the academical ſtudies with diligence, and learned *Hebrew* under the celebrated Orientaliſt *Simon Ockley*‡. He proceeded A. B. at

‡ Born at *Exeter* in 1678; and educated at *Queen's College*, *Cambridge*. He took the degrees in arts and that of B. D. and entered into holy orders; was ſkilled in all the Oriental languages, and well acquainted with moſt of the modern ones, particularly *French*, *Spaniſh*, and *Italian*. By marrying early in life, he precluded himſelf from a fellowſhip. In 1705 he was preſented, by *Jeſus College*, to the vicarage of *Swavеſey* in *Cambridgeſhire*; and in 1711 was choſen *Arabic* Profeſſor, and appointed chaplain to the earl of *Oxford*, after whoſe diſgrace in 1714, having a numerous family, and being a bad œconomiſt, he became ſo much embarraſſed in his circumſtances as in the ſummer of 1717 to be thrown into priſon in *Cambridge Caſtle* for debt; from which he was however diſcharged before his death, which happened at *Swaveſey*, *Auguſt* 9, 1720. The firſt volume of his principal work, "The Hiſ-"tory of the *Saracens*," was printed in 1708, 8vo, and inſcribed to Dr. *Aldrich*, Dean of *Chriſt Church*. To the ſecond volume, which appeared in 1718, inſcribed to *James* earl of *Caernarvon*, were annexed "Sentences of *Ali*, Son-in-law of *Mahomet*, and his fourth ſucceſſor," inſcribed to *Thomas Freke*, eſq. In the Introduction to that volume, dated "*Cambridge Caſtle*, *Dec.* 2, 1717," Mr. *Ockley*, after a handſome encomium on the great application of M. *Petit de la Croix*, the famous Oriental Interpreter to *Louis* XIV, obſerves, "My unhappy condition hath always been widely different from any thing that "could admit of ſuch an exactneſs. Fortune ſeems only to have given me a taſte of it out of ſpight, on "purpoſe that I might regret the loſs of it. Though perhaps I may accuſe her wrongfully for befriend-"ing me with an excuſe for thoſe blemiſhes, that would have admitted of none had I been furniſhed "with all thoſe aſſiſtances and advantages, the want of which I now bewail. If that was her mean-"ing, ſhe hath been very tender of my reputation indeed, and reſolved that my adverſaries ſhould have "very little reaſon to accuſe me of the loſs of time. The firſt volume coſt me two journies to *Oxford*, each "of them of ſix weeks only (inclusive of the delays upon the road, and the difficulty of finding the books "without any other guide than the catalogue, not always infallible). But my chief buſineſs lying "then in one author [*Alwákidi*], it was ſo much the eaſier to make a quick diſpatch; becauſe it is of "no ſmall moment in affairs of this nature to be once well acquainted with the hand of the manuſcript, "and the ſtyle of the author. But in my ſecond undertaking I found a quite different appearance of "things in more reſpects than one. Either my domeſtick affairs were grown much worſe, or I leſs "able to bear them, or, what is more probable, both. What made me eaſy as to my journey and "charges during my abſence, was the liberality of the Worſhipful *Thomas Freke* of *Hannington*, *Wilts*, "eſq. to whom the world is indebted for whatſoever is performed at preſent in this ſecond volume; I "mean with regard to the expences of it: which ſtill would not have anſwered the end, if I had not "been indulged all poſſible conveniences of ſtudy, firſt by the favour of my much honoured friend, "the incomparable Dr. *Halley*, who, with the conſent of his learned colleague Dr. *Keill*, allowed me "the keys of the *Savilian* ſtudy; and in the next place by the Reverend and learned Dr. *Hudſon*, "chief library-keeper of the *Bodleian*; who, according to his wonted humanity, permitted me to take "out of the library whatſoever books were for my purpoſe; otherwiſe, though I had five months time,

" Antiquities; or, the Antiquities and Chronology of the " moſt

at the uſual period; and leaving the univerſity in 1707, was appointed tutor to the children of Mr. *Simpſon*, at *Renſhaw* in *Derbyſhire*. In the mean time the rectory of *Roſſington* having been reſerved from the death of his father for him by the corporation of *Doncaſter**, he took Deacon's orders in 1708; and in 1710 was ordained prieſt, and entered into the

" much could not have been done, conſidering the variety and difficulty of the manuſcripts; beſides " that I was forced to take the advantage of the ſlumbers of my cares, that never ſlept when I was " awake; and if they did not inceſſantly interrupt my ſtudies, were ſure to ſucceed them with no leſs " conſtancy than night doth the day. Though it would be the height of ingratitude in me not to ac- " knowledge that they were daily alleviated by the favours and courteſies which I received from per- " ſons of the greateſt dignity and merit in that noble univerſity; too numerous to be all here inſerted, " and all too worthy (ſhould I mention any one of them) to be omitted. Some ſuch apology as this " will always be neceſſary for him that undertakes a work of this nature upon his own bottom without " proper encouragement. If any one ſhould pertly aſk me, Why then do you trouble the world with " things that you are not able to bring to perfection? Let them take this anſwer of one of our famous " *Arabian* authors; 'What cannot totally be known, ought not to be totally neglected; for the know- " ledge of a part is better than the ignorance of the whole.' The only way that I know to remedy " theſe misfortunes, is that which I propoſed before, the encouragement of our youth. They will " hardly come in upon the proſpect of finding leiſure in a priſon to tranſcribe thoſe papers for the " preſs which they have collected with indefatigable labour, and oftentimes at the expence of their " reſt, and all the other conveniences of life, for the ſervice of the publick. No; though I were to " aſſure them from my own experience, that I have enjoyed more true liberty, more happy leiſure, " and more ſolid repoſe, in ſix months here, than in thrice the ſame number of years before. Evil is " the condition of that hiſtorian who undertakes to write the lives of others, before he knows how to " live himſelf. But if there be no encouragement given, perhaps thoſe learned gentlemen whom the " world hath ſo liberally obliged *gratis*, will think themſelves bound in honour to make ſome return; " unleſs their loathneſs to quit that impregnable fortreſs againſt envy (that always attends the merit of " the virtuous) into which they are ſo happily retreated, ſhould reſtrain them. Not that I ſpeak this, " as if I thought I had any juſt reaſon to be angry with the world: I never ſtood in need of its aſſiſt- " ance in my life, but I found it always very liberal of its advice; for which I am ſo much the more " beholden to it, by how much the more I did always in my judgment give the poſſeſſion of wiſdom the " preference to that of riches." A third edition, to which the late Dr. *Long*, Maſter of *Pembroke Hall*, prefixed a Life of *Mahomet*, was, by the permiſſion of Mr. *Lintot*, proprietor of the copy-right, printed in 1757 at *Cambridge*, in 2 vols, 8vo. " for the ſole benefit of Mrs. *Anne Ockley*," the author's daughter, and a very deſerving woman, for whom a handſome ſubſcription was by this means made.—His other publications were, 1. " Introductio ad Linguas Orientales, &c. 1706," 8vo.—2. " The Hiſtory " of the preſent *Jews* throughout the World. Tranſlated from the *Italian* of *Leo Modena*, a *Vene-* " *tian* Rabbi, 1707," 12mo.—3. " The Improvement of Human Reaſon, exhibited in the Life of *Hai* " *Ebn Yokdhan*, written in *Arabick* above 500 years ago, by *Abu Jaafar Ebn Tophail*. In which is " demonſtrated, by what methods one may, by the meer Light of Nature, attain the Knowledge of " things natural and ſupernatural, more particularly the Knowledge of God and the affairs of another " Life. With an Appendix; in which the poſſibility of Man's attaining the true Knowledge of God, " and things neceſſary to Salvation without Inſtruction, is briefly conſidered, 1708, 1711."—4. " A " Sermon on the Divinity and Authority of the Chriſtian Prieſthood, preached at *Ormond* chapel [now " *St. George's* church] 1710."—5. " A new Tranſlation of the Second Apocryphal Book of *Eſdras*, " from the *Arabic* Verſion of it, as that which we have in our common Bibles is from the *Latin* " Vulgar," about 1712.—6. " An Account of *South Weſt Barbary*, containing what is moſt remark- " able in the Kingdoms of *Fez* and *Morocco*. Written by a perſon who had been a Slave there a con- " ſiderable time, and publiſhed from his authentic manuſcript, 1713."—7. " The Neceſſity of In- " ſtructing Children in the Scriptures. An Anniverſary Sermon preached on *Whitſun Tueſday* (*May* " 26, 1713) at *St. Ives*, *Huntingdonſhire*, founded by Dr. *Robert Wilde* (author of *Iter Boreale*), who " gave ſix Bibles yearly to the Poor Children of that Pariſh, 1713."—There is a manuſcript letter of his to Dr. *William Wotton*, dated *June* 25, 1714, now in the hands of Dr. *Owen*, and given him by his friend Mr. *Bowyer*. It is an anſwer to ſome queries relating to the *Confuſion of Tongues*, and contains ſome curious obſervations on the conſtruction, &c. of the *Eaſtern* languages.

* The corporation might do ill or well on this occaſion, in reſerving their living for a minor, as it ſhould happen; however, againſt his death, they ſold the next turn for 800*l.* and with the money paved the long ſtreet of their town, that forms part of the great North road.

full

"moſt ancient Kingdoms, from the Creation of the World,"

" for

full poſſeſſion of that rectory. But the parſonage-houſe being gone to decay, he boarded at *Doncaſter*, and in 1712 married *Elizabeth* daughter of *John Cowley*, eſq. collector of exciſe there. On this marriage, he entirely rebuilt the parſonage houſe at *Roſſington*, and went to reſide in it. He commenced author in 1714, by publiſhing three anonymous letters in defence of Dr. *S. Clarke's* "Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity." He was not at that time perſonally acquainted with Dr. *Clarke*; but met with him ſoon after at *Lynne Regis* in *Norfolk*. Mr. *Tonſon* the bookſeller, intending in 1726 to publiſh a Bible with paraphraſe and notes by ſeveral hands, applied to him, by Dr. *Clarke*, to undertake the comment upon the Prophets, propoſing a handſome gratuity; but he declined the offer, and the ſame year engaged in the cauſe of his friend againſt Dr. *Waterland**. In the ſame year alſo there paſſed ſeveral letters between him and Mr. *Whiſton*, on the ſubject of infant-baptiſm. In 1718 he went to *Cambridge*, to take his degree of M. A.; but finding ſuch an oppoſition raiſed againſt it as he was unable to remove, he deſiſted from the purſuit. Preſently after his return, he received a conſolatory letter from Dr. *Clarke*, who alſo procured for him the confraterſhip of *Wigſton's Hoſpital* † in *Leiceſter*, to which he was preſented in 1719 by lord *Lechmere*, in whoſe gift it was as then Chancellor of the dutchy of *Lancaſter*, and to whom Dr. *Clarke* had been the year before indebted for the maſterſhip of that hoſpital. On this promotion Mr. *Jackſon* left *Roſſington*, and removed to *Leiceſter*, where, as confrater, he was alſo afternoon preacher or lecturer of *St. Martin's Church*; but conſtantly viſited his flock at *Roſſington* for two or three months every year during his life. *May* 30, 1720, he took out a licence from his dioceſan Dr. *Gibſon*, biſhop of *Lincoln*, to qualify him for afternoon preacher at *St. Martin's* aforementioned. In 1721 and the following year ſeveral preſentments were lodged againſt him in the Biſhop's court, as alſo in that of Dr. *Trimnel*, archdeacon of *Leiceſter*, for preaching erroneous doctrines ‡; but he ſo ſtrenuouſly vindicated himſelf, as to defeat the proſecutions. Yet, after the caſe of the *Arian* ſubſcription was publiſhed by Dr. *Waterland*, he reſolved, with Dr. *Clarke*, never to ſubſcribe the articles any more, by which reſolution he loſt, about 1724, the hopes of a prebend of *Saliſbury*, which Biſhop *Hoadly* refuſed to give him without ſuch ſubſcription ‖. The Biſhop's denial was the more remarkable, as he had ſo often intimated his own diſlike of all ſuch ſubſcriptions. However, he had been preſented before by Sir *John Fryer* to the Private Prebend of *Wherwell* in *Hampſhire*, where no ſuch qualification was requiſite. In 1723 Mr. *Jackſon* publiſhed "The Duty of Subjects "towards their Governors; a Sermon preached before the Hon. *Charles Churchill's* "Regiment of Dragoons, at their Camp near *Leiceſter*, *Auguſt* 1723;" and in 1728, "The Duty of a Chriſtian ſet forth and explained in ſeveral Practical Diſcourſes, being

* Nine treatiſes by Mr. *Jackſon* on this controverſy, from 1716 to 1738, are enumerated in the Supplementary Volume [vol. VI. part 2.] of the Biographia Britannica, 1776, p. 107.

† The confraterſhip of *Wigſton's Hoſpital* is held (for life) by patent from the chancellor of the dutchy of *Lancaſter*, and was particularly acceptable to Mr. *Jackſon*, as it requires no ſubſcription to any article of religion. *Chillingworth* had it, who alſo refuſed (for a time) to ſubſcribe. *Neal* (Hiſt. of Puritans, vol. III. chap. II. p. 101. 8vo.) ſays, *Chillingworth* was perſuaded to ſubſcribe for the two preferments he before mentioned, viz. the chancellorſhip of *Sarum* and the maſterſhip of *Wigſton's Hoſpital*. Both theſe are held by patent, and require no ſubſcription. But *Chillingworth* was not chancellor of the dioceſe, but of the church of *Sarum*, which ſtall undoubtedly requires ſubſcription, as much as any ſimple prebendal ſtall in a cathedral.

‡ Complaint was made to Bp. *Gibſon* that Mr. *Jackſon* did not read the *Athanaſian* Creed in the chapel of the Hoſpital; to which Mr. *Jackſon* replied, that the chapel was not in the Biſhop's juriſdiction, and that the ſtatutes of this houſe directed the Apoſtles' Creed to be read, and no other.

‖ See a letter of Mr. *Jackſon's* on this occaſion, Biog. Brit. p. 108.

" for the ſpace of 5000 years, &c. To which are added " proper

" an Expoſition of the Lord's Prayer; to which is added, a Diſcourſe on the Sacrament " of the Lord's Supper, for the Uſe of Families." On the death of Dr. *Clarke*, in *May* 1729, he ſucceeded, by the preſentation of the Duke of *Rutland*, chancellor of the dutchy of *Lancaſter*, to the maſterſhip of *Wigſton's* Hoſpital, which office he held till his death. He repaired and made ſeveral additions to the maſter's houſe; repaired the hoſpital, and by degrees augmented the ſtipend of the poor to 3*s*. a week. In 1730, he was denied the uſe of the pulpit at *St. Martin's* *; and publiſhed that year " A Defence " of human liberty, in anſwer to the principal arguments which have been alledged " againſt it, and particularly to *Cato's* Letters on that ſubject, &c. The ſecond edition, " to which is added, A vindication of human liberty, in anſwer to a diſſertation on li- " berty and neceſſity, written by *Anthony Collins*, eſq," 8vo. And in that and the following year, he publiſhed four tracts in defence of human reaſon, occaſioned by Biſhop *Gibſon's* " Second Paſtoral Letter." In 1731 he attacked *Tindal's* " Chriſtianity " as old as the Creation;" in 1733 he publiſhed an anſwer to " Things divine " and ſupernatural, conceived by analogy with Things natural and human," a work attributed to Biſhop *Browne* of *Corke*; in 1734, " The exiſtence and unity of God " proved from his nature and attributes, &c. To which is added an appendix, " wherein is conſidered the ground and obligations of morality," which led him into a controverſy with Mr. *W. Law* and other writers †; in 1735, " A Diſſertation on " Matter and Spirit, with ſome Remarks on a book, intituled, *An inquiry into the na-* " *ture of the human ſoul*" [by Mr. *Baxter*]; and in 1736 " A Narrative of the Caſe of " the Rev. Mr. *Jackſon's* being refuſed the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at *Bath*;" which had been done in a very public manner by Dr. *Coney*. In 1742 he had an epiſtolary debate with his friend *W. Whiſton* concerning the order and times of the high prieſts. In 1744 he publiſhed " An Addreſs to the Deiſts, being a proof of Revealed Religion

* *Henry* earl of *Huntingdon* ſettled by deed, 18 *Elizabeth*, a ſtipend of 30*l*. a year ‡ on the confrater of *Wigſton's Hoſpital*, on condition he ſhould preach certain Sermons in *St. Martin's* church (one of which was to be on *Sunday* in the afternoon), if the pulpit ſhould be then vacant, he having no power to thruſt out the vicar. On the firſt of *November*, 1730, Mr. *Jackſon* being then maſter of the hoſpital, and intending to officiate in the place and at the deſire of Mr. *Hacket* the confrater, Mr. *Carte* (then vicar), without ſending Mr. *Jackſon* notice, ſet the ſacriſtan at the bottom of the pulpit ſtairs to refuſe him admittance to the pulpit, alledging he would preach himſelf; which he did, having firſt of all thus publickly affronted Mr. *Jackſon*; who immediately removed the Sermon from *Sunday* to *Friday*, alledging he had a power to do ſo by the Earl's deed. Some of the pariſhioners on this filed a bill (which is always in the nature of a petition) againſt him in the Dutchy Court. The chancellor, *October* 23, 1731, decreed the Sermon ſhould be on *Sunday*, according to the former uſage; but diſmiſſed the other complaints in the bill, which were indeed ſpiteful and frivolous. Mr. *Jackſon* lived to ſee ſome of thoſe who ſigned the petition and were moſt violent againſt him ſo reduced, as to be glad of a place among the poor in *Wigſton's Hoſpital*, which with a true chriſtian temper he beſtowed upon them, without heſitating or reproaching them for their former behaviour. This account is taken from a copy of the bill (or petition) filed againſt *Jackſon*; *Jackſon's* anſwer; and the duke of *Rutland's* determination. Mr. *Ludlam* has a copy of the ſtatutes of *Wigſton's Hoſpital*, drawn up by *Henry* earl of *Huntingdon*, Sir *Ralph Sadler* chancellor of the dutchy of *Lancaſter*, and *George Bromley* attorney-general, in virtue of letters patent 14 *Elizabeth*; and alſo the act of parliament confirming the ſame, and the deed of gift of *Henry* earl of *Huntingdon*, *Oct.* 11, 18 *Elizabeth*; the deed declaring the uſes of the ſaid gift. The original of theſe are in the room called the Evidence-room of *Wigſton's Hoſpital*, with innumerable leaſes (for lives) of lands belonging to the ſame, terriers, &c. and in the utmoſt dirt and diſorder. † Of which the particulars may be ſeen, Biog. Brit. p. 109.

‡ The earl made a rent-charge on certain lands (parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late diſſolved abbey of *St. Mary de Pratis*) of ſixty pounds a year, payable to the Maſter of *Wigſton's Hoſpital*. Of this, the Confrater receives thirty pounds; the reſt is for two exhibitions to two ſcholars of *Leiceſter* ſchool, and other uſes.

" proper Indexes," three volumes, 4to; Two editions of Mr.

" from Miracles and Prophecies, in anſwer to a Book, intituled *The Reſurrection of* " *Jeſus conſidered by a Moral Philoſopher*," 8vo; and in 1745 entered the liſt againſt Mr. *Warburton*, in " The Belief of a future State proved to be a fundamental " Article of the Religion of the *Hebrews*, and held by the philoſophers; the heathen " theology explained, and the time of *Job*; with remarks on Mr. *Lardner's* fifth " volume, &c. 1745," 8vo. On this production Mr. *Warburton* not unpleaſantly remarked, that all its objections, even to the very blunders, had been long ago obviated or anſwered. " But I would recommend," he ſays, " Mr. *Jackſon's* pam- " phlet to the reader's peruſal, as a ſpecimen of that illuſtrious Band in which he has " thought fit to inliſt; and which indeed would have been imperfect without this *An-* " *ſwerer General*; and, after having written againſt the *Inquiry into the Nature of the* " *Human Soul*, does me too much honour to be overlooked." Mr. *Jackſon* either publiſhed a ſecond part of his " Belief of a future ſtate," or added an appendix to his former part, " occaſioned by ſome ſevere reflections on the author and his writings, contained " in the ſecond part of Mr. *Warburton's* Remarks," which appeared in 1746. Mr. *Warburton* in *March* 1747 replied, in a Preface to Mr. *Towne's* " Critical inquiry into " the opinions and practice of the ancient philoſophers, &c." Mr. *Jackſon* immediately purſued the ſubject in " A further defence of the ancient philoſophers, againſt the miſ- " repreſentations of a critical enquiry, prefaced by Mr. *Warburton*, 1747;" and by " A Treatiſe on the improvement made in the Art of Criticiſm, collected out of the " writings of a celebrated hypercritic; by *Philocriticus Cantabrigienſis*, 1748." Mr. *Warburton* having made ſome remarks on this treatiſe, the controverſy cloſed by " A defence of a late pamphlet called, A treatiſe on the improvement made in the " Art of Criticiſm, being an anſwer to ſome remarks made upon it, 1749." Mr. *Jack-ſon's* next work was, " Remarks on Dr. *Middleton's* free inquiry into the miraculous " power ſuppoſed to have ſubſiſted in the Chriſtian Church after the days of the " Apoſtles." From this time he does not appear to have publiſhed any thing till 1752, when his laſt and capital work, " Chronological Antiquities *," &c. came out in three volumes, 4to. He afterwards made many collections and preparations for printing an edition of the New Teſtament in *Greek*, with Scholia in the ſame language, and would have inſerted all the various readings, had not the infirmities of age, which he felt ſome years before his death, prevented him from finiſhing the deſign †. His bodily ſtrength declining, and the faculties of his mind gradually decreaſing (of which he ſeemed but too ſenſible), he became incapable of cloſe application to ſtudy ‡; but retained his thirſt after knowledge till his death, which happened *May* 12, 1763. By his wife, who died before him, he had twelve children; of whom one ſon and three daughters were living in 1764.—I have been furniſhed with the following hints of Mr. *Jackſon's* character by a friend, who was acquainted with him from the year 1750: " He always ſeemed to me rather a man of induſtry than genius, at leaſt ſuch genius as

* In a quarter of a ſheet of the " Additions" to this work, is an anſwer to a note printed at the end of a new edition of the firſt volume of " The Divine Legation."

† An account of the materials he had collected for this intended edition, with notes containing alterations, corrections, and additions to his Chronology, are inſerted in an appendix to " Memoirs of " the Life and Writings of the late Rev. Mr. *John Jackſon*, &c. *London*, 1764, [by Dr. *Sutton* of " *Leiceſter*]," 8vo. whence this note is principally extracted. There are many particulars relating to Mr. *Jackſon* in *Whiſton's* Life of Dr. *Clarke*.

‡ He had publiſhed thirty-ſix ſeparate books and pamphlets. And in " The Old Whig," N° 33. and N° 39, were his productions.

" is

Mr. *Maſon's* "*Elfrida*, a dramatic poem, written on the "model

" is neceſſary to reconcile the inconſiſtent accounts of antient writers, and make out a " clear ſyſtem of antient chronology. He certainly took all that he has ſaid about hiero- " glyphics and myſteries from *Warburton*; but ſo totally forgot or overlooked it (as " was his cuſtom on other occaſions), that he verily thought it all his own; nor did he " underſtand any of the Eaſtern languages, except a little *Hebrew*. He was a ſtrict " follower and ſtrenuous defender of Dr. *Clarke*. He was much offended at Dr. *Coney* " (and would have been at any one) for ſaying that he denied the divinity of the Son. " But then he would not on any account give the Son the appellation of ſelf-exiſtent, " neceſſarily-exiſtent, &c. or any of thoſe metaphyſical titles. His being ſo early a de- " fender of Dr. *Clarke*, and his political zeal for the *Hanover* family, got him his pre- " ferment; and his earlieſt writings, eſpecially his "Plea for Human Reaſon," appear " to have been his beſt."—To this account I ſhall not ſcruple to annex a letter, though compounded of inſolent egotiſm and meanneſs, on a ſubject where inexperience in typo- graphical mechaniſm miſled Mr. *Jackſon* to ſuppoſe himſelf unhandſomely treated. However trifling the ſubject may appear, Mr. *Bowyer's* anſwer will vindicate himſelf, and give ſome degree of inſtruction to thoſe who are not converſant with the preſs.

" SIR, *July* 4, 1752.

" I received your letter with your account, but find you have out-reckoned me about " a ſheet and half, beſides 15s. 6d. in odd matters not fit to be allowed. I paid " 1l. 8s. for a copper-plate; and you charge 5s. for printing it, when you had no letters " to ſet, and charge me alſo for the printed page. Sure this is wrong. Next you " charge me 5s. 6d. for cutting a few *Greek* characters in wood, which I ſuppoſe is not " uſual to be done; and you undertook to print all but what was on the copper-plate. " You alſo charge me 5s. for printing a little bit of a page, and charge me for the " whole page printing beſides. This is very wrong. But you was to charge theſe ex- " traordinaries towards paying Mr. *Noon*, which I wonder you ſhould do, conſidering " I dealt ſo honourably with you. I am not willing to pay this overcharge, which I " think is an impoſition, all eſpecially but the wooden characters, and this *may* be ſo " too. The ſheets of the volumes printed are as follow: 1ſt volume, 531 pages or 66 " ſheets and $\frac{3}{8}$ths; 2d volume, 505 pages, 66 ſheets, $\frac{1}{8}$th; 3d volume, 373 pages, 46 " ſheets, $\frac{5}{8}$ths; ſo in all 176 ſheets $\frac{1}{8}$th. In this account I have reckoned ſome half " pages, or leſs, for whole pages; but you have reckoned mere blank paper as if printed. " I am going into the country, and ſhall not return to *Leiceſter* till the week after " *Michaelmas*. But I write by this poſt to Mr. *Noon* to take the 3l. 3s. for his trouble, " and to pay you 38l. 6s. on my account, in full of all demands for printing (errors ex- " cepted, if there be any either on your ſide or on mine). Your ſtrictneſs in reckon- " ing the printing will make me more careful how I agree again, if I ſhould have occa- " ſion. I had no meaning but to pay for ſo many pages as ſhould be actually printed, " and wonder you ſhould reckon a ſheet and more of mere blank paper that has not a " letter upon it. I will ſend to Mr. *Noon* your account of the paper uſed, ſo that if " there be any error it may be amended. Your very humble ſervant, J. JACKSON."

On this impertinent letter, a friend of Mr. *Jackſon*, who has lately ſeen it, remarks, " He was extremely ignorant of every thing but books. No wonder he did not under- " ſtand the art of printing, nor that he could not be convinced of the reaſonableneſs " of what is the univerſal cuſtom. All printing is eſtimated and contracted for by the " ſheet. But if there muſt be a deduction for every piece of white paper in a page, no " accompt could ever be ſettled."

"model of the ancient *Greek* tragedy," 4to. and 8vo; A

Mr. *Bowyer's* modeſt anſwer was this:

"Had you, Sir, been an Author of a lower claſs, one of thoſe who are paid by the ſheet, "you would more eaſily have digeſted it, that no deductions ſhould be made for a blank "page; that titles, dedications, and the like, though of a larger letter, ſhould be "paid for at the ſame rate as the body of the book. And it is the more reaſonable the "printer ſhould be paid ſo, becauſe he pays the very ſame price to the workman. He "contracts with him at ſo much a ſheet one with another; and if there are any blanks, "the advantage is divided between the author who gets his living by his brains, and "the journeyman who picks it up by his fingers ends; nay, the proprietor or bookſel-"ler receives an advantage likewiſe, the blank pages go to the buyer for full ones, and "help to make up the number of ſheets. But what a world ſhould we have, if every "thing was brought to mathematical nicety; if every ſubſcriber was to cavil at a blank "page, and complain he had paper impoſed on him inſtead of print! The copper-plate "you mention was printed off at the rolling-preſs, another branch of buſineſs; and the "money I charged is what I paid for working it. Aſk Mr. *Whiſton*, who prints *Boyle's* "head in moſt of his title-pages, and is the ſon of a mathematician, and himſelf a phi-"lomath. The few letters I paid for cutting in wood are ſuch as no printer has in "town, viz. the *Epiſemon Vau*, *Koppa*, and *Sanpi*, and two or three more. I fur-"niſhed *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew*; and I told you (though you have forgot it) that "I ſhould be obliged to get a few letters cut in wood, which would come to a very ſmall "matter extraordinary. I called upon Mr. *Noon* with my bill the day after you went "out of town, and left it with him ſoon after, in whoſe hands it lay till I told him I "would clear his *demand* of three guineas. He then gave it me, and ſaid I might "ſend it to you. But I find my honour is a ſnare to me, and my compliance with his "demand only makes me ſuſpected by you. Hard fate, whichſoever way I turn myſelf; "but I attribute it all to your inexperience in printing; and am, Sir, your moſt humble "ſervant, W. BOWYER."

To *another* Author, a moſt worthy Divine, for whom Mr. *Bowyer* had a very high regard, but who thought himſelf aggrieved where in reality there was no cauſe of complaint, the following letter was addreſſed:

"REV. SIR,

"I am ſorry you are not ſenſible of the openneſs of my dealing, and that I have "taken no advantage of my own propoſal or yours. Your queſtion at firſt was, 'Whether "quotations in *Greek*, and ſome printing in **black letter**, would not add to the expence?' "It would, you was told; but how much it would add to the expence could not be "determined till I ſaw what quantity of *Greek* there was. You tell me, *March* 6, "1742-3, 'As to the *Greek* of any ſort that may occur, it muſt be charged hereafter "according to the quantity or the extraordinary trouble occaſioned by it. I promiſe "myſelf that OTHERWISE the charge will not exceed in *London* the propoſal from our "univerſity preſs. The firſt nine ſheets,' you obſerve, 'have very little *Greek* in "them.'—I have charged the whole, as if they had little or none. I have not ſtood for "a word or two, though of accents and ſubſcripts I mended hundreds. I would further "obſerve, that I paid as much to the compoſitor for the firſt nine ſheets as I did "for the reſt, and even for the dedication, though in ſo large a letter. It is ſome "ſmall advantage allowed to him from the invention of printing. Reduce every thing "to the poor workman to the hardeſt ſtandard, what tyranny would be exerciſed! The "mower agrees for ſo much an acre; perhaps a ſhower comes, and his taſk is eaſier: "ſhall he make a deduction for it? W. B."

ſecond part of Dr. *Battie's** Lectures "De Principiis Ani-
"malibus,

* *William Battie* was born in *Devonſhire* in 1704. He received his education at *Eton*, where his mother reſided after her huſband's death in order to aſſiſt her ſon with thoſe little neceſſary accommodations which the narrowneſs of her finances would not permit her to provide in any other form. Here he was ſo very diligent and laborious, and his mother was ſo buſy and anxious for his advancement, that ſhe once expreſſed herſelf very freely to Dr. *Snape*, for ſtopping a remove, as ſhe thought, for two or three days, on the accidental illneſs of the ſcholar who was his immediate ſenior. In the year 1722 he was ſent to *King's College*, *Cambridge*, to which place alſo his mother accompanied him. On a vacancy of the *Craven* ſcholarſhip by the reſignation of Mr. *Titley* of *Trinity College*, he offered himſelf as a candidate, and was ſucceſsful. The circumſtance of his getting the ſcholarſhip, as I have it from one of his competitors on that occaſion, are as follows: The candidates on the day of election being reduced to ſix, the provoſt Dr. *Snape* examined them altogether, that they might, as he ſaid, be witneſſes to the ſucceſsful candidate. The three candidates from *King's College* were examined in *Greek* authors without *Latin* verſions, and the provoſt diſmiſſed them all with this pleaſing compliment, that, being not yet determined in his choice, he muſt trouble them to come again. Dr. *Bentley* (whoſe ſon was one of the candidates) and the other electors examined them ſeparately, but one of them (Mr. *Pilgrim* †, the *Greek* Profeſſor) being abſent, the other ſix were ſo divided, as after a year and a day, to let the ſcholarſhip lapſe to the Donor's family, when Lord *Craven* gave it to *Battie*. Probably the remembrance continued with him; and induced him to make a ſimilar foundation in the ſame college, with a ſtipend of 20*l. per annum*, and the ſame conditions, for the benefit of others, which is called Dr. *Battie's* foundation. He nominated to it himſelf while living, and it is now nominated to by the ſame perſons who fill up the *Craven* ſcholarſhips. His ſituation at College may be judged from the following extract of a letter written by him to a friend, and dated *March* 28, 1725: "When I received yours, I little thought of being able to anſwer a queſtion in "it ſo much to my ſatisfaction as I do now; I mean about the Univerſity Scho-"larſhip, which I was yeſterday upon my Lord *Craven's* recommendation, by "means of Dr. *Snape*, admitted to, after having for ſome time given over all "thoughts of it. I ſhall now begin to live agreeably, and have, I hope, got through "the worſt part of my life; for, with this addition, it will be no hard matter to live on "a Fellowſhip agreeably to myſelf, and to the ſatisfaction, I am ſure, of all my friends ‡. "There is only one piece of trouble likely to lye upon my hands for ſome time, which "is a ſpeech next 29th of *May*; after which I deſign to read Sir *Iſaac Newton* with "Profeſſor *Saunderſon*, and make that, our *Engliſh* and Modern Hiſtory, and ſome ſmall

† Afterwards preſented by the Univerſity to the valuable living of *Standiſh* in *Lancaſhire*, where he died.

‡ "Dr. *Stewart*, who in his 'Eſſay on the Riches of Nations,' hazards more paradoxes than "perhaps any other writer, and yet is generally in the right, ſeems to be worſe informed about the "univerſities (though he has reſided at one for ſome time) than upon any other ſubject. He ſeems "to think that all or moſt of the emoluments are confined to Students in Divinity, and that that occa-"ſions an overflow of labourers in that vineyard. The ſucceſs of Dr. *Battie* and many others may ſerve "to ſhew that this is not the caſe. The fact is, that little or no notice is taken of a lad's future in-"tentions, provided he ſeems diſpoſed to take a Bachelor of Arts degree. Afterwards, indeed, by "the ſtatutes of ſeveral colleges, all perſons (a few only excepted) muſt take orders within ſix "years after they are M. A. in about 13 or 14 years after firſt admiſſion; but this, I ſuppoſe, is "not what Dr. *Stewart* meant. That more clergy are wanted than phyſicians or counſellors; and "that the Univerſities are the only regular places for educating the former; whereas the latter are, "and may be, completed elſewhere, will ſufficiently account for the diſparity in the numbers." *T. F.*

"matters

"malibus, Exercitationes in Coll. Reg. Medicorum *Lond.*" 8vo.

"matters of law, my ſtudy for ſome time." His own inclination prompted him to the profeſſion of the law; but feeling how unequal he was, independent of other aſſiſtance, to the expence attending that courſe of ſtudy, he made known his intention, and his inability to accompliſh it, to two old batchelors his couſins, both wealthy citizens, whoſe names were *Coleman*. Of them he ſolicited the loan of a ſmall allowance, that might qualify him to reſide at one of the Inns of Court, where he was aſſured he could purſue his profeſſion on a more contracted plan of expence than any other young man called to the bar; with a poſitive engagement to indemnify them for their kindneſs if ever his future ſucceſs ſhould furniſh him with the means: but they declined interfering in any reſpect with his concerns. This diſappointment diverted his attention to phyſic, and he firſt entered upon the practice at *Cambridge*, where in 1729 was printed, "*Iſocratis* Orationes Septem & Epiſtolæ. Codicibus MSS. nonnullis, "& impreſſis melioris notæ Exemplaribus collatis; Varias Lectiones ſubjecit, Verſio-"nem novam, Notaſque, ex *Hieronymo Wolfio* potiſſimùm deſumptas, adjecit *Gul.* "*Battie*, Coll. Regal. *Cantab.* Socius." Theſe orations were contained in a ſingle octavo volume, in the preface to which he promiſes, "ſi modo hoc primum non diſplicuerit "conamen, ut reliqua Oratoris noſtri opera nitidiore ſaltem veſtitu donentur*." In this undertaking he regularly taſked himſelf to get through a ſtated portion every day. It was about this period the *Colemans* retiring from buſineſs ſettled in ſome part of the country near enough to admit of the Doctor's accepting a general invitation to their houſe, which he was encouraged to make uſe of whenever the nature of his buſineſs allowed him the leiſure; this he did with no ſmall inconvenience to himſelf, without the leaſt proſpect of advantage, not to mention the wide diſproportion between their political principles, the old gentlemen being genuine city Tories, and the Doctor a ſtaunch Whig, though both parties afterwards reverſed their opinions; and the Doctor was one whom no conſideration of advantage in the greateſt emergencies of life could ever prevail on to ſwerve from what he conſcientiouſly believed to be truth. A fair opening for a phyſician happening at *Uxbridge*, induced Dr. *Battie* to ſettle in that quarter. At his firſt coming there, the provoſt of *Eton*, Dr. *Godolphin*, ſent his coach and four for him, as his patient; but the Doctor ſitting down to write a preſcription, the Provoſt raiſing up himſelf, ſaid, "You need not trouble yourſelf to write: I only ſent for "you to give you credit in the neighbourhood." His ſkill being attended with ſome fortunate events, he was quickly enabled to realize five hundred pounds. With his money in his pocket, he again paid a viſit to his relations in the country, requeſting their advice how to diſpoſe of his wealth to the beſt advantage. This ſolid conviction of the young man's induſtry and diſcretion fired them with equal pleaſure and aſtoniſhment, and from that hour they behaved towards him with the firmeſt friendſhip. He then removed to *London*, where the eſtabliſhed emoluments of his practice produced him a thouſand pounds *per annum*. In the year 1738 or 1739, he fulfilled by marriage a long attachment he had preſerved for a daughter of *Barnham Goode* †, the under-

* This expreſſion occaſioned ſome humourous verſes in the *Grub Street* Journal of 1730.

† The ſame perſon who was honoured with an extraordinary couplet ‡ by Mr. *Pope*, in whoſe notes *Goode* is ſaid to be "an ill-natured critic, who wrote a ſatire on *Pope*, called The Mock *Æſop*, "and many anonymous libels in news-papers for hire."—Mr. *Goode* had two other daughters, one of whom was married to Mr. *Harveſt*, an eminent brewer at *Kingſton* (father to *George Harveſt*, M. A. fellow of *Magdalen College*, *Cambridge*, and perpetual curate of *Thames Ditton*, *Surrey*, who died

‡ "Lo ſneering *Goode*, half malice and half whim,
"A Fiend in glee, ridiculouſly grim." DUNCIAD, iii. 153.

8vo. (ſee p. 221); "ΟΔΟΙΠΟΡΟΥΝΤΟΣ ΜΕΛΕΤΗΜΑΤΑ, "ſive Iter *Surrienſe* & *Suſſexienſe*; præmittitur, De Linguæ "*Græcæ*

der-maſter of *Eton* ſchool, againſt whom the *Colemans* at all times expreſſed the moſt inveterate political antipathy; they however behaved to the wife with the utmoſt civility, and when they died they left the Doctor thirty thouſand pounds *. In 1749 he obliged the learned world with a correct edition of his favourite *Iſocrates*, from Mr. *Bowyer's* preſs, in two volumes 8vo. In the diſpute which the College of Phyſicians had with Dr. *Schomberg* about the year 1750, Dr. *Battie*, who was at that time one of the cenſors, took a very active part againſt that gentleman, and in conſequence of it was thus (perhaps too ſeverely) characterized in a poem called *The Battiad* †:

"Firſt BATTUS came, deep read in worldly art,
Whoſe tongue ne'er knew the ſecrets of his heart:
In miſchief mighty, though but mean of ſize,
And like the Tempter, ever in diſguiſe.
See him, with aſpect grave, and gentle tread,
By ſlow degrees, approach the ſickly bed:
Then at his club behold him alter'd ſoon,
The ſolemn Doctor turns a low Buffoon:
And he, who lately in a learned freak
Poach'd every Lexicon, and publiſh'd *Greek*,
Still madly emulous of vulgar praiſe,
From *Punch's* forehead wrings the dirty bays."

By ſucceſsfully mimicking this character, however, Dr. *Battie* is ſaid to have once ſaved a young patient's life. He was ſent for to a gentleman now alive, but then only 14 or 15, who was in extreme miſery from a ſwelling in his throat; when the Doctor underſtood what the complaint was, he opened the curtains, turned his wig, and acted *Punch* with ſo much humour and ſucceſs, that the lad (thrown into convulſions almoſt from laughing) was ſo agitated as to occaſion the tumour to break, and a compleat cure was the inſtantaneous conſequence. Had ſuch a ſtory been told of *Hippocrates*, it would probably have been conſidered as a great inſtance of his ſagacity, good ſenſe, and good nature. For if the reſtoration to health be the phyſician's aim, how could this deſirable effect be obtained ſooner or more effectually? In 1751 he publiſhed "De Principiis Animalibus Ex- "ercitationes in Coll. Reg. Medicorum, *Lond.*" in three parts, which was followed next year by a fourth. About the year 1756, on application from an intimate friend to ſolve the appearance of certain conſequences ſuggeſted by a paſſage in the beginning of Mr. *Locke's* "Reaſonableneſs of Chriſtianity," which implies the eternity of that death all the race of *Adam* were expoſed to by his tranſgreſſion until redeemed by *Chriſt*; which redemption depends upon the terms delivered by him to mankind in the diſpenſation of the Goſpel; the Doctor applied himſelf cloſely to the illuſtration of this point. It was 14 years before he communicated the reſult of his reflections, which he then read over to his friend in MS. This tract, with certain others, was printed ſome time before his death; but, not having been publiſhed, will at preſent admit of no further diſcuſſion. In 1757, being then

Dec. 24, 1780); the other to *Edward Littleton* ‡, LL. D. fellow of *Eton College*, and vicar of *Mapleder̃ham, Oxfordſhire*, (who died *Nov.* 16, 1733); and, after his deceaſe, to his immediate ſucceſſor at *Mapleder̃ham*, the benevolent and learned Dr. *John Burton*.

* The elder *Coleman*, I have been ſince informed, lived at *Bury*; and *Battie* going to viſit him from *Cambridge* juſt after an election, Mr. *Coleman* aſked him, whom he would have voted for, if he had a vote? *Battie* having declared for the oppoſite party, ſo offended Mr. *Coleman*, that they parted abruptly, and never met again. I know not when *Coleman* died; but *Battie*, now at *Uxbridge*, made court to the other brother, a cheeſemonger in the city; and always took care to pay his viſits in a chariot.—Mr. *Coleman* was ſo proud of him, as to tell his neighbours, "That was his kinſman's "chariot, Dr. *Battie*, an eminent phyſician at *Uxbridge*;" and when he died, gave him the bulk of his fortune.

† Said to be written by *Moſes Mendez*, *Paul Whitehead*, and Dr. *Schomberg*, and of which two cantoes were publiſhed, and ſince reprinted in "THE REPOSITORY, a Collection of Fugitive Pieces "of Wit and Humour, 1776," 2 vols. 8vo, publiſhed by *Dilly*.

‡ See Dr. *Morell's* Life of Dr. *Littleton*, prefixed to his Sermons, which were publiſhed by ſubſcription for the benefit of his widow and children, in two volumes 8vo. 1735.

phyſician

"*Græcæ* inſtitutionibus quibuſdam Epiſtola Critica." By Dr. *Burton*.

In

phyſician to *St. Luke's Hoſpital*, and ſuperintendant * of a private mad-houſe near *Wood's Cloſe* in the road to *Iſlington*, he publiſhed in 4to, "A Treatiſe on Madneſs," in which having thrown out ſome cenſures on the medical practice formerly uſed in *Bethlem Hoſpital*, he was replied to, and ſeverely animadverted on, by Dr. *John Monro*, in a pamphlet called "Remarks on Dr. *Battie's* Treatiſe on Madneſs," publiſhed the next year. This reply contained a defence of the author's father, who had been lightly ſpoken of in the fore-mentioned Treatiſe. In 1762 he publiſhed "Aphoriſmi de cognoſcendis & curandis "morbis nonnullis ad principia animalia accommodati;" on which ſee ſome ſtrictures in Gent. Mag. 1763, p. 20. In *February* 1763 he was examined before a Committee of the Houſe of Commons, on the State of the Private Madhouſes in this Kingdom; and received in their printed Report a teſtimony very honourable to his abilities †. In *April* 1764, he reſigned the office of phyſician to *St. Luke's Hoſpital*. In 1767, when the diſputes ran high between the College of Phyſicians and the Licentiates, Dr. *Battie* wrote ſeveral letters in the public papers in vindication of the College. In 1776, he was ſeized with a paralytic ſtroke, which carried him off *June* 13, that year, in his 75th year. The night he expired, converſing with his ſervant, a lad who attended on him as a nurſe, he ſaid to him, "Young man, you have heard, no doubt, how great are the terrors of death.

* Or, more properly ſpeaking, maſter of it; though, to avoid the poſſibility of a perſonal proſecution, it paſſed under ſome other name. Of this houſe he had a leaſe, which he bequeathed to his family.

† "Your Committee being deſirous of obtaining every degree of aſſiſtance and information which "might enable them more perfectly to obey the orders of the Houſe, they deſired the attendance of "Dr. *Battie* and Dr. *Monro*, two very eminent phyſicians, diſtinguiſhed by their knowledge and "their practice in caſes of lunacy. Dr. *Battie* gave it as his opinion to your Committee, that the "private madhouſes require ſome better regulations; that he hath long been of this opinion; that "the admiſſion of perſons brought as lunatics is too looſe and too much at large, depending upon "perſons not competent judges; and that frequent viſitation is neceſſary for the inſpection of the "lodging, diet, cleanlineſs, and treatment. Being aſked, If he ever had met with perſons of ſane "mind in confinement for lunacy? He ſaid, it frequently happened. He related the caſe of a wo-"man perfectly in her ſenſes, brought as a lunatic by her huſband to a houſe under the Doctor's di-"rection, whoſe huſband, upon Dr. *Battie's* inſiſting he ſhould take home his wife, and expreſſing "his ſurprize at his conduct, juſtified himſelf by frankly ſaying, he underſtood the houſe to be a "ſort of Bridewell, or place of correction. The Doctor related alſo the caſe of a perſon whom he "viſited in confinement for lunacy, in *Macdonald's* houſe, and who had been, as the Doctor be-"lieves, for ſome years in this confinement; upon being deſired by *Macdonald* to attend him, by the "order, as *Macdonald* pretended, of the relations of the patient, he found him chained to his bed, "and without ever having had the aſſiſtance of any phyſician before; but ſome time after, upon being "ſent for by one of the relations to a houſe in the city, and then told, *Macdonald* had received no "orders for deſiring the Doctor's attendance; the Doctor underſtood this to be a diſmiſſion, and he "never heard any thing more of the unhappy patient, till *Macdonald* told him ſome time after, that "he died of a fever, without having had any farther medical aſſiſtance, and a ſum of money de-"volved upon his death to the perſon who had the care of him." *Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol.* XXXIX. *p.* 448. In conſequence of this inquiry, a bill was ordered to be prepared for the regulation of private madhouſes, which was not then carried into execution, though the few caſes which were examined into by the Committee were pronounced "ſufficient to eſtabliſh the reality of "the too great abuſes complained of in the preſent ſtate of private madhouſes; the force of the "evidence, and the teſtimony of the witneſſes, being at the ſame time ſo amply confirmed, and "materially ſtrengthened, by the confeſſions of perſons keeping private madhouſes, and by the au-"thority, opinions, and experience of Doctor *Battie* and Dr. *Monro*." In 1772, on occaſion of ſome freſh abuſes, a bill was again ordered to be prepared, but to as little purpoſe as the former. A third ineffectual attempt to obtain an act was made in 1773. But the abuſes continuing to increaſe, the ſubject was more ſucceſsfully reſumed by parliament in 1774, when an act for the better regulation of private madhouſes received the royal aſſent; and, happily for a ſett of beings who are undoubtedly entitled to every poſſible alleviation of their miſery, the power of licenſing the keepers of ſuch houſes is veſted in the College of Phyſicians.

In 1753, when the nation was in a ferment at the indulgence propoſed to be granted to the *Jews*, Mr. *Bowyer* publiſhed, in 4to, "Remarks on a Speech made in Common Council, "on the Bill for permitting Perſons profeſſing the *Jewiſh* "Religion to be naturalized, ſo far as Prophecies are ſup-"poſed to be affected by it." The deſign of this ſenſible little tract, which was written with ſpirit, and well received by thoſe who were ſuperior to narrow prejudices, was to ſhew, that, whatever political reaſons might be adduced againſt the Bill, Chriſtianity would in no degree be prejudiced by the indulgence propoſed to be granted to the *Jews*. It is printed with his "Miſcellaneous Tracts."

In the ſame year ſome of his notes were annexed to "A "Journal from *Grand Cairo* to *Mount Sinai*, and back again *, "tranſlated

"This night will probably afford you ſome experiment; but may you learn, and may "you profit by the example, that a conſcientious endeavour to perform his duty "through life, will ever cloſe a Chriſtian's eyes with comfort and tranquillity." He ſoon departed without a ſtruggle or a groan. He was buried, by his own direction, at *Kingſton* in *Surry*, "as near as poſſible to his wife, without any monument or memorial "whatever." He left three daughters, *Anne*, *Catharine*, and *Philadelphia*, of whom the eldeſt (the only one who remained ſingle at the time of Dr. *Battie's* death) was married to *George Young*, eſq. a captain in the royal navy, and ſold her father's houſe and eſtate at *Marlow*, called *Court Garden* †, to *Richard Davenport*, eſq. an eminent ſurgeon in *Eſſex Street*, in *The Strand*; one of the younger brothers of *Davies Davenport*, of *Capeſthorne*, in the county of *Cheſter*, eſq. The ſecond daughter was married to *Jonathan Raſhleigh*, eſq. of *Penquite*, in *Cornwall*, by whom ſhe has ſeveral children; the third to *John Call*, eſq. lately engaged in the ſervice of the *Eaſt India* Company. Dr. *Battie*, by his will, gave 100*l.* to *St. Luke's Hoſpital*, 100*l.* to the corporation for relief of widows and children of clergymen, and 20 guineas to Lord *Camden*, "as a ſmall token of regard "for his many public and private virtues." His books and papers, whether publiſhed or not, he gave to his daughter *Anne*.

* To the Society of Antiquaries, to whom this book was inſcribed, Biſhop *Clayton* obſerved, that as the Journal particularly deſcribes many places in the wilderneſs, where great numbers of antient characters are hewn in the rocks; if a perſon was ſent to live ſome time among the *Arabs*, he might get copies of the characters, and ſome helps, by which the antient *Hebrew* characters now loſt, may be recovered. He added, "I don't "know whom to apply to, more properly to look out for a ſuitable perſon. As to the "expence, I am willing to bear any proportion you ſhall think proper, in order to have

† This houſe was built under the direction of the Doctor, who lived in it to his death. He is ſaid to have forgot the ſtair-caſe, and all the offices below were conſtantly under water. A favourite ſcheme of his for having the barges drawn up the river by horſes inſtead of men, however well meant and uſeful, rendered him extremely unpopular. He narrowly eſcaped from being toſſed over the bridge by the bargemen. In this ſcheme he is ſaid to have ſunk 1500*l.*

"this

"tranſlated from a manuſcript written by the Prefetto of "*Egypt*, in company with ſome miſſionaries *de propagandâ* "this deſign effected." [The Biſhop propoſed to have given 100*l*. *per annum* for five years.] The Prefetto of *Egypt* had with him perſons acquainted with the *Arabic*, *Greek*, *Hebrew*, *Syriac*, *Coptic*, *Latin*, *Armenian*, *Turkiſh*, *Engliſh*, *Illyrican*, *German*, and *Bohemian* languages, yet none of them had any knowledge of the characters which were cut in the ſaid rock 12 and 14 feet high with great induſtry *. The Biſhop declared, that he did not make this propoſal as a matter of curioſity, but as it might be of great ſervice to the Chriſtian revelation, by corroborating the hiſtory of *Moſes*.

* An excellent Antiquary, in a letter on this ſubject, (Gent. Mag. 1753, p. 331,) ſays, "I hope the gentlemen addreſſed will pay a proper regard to the propoſal of the Biſhop of *Clogher*, and will ſend ſome qualified perſon to take an exact copy of that very antique inſcription on the rock at Mount *Sinai*. It may ſeem very daring in any one, whilſt we have ſo few *data*, and while little more is known relating to this inſcription, but that it exiſts, to adventure any conjecture concerning it, and yet I think one may gueſs ſomething, from analogy, about the ſubject-matter of it. I believe it will prove to be hiſtorical, ſince I have obſerved that ſuch ancient memorials have been preſerved in that manner. "That the moſt ancient people," ſays Mr. *Wiſe*, "before the invention of books, and before "the uſe of ſculpture upon ſtones, and other ſmaller fragments, were wont to repreſent things great "and noble, upon entire rocks and mountains, ſeems ſo natural, that it is eaſily imagined, and aſ-"ſented to by all. And that the cuſtom was not laid aſide for many ages after, is plain from hiſtory. "*Semiramis*, to perpetuate her memory, is reported to have cut a whole rock into the form of herſelf. "*Hannibal*, long after the invention of books, engraved characters upon the *Alpine* rocks, as a teſti-"mony of his paſſage over them; which characters were remaining about two centuries ago, if we "may believe *Paulus Jovius*. But, what is moſt to our purpoſe, it appears to have been particularly "the cuſtom of the Northern nations, from that remarkable inſcription, mentioned by *Saxo*, and ſe-"veral ages after him delineated, and publiſhed by *Olaus Wormius*. This was inſcribed by *Harold* "*Hyldetand* to the memory of his father; it was cut on the ſide of a rock in *Runic* characters, each "letter of the inſcription being a quarter of an ell long, and the length of the whole 34 ells." (Mr. *Wiſe's* letter to Dr. *Mead*.) Theſe Northern examples are indeed the moſt for this learned author's purpoſe, who contends that the *white horſe*, in the vale of that name in *Berkſhire*, is a monument of this ſort, and was intended to perpetuate the remembrance of a ſignal victory obtained by the *Saxons* at *Aſhdown*, under the conduct of King *Ælfred*, over the *Danes*. But the cuſtom was Eaſtern as well as Northern, as appears from that very remarkable inſtance which we have in Capt. *Hamilton's* Account of *The Eaſt Indies*. The author, after giving a ſhort hiſtory of that ſucceſsful attack, which the *Dutch* made upon the iſland of *Amoy* in *China*, A. D. 1645, adds, "This hiſtory is written in large *China* "characters, on the face of a ſmooth rock that faces the entrance of the harbour, and may be fairly "ſeen as we paſs out and in to the harbour." This is but of late date compared with the monument at *Mount Sinai*; but as the Eaſtern people in general are extremely tenacious of their antient cuſtoms, as appears from the travels both of Dr. *Pococke* and Dr. *Shaw*, the conjecture is not the leſs probable, that this *Arabian* inſcription will be found to afford us ſome hiſtorical fact."—It would have been a ſenſible diſappointment to our worthy prelate, had he lived to ſee that, after an attentive examination by the late Mr. *Wortley Montagu* in 1765, theſe characters appear to be nothing more than the work of Chriſtian converts, Pilgrims to Mount *Sinai*. They approach neareſt to the *Hebrew* of any character, and are intermixed with figures of men and beaſts. Mr. *Montagu's* deſcription of the holes in the rock ſtruck by *Moſes* bears ample teſtimony to the ſcripture hiſtory. See Phil. Tranſ. vol. LVI. article 8, and Gent. Mag. 1765, p. 374. 401.—The laſt account which we have of theſe written monuments is by Mr. *Nieſbuhr*. "The inſcriptions, ſays he, on the road from *Suez* to Mount *Sinai*, do not anſwer "the idea formed of them. I ſaw no rocks covered with characters for half a league together each; "but very different inſcriptions which *Pococke* copied before, and Mr. *Montagu* after me. As they "are all engraved on very unequal and rough ſurfaces, my copies of them could not be more diſtinct "than thoſe taken by the travellers before-mentioned. They appeared to me nothing more than the "names of perſons who have paſt that way. Yet as they are unknown in *Europe*, I ſhall give ſome "of them in the account of my travels, with divers well-written hieroglyphics which I found in theſe "deſarts." *Deſcription de l'Arabie*, *Copenh.* 1773, *p.* 85.—Thoſe who reflect on the fatigue of caravan-travelling in theſe parched countries, ſo feelingly detailed in Mr. *Irwin's* late journey over land from *Suez* to *Cairo*, may perhaps think it very extraordinary that Pilgrims ſhould conſume the little leiſure ſuch journeys afford in attaching themſelves to a rock (even the ſhady ſide) at the height of 12 or 14 feet, to carve letters, which while they are deſcribed to approach neareſt to the *Hebrew* of any known character, are intended to be repreſented as having no more meaning than the ſcrawls of children with chalk on a wall.

"*fide* at *Grand Cairo:* To which are added, Remarks on "the Origin of Hieroglyphics, and the Mythology of the an- "cient Heathens. By the Right Rev. *Robert* Lord Biſhop of "*Clogher**." This benevolent and very learned prelate highly eſteemed the friendſhip of Mr. *Bowyer*, honoured him with a regular

* Dr. *Robert Clayton*, advanced to the biſhoprick of *Killala*, *Jan.* 23, 1729, was tranſlated to the ſee of *Corke*, *Dec.* 19, 1735, and to that of *Clogher*, *Aug.* 26, 1745. He was Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; was always conſidered as a prelate of great learning, and of diſtinguiſhed worth and probity; and died, much lamented, *Feb.* 25, 1758. His publications are, 1. A letter in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, N° 461, p. 813, giving an account of a *Frenchman* 70 years old (at *Iniſhanan*, in his dioceſe of *Cork)* who ſaid he gave ſuck to a child.—2. "The Chronology of the *Hebrew* Bible vin- "dicated; the facts compared with other ancient Hiſtories, and the difficulties ex- "plained, from the Flood to the Death of *Moſes*; together with ſome Conjectures in "relation to *Egypt*, during that period of time; alſo two Maps, in which are attempted "to be ſettled the Journeyings of the Children of *Iſrael*, 1751," 4to.—3. "An impar- "tial Enquiry into the Time of the Coming of the Meſſiah; together with an abſtract "of the evidence on which the Belief of the Chriſtian Religion is founded; in two "Letters to an eminent *Jew*, 1751," 8vo.—4. "An Eſſay on Spirit; wherein the Doc- "trine of the Trinity is conſidered in the Light of Nature and Reaſon; as well as in the "Light in which it was held by the ancient *Hebrews*; compared alſo with the Doctrine "of the Old and New Teſtament; together with ſome Remarks on the *Athanaſian* and "*Nicene* Creeds, 1751," 8vo.—5. "A Vindication of the Hiſtories of the Old and New "Teſtament, in anſwer to the Objections of the late Lord *Bolingbroke*; in Two Letters "to a young Nobleman, 1752," 8vo. reprinted in 1753.—6. "A Defence of the Eſſay "on Spirit, with Remarks on the ſeveral pretended Anſwers; and which may ſerve as "an Antidote againſt all that ſhall ever appear againſt it, 1753," 8vo.—7. "A "Journal from *Grand Cairo* to *Mount Sinai*, and back again, &c. 1753," as above; two editions, 4to. and 8vo. It was ſoon after this publication that his lordſhip became (in *March* 1754) a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.—8. "Some Thoughts on "Self-love, Innate Ideas, Free-will, Taſte, Sentiments, Liberty and Neceſſity, &c. "occaſioned by reading Mr. *Hume's* Works, and the ſhort Treatiſe written in *French* "by Lord *Bolingbroke* on Compaſſion, 1754," 8vo.—9. "A Vindication of the Hiſ- "tories of the Old and New Teſtament, Part II. Wherein the Moſaical Hiſtory of "the Creation and Deluge is philoſophically explained; the Errors of the preſent The- "ory of the Tides detected and rectified; together with ſome Remarks on the Plura- "lity of Worlds. In a Series of Letters to a young Nobleman. Adorned with ſeveral "Explanatory Cuts, 1754," 8vo.—10. "Letters † between the Biſhop of *Clogher* and "Mr. *William Penn*, concerning Baptiſm, 1755," 8vo.—11. "A Speech made in the "Houſe of Lords in *Ireland*, on *Monday*, *Feb.* 2, 1756, for omitting the *Nicene* and "*Athanaſian* Creeds out of the Liturgy, &c. Taken in ſhort-hand at the time when "it was ſpoken, by *D. S.* 1756," 8vo. third edition 1774.—12. "A Vindication, "Part III. Containing ſome Obſervations on the Nature of Angels, and the Spiritual "Account of the Fall and Redemption of Mankind. In a Series of Letters to a "young Nobleman, 1758," 8vo. The three parts of the "Vindication," with the

† "Having ſome years ago been indulged with a copy of the following Letters, after ſome impor- "tunity I have at length obtained a permiſſion for their publication; which I was the more deſirous "of, as I apprehend it may be of ſervice to have a friendly debate on one of the Sacraments of the "Church of *England* made known; where the reader, whatever he ſhall determine, will receive a "pleaſure at leaſt in ſeeing a diſpute, concerning ſo important an article of Religion, carried on with- "out a breach of its eſſential characteriſtics, Charity and Candour." *Advertiſement of Mr. Bowyer, prefixed to the Letters.*

"Eſſay

a regular and not unfrequent correſpondence*, and preſented him with the copy-right of all his valuable writings.

In 1753 alſo he printed "Medals, Coins, Great Seals, "Impreſſions from the elaborate works of *Thomas Simon* †, "Chief Engraver of the Mint to King *Charles* the Firſt, to "the Commonwealth, the Lord Protector *Cromwell*, and "in the reign of King *Charles* the Second, to MDCLXV. By "*George Vertue* ‡," 4to; a new edition of *Horace's* "Epiſtola ad "*Auguſtum*,"

"Eſſay on Spirit," were reprinted by Mr. *Bowyer*, in one volume, 8vo, 1759; with ſome additional notes, and an Index of Texts of Scripture illuſtrated or explained.

* That Biſhop *Clayton's* confidence was not miſplaced, will appear by the following Letter, which was ſent by Mr. *Bowyer* to Dr. *Bradley*, the celebrated Aſtronomer Royal:

"REV. SIR, *Nov.* 9, 1758.

"Before the Biſhop of *Clogher* died, he fell under the cenſure of ſome Aſtronomers, "for having aſſerted † that the Moon kept the ſame face to the Earth without turning on "its own centre. In vindication of himſelf, he ſent me the incloſed letter to print, if I "thought proper. As I would not publiſh any thing *now* under his name, which ſhould "be thought a manifeſt abſurdity; and as I am not a proper judge how far what he has "here advanced is ſo, I would humbly beg the favour of you to let me know if you think "it barely plauſible. I do not preſume to aſk your deciſion on the queſtion; but only to "ſay whether what he hath produced hath the appearance of probability, which is the "chief object of the preſs, and in general the utmoſt attainment of human inquiries. "I have further to aſk pardon, if my regard to his character hath made me exceed my "own, when I ſubſcribe myſelf, Reverend Sir, your moſt humble ſervant, W. BOWYER."

I know not what anſwer was returned by Dr. *Bradley*, or whether his advancing infirmities ‡ prevented his returning any; the Biſhop's letter, however, did not appear in print.

† A new and improved edition of this work, with an Appendix by Mr. *Gough*, and two additional Plates finely engraved by *Baſire*, was printed by *J. Nichols* in 1780.

‡ *George Vertue*, an eminent engraver and diligent collector of Antiquities relative both to his Art and the Hiſtory of *England*, and no leſs diſtinguiſhed by the amiable ſincerity and integrity of his heart, was born in the pariſh of *St. Martin in the Fields*, 1684. After an apprenticeſhip of about four years with one maſter, who failed and quitted the kingdom, and a ſeven years engagement with *Vandergucht* § the father, he began to work for himſelf in 1709; became one of the firſt members of the Academy of Painting inſtituted in 1711; and, under the patronage of *Kneller*, lord *Somers*, and the earls of *Oxford* and *Winchelſea*, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by engraving portraits ‖. He was early in life diſtinguiſhed

† In the Second Part of his "Vindication of the Old and New Teſtament."

‡ Dr. *Bradley* died *July* 15, 1762, in his ſeventieth year. There is a full account of him in the new edition of the "Biographia Britannica," vol. II. p. 556.

§ *Gerard Vandergucht's* pictures and bronzes were ſold by *Chriſtie* in 1777.

‖ His prices for them may be partly learnt from his anſwer to a queſtion from Dr. *Z. Grey*, *July* 19, 1737: "Mr. *Weſt* is a gentleman ſo much my friend, that I can't forgett eaſily any recommendation "from him, and on his account (if it was not my own inclination) I ſhoud uſe every one civily. What "you propoſe to have done I can't juſtly be certain as to the expence of engraving; becauſe for octavo

" *Auguſtum*," &c. 8vo. (ſee p. 222); Bp. *Hoadly's* " Sermons guiſhed by Mr. *Prior*, who, in his lines on *Tom Britton*, joins *Vertue* with Sir *Godfrey Kneller*. He was appointed engraver to the Society of Antiquaries on their revival in 1718, and continued to execute their prints till his death. He engraved the *Oxford* Almanacks from 1723 to his death, and embelliſhed them by views of public buildings and hiſtoric events. The viſits he paid to moſt of the galleries of the nobility, and to the univerſities, in ſearch of *Engliſh* portraits, ſuggeſted a deſign of engraving a great variety of them, as well as of hiſtoric prints. The death of his laſt patron the late Prince of *Wales*, and a declining ſtate of health, put a period in 1756 to a life of unremitted induſtry and zeal for tracing out and preſerving *Britiſh* antiquities. Mr. *Vertue* was buried in the cloiſters of *Weſtminſter Abbey*, where there is a marble monument to his memory, with the following inſcription, perfectly characteriſtic of its ſubject:

" Here lies the body of GEORGE VERTUE,
Late Engraver,
And Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
He was born in *London*, 1684;
And departed this life on the 24th of *July*, 1756.
With manners gentle, and a grateful heart,
And all the genius of the graphic art;
His fame will each ſucceeding artiſt own,
Longer by far than monuments of ſtone."

The Rev. Mr. *Gilpin*, in his " Eſſay upon Prints," ſays of *Vertue*, that " he was an " excellent antiquarian, but no artiſt; he copied with painful exactneſs in a dry, diſ- " agreeable manner, without force or freedom: in his whole collection of heads we can " ſcarce pick out half a dozen which are good." This character ſeems ſcarcely, or but little, overcharged, eſpecially when it is conſidered that *Vertue* applied ſo much to portrait engraving; and as we have upwards of 500 portraits by him, it might therefore have been expected he ſhould have made a greater progreſs in his art. His ſketches and notes were purchaſed by the Hon. *Horace Walpole*, whom they furniſhed with the outlines of his Anecdotes of Painting and Engravings in *England*, and Memoirs of the Artiſt himſelf. A liſt of his works, much too long to be inſerted here, may be ſeen in thoſe Memoirs, which were abſtracted in the Supplement to the " Biographia Britan- " nica." His books, prints, and drawings, were ſold by auction in *March* 1757; as were his pictures, models, plaiſter and wax impreſſions, limnings, coins, and medals, in *May* the ſame year. His widow preſented the Society of Antiquaries with a number of his plates of *Engliſh* antiquities; and they purchaſed of her his large hiſtoric plates, all which they have republiſhed. On Mrs. *Vertue's* death, the remainder of his plates and prints were ſold by Mr. *Langford* in 1776 and 1777. Mr. *Ford* in the *Haymarket* ſold by auction, in 1766, the drawings of his brother *James*, who had followed the profeſſion of a painter at *Bath*, where he then died.

" plates, the head only of any perſon, I have had different prices, as the dificulty or labour is more " or leſs. The general prices I have had for ſuch works, has been 10 guineas, 8 guineas, and 6 the " loweſt, from pictures, paintings being done—indeed, when from a print bigger or leſſer that is al- " ready engraved, it may coſt a fourth or fifth part leſs, or near thereabouts. In reſpect to a print, if it " be any noted one, I can ſoon ſend you a certain anſwer if you pleaſe to let me know your intention, " and ſhall think it no trouble if you pleaſe to direct a line as before to,

" Sir, your reſpectful ſervant, G. VERTUE."

The prices of ſome of his earlieſt peformances for the Society of Antiquaries were as follows:

		l.	*s.*
1718.	*Richard* II. in *Weſtminſter Abbey*, copper-plate included,	21	0
1719.	*Ulphus's* Horn,	2	0
1721.	Shrine of *Edward* the Confeſſor (the Society found the plate),	15	15
	Waltham Croſs, including paper and working off,	5	0

" on

" on the Terms of Acceptance," 8vo; and the firſt* volume of " The Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion occa-
" ſionally opened and explained; in a courſe of Sermons
" preached before the honourable Society of *Lincoln's Inn*,
" by the Rev. Mr. *Warburton*, Preacher to the Society."

In 1754, with a view to exonerate himſelf from fatigue, he entered into partnerſhip† with Mr. *James Emonſon*, who was a relation to his father. As, in conſequence of ſome diſagreements not material to mention, this connexion was not of long ſubſiſtence‡, I ſhall purſue the hiſtory of Mr. *Bowyer's* preſs as before.

In that year (1754) he printed " The Life of Pope *Sixtus*
" the Fifth (one of the moſt remarkable and entertaining Lives
" that is to be met with in Ancient or Modern Hiſtory); in
" which is included the State of *England*, *France*, *Spain*,
" *Italy*, *The Swiſs Cantons*, *Germany*, *Poland*, *Ruſſia*, *Sweden*,
" and *The Low Countries*, at that time; with an account of
" *St. Peter's*, the Conclave, and manner of chuſing a Pope;
" the *Vatican* Library, the many grand obeliſks, aque-
" ducts, bridges, hoſpitals, palaces, ſtreets, towns, and
" other noble edifices, begun or finiſhed by him. The

* The ſecond was printed in 1754. In a prefatory inſcription to the worſhipful Maſters of the Bench, Mr. *Warburton* very handſomely acknowledges his obligations for the honour done him, at the laſt vacancy, on the generous offer of the Preacherſhip of the Society. Another volume was printed in 1767, but *not* by Mr. *Bowyer*, under the title of " Sermons and Diſcourſes on various ſubjects and occaſions, volume the third. " By Dr. *William Warburton*, Lord Biſhop of *Glouceſter*."

† Having taken on this occaſion a houſe in *Great Kirby Street*, *Hatton Garden*; Mr. *Clarke* ſays, " I wiſh Mrs. *Bowyer* joy of eſcaping into a freer and ſweeter air. She muſt
" read *Cowley's* poem on Gardening with ten times the pleaſure, when ſhe ſees her own
" works blooming round her. I wiſh I could ſend her a rood or two that here lies
" almoſt neglected. How it would flouriſh in her hands!"

‡ On their ſeparation, in *July* 1757, Mr. *Emonſon* opened a printing-office in *St. John's Square*, with a new evening paper, under the title of " *Lloyd's* Evening Poſt." After carrying on buſineſs with reputation more than twenty years, having ſurvived an only ſon, he retired with an eaſy competence, and died *June* 6, 1780.

"whole interſperſed with ſeveral curious incidents and "anecdotes not to be met with in any other Author. "Tranſlated from the *Italian* of *Gregorio Leti*, with a Pre- "face, Prolegomena, Notes, and Appendix, by *Ellis* "*Farneworth*, M. A. ſometime of *Jeſus College*, *Cambridge*, "and Chaplain to ſeveral of his Majeſty's Ships during the "late war," folio*; an edition of "*Eſton's* Theſaurus," improved by *Browne Willis*, eſq. 4to; Mr. *Cooke's*† "Enquiry "into Patriarchal Temples," 4to; "The Dignity of Hu- "man Nature‡, or, the means to attain the true end of "our exiſtence," by Mr. *Burgh*§, 4to; Dr. *Grey's* tranſlation of Mr. *Hawkins Browne's* poem "De Animi Immortalitate," 4to;

* "It would be ungrateful in me here to omit my thanks to the Printer, to whom I "am much obliged for many uſeful hints in the proſecution of this work, and for the "care he has taken in the typographical part of it." *Author's Preface.*—An anonymous tranſlation of this valuable work had been printed in 8vo, 1704.—See an account of Mr. *Farneworth* under the year 1762.

† *William Cooke*, M. A. chaplain to the earl of *Suffolk*, rector of *Oldbury* and *Didmarton* in *Glouceſterſhire*, and vicar of *Enford* in *Wiltſhire*, at which laſt place he died *Feb.* 25, 1780, after having enjoyed the vicarage more than 40 years. He publiſhed an Abridgement of Dr. *Stukeley's Stonehenge* and *Abury*, tinctured with *Hutchinſoniaſm*; and alſo circulated Propoſals for a Medallic Hiſtory of Imperial *Rome*, with plates of coins, which, I am informed, was left in the preſs at his deceaſe, and is now completing by his ſon.

‡ Of this volume, 25 copies only were printed on fine paper.

§ This ingenious Moraliſt and Philoſopher, who at one time was an aſſiſtant to Mr. *Bowyer* in correcting the preſs, was afterwards for many years maſter of an academy, firſt at *Stoke Newington*, and then at *Newington Green*. His ſituation in the firſt period of his life is unknown; but in the preface to "Youth's Friendly Monitor," he ſays, that a ſeries of misfortunes in the earlier part of life had determined him to bring his mind to retirement and a very moderate income. His firſt eſſay in authorſhip was "*Britain's* "Remembrancer, 1746," 8vo. Of this pamphlet five large editions were ſold in *England*; and it was reprinted in *Scotland*, *Ireland*, and *America*. It was aſcribed to ſundry Biſhops; was quoted both by the Clergy and Diſſenting Miniſters in their pulpits; and was univerſally allowed to be a ſeaſonable and uſeful tract. A ſixth edition was publiſhed in 1766 for *George Freer*, in *Bell Yard*, *Temple Bar*. If this was a true picture of the times 40 years ago, how little addition to the colouring would adapt it to the preſent! By "The Dignity of Human Nature," which was publiſhed in *April* 1754, and inſcribed to the Princeſs Dowager of *Wales*, whoſe "gracious condeſcenſion voluntarily "ſhewn to the author on various occaſions" is gratefully acknowledged, he acquired much

4to; "Queries to the Gentlemen of *Great Britain*," for much reputation as a writer. In 1756 "Youth's Friendly Monitor," of which a ſurreptitious copy had been printed * under a diſguiſed puffing title, was publiſhed by himſelf in 12mo †; and in the concluſion of an addreſs to the reader, p. xii. he ſays, "The character of an author is not what I aim at; that of a faithful educator of youth "is my utmoſt ambition. I have never taken the pen in hand, but when I have been "deſired or prompted to it; and if I have got ten pounds by all I have publiſhed, I have "got a thouſand. I have given an account above of ſome of the writings which have "been drawn from me; and how I came to trouble the public with them; and the caſe "is the very ſame with the others; as one or two ſmall tracts on the deſtructive grievance "of low-prized ſpirituous liquors, publiſhed at the time when that affair was under con-"ſideration in parliament; a ſort of Paraphraſe in verſe on the civth Pſalm, to which "were added a few papers in proſe, intituled, An Idea of the Creator from his Works, "which was printed for the benefit of an orphan, and raiſed him a very pretty ſum; "and ſome periodical moral-eſſays in the papers, of which I did not, when I projected "the deſign, imagine that any conſiderable weight would be left upon me. I am ſorry "it is ſo neceſſary for me to declare, in this public manner, that my own employment "is my ſupreme purſuit, and that it is not an itch of ſcribbling that has occaſioned my "being ſo often in the preſs; but that I have been partly drawn and partly dragged "into it; and that now I have reaſon to hope I have nearly done with that moſt irk-"ſome and unprofitable labour." In 1758 he printed a pamphlet under the title of "Political Speculations;" and the ſame year "The Rationale of Chriſtianity," though he did not publiſh this laſt till 1760; when he printed a kind of *Utopian* Romance, intituled, "An Account of the Firſt Settlement, Laws, Form of Government, and Police, "of the *Ceſſares*, a people of *South America*; in Nine Letters, from Mr. *Vander Neck*, "one of the Senators of the Nation, to his Friend in *Holland*, with Notes by the "Editor," 8vo. In 1765 he publiſhed an excellent volume of eſſays, in 12mo, under the title of "*Crito*;" and a ſecond volume of the ſame work in 1767; in which year a new edition of "The Dignity of Human Nature" appeared, in 2 vols. 8vo. Mr. *Burgh* wrote "Propoſals (humbly offered to the pnblic) for an Aſſociation againſt the "Iniquitous Practices of Engroſſers, Foreſtallers, Jobbers, &c. and for reducing the "Price of Proviſions, eſpecially Butchers Meat, 1766," 8vo. His literary labours were cloſed in 1774 by a compilation, intituled "Political Diſquiſitions; or, An Enquiry "into publick Errors, Defects, and Abuſes, illuſtrated by, and eſtabliſhed upon, Facts "and Remarks extracted from a variety of Authors ancient and modern, 1774," 3 vols. 8vo. This work was executed, as far as it went, while the author was in ſo bad a ſtate of health, that it was with difficulty he finiſhed as much as is already publiſhed. His deſign, for which he had collected materials, was to have extended to many more books of equal ſize; but finding himſelf declining, he ſtopped when three volumes were finiſhed. He died *Auguſt* 26, 1775.

* A thouſand copies had been printed about the year 1753, for the purpoſe of diſtributing them among his pupils; and ſome of them, by the deſire of Dr. *Hales*, were preſented to Dr. *Hayter*, then Biſhop of *Norwich*, for the uſe of the younger part of the children of the Princeſs Dowager of *Wales*; which, ſays Mr. *Burgh*, "was what gave occaſion firſt to my being taken notice of by that moſt amiable "and illuſtrious Princeſs, in a manner far enough above what I could have thought of or expected."

† The full title of this edition was, "Youth's Friendly Monitor; being a Set of Directions, pru-"dential, moral, religious, and ſcientific; firſt drawn up for a Farewell Preſent by the Maſter of an "Academy near *London*, to his pupils on their removing from under his care. To which is prefixed, "an account of the extraordinary proceedings of ſome perſons, which occaſioned the publication of "this tract, contrary to the author's original intentions; together with *Theophilus*, a Character worthy "of Imitation."

the Society of Antiquaries*; the ſecond volume of Mr. *Warburton's* "Sermons at *Lincoln's Inn*," (ſee p. 232); with "An Appendix, containing three Sermons preached "on the occaſion of the late Rebellion in 1745†, and a "Diſcourſe on the Nature of the Marriage Union‡," 8vo; "A View of Lord *Bolingbroke's* Philoſophy, in two Letters "to a Friend," [by Mr. *Warburton*] 8vo. (completed in the following year by two more Letters, and a new edition of theſe); "*Barbaroſſa*, a tragedy," by Mr. *Brown*‖, 8vo; Dr. *Armſtrong's*§ "Art of preſerving Health, a didactic "Poem," 8vo; "An Account of a Spiritual Court Pro-"ſecution of a certain Biſhop againſt a Clergyman of his "Dioceſe," 8vo; another edition of *Mounteney's* "*Demoſ-*"*thenes*," 8vo; Dr. *Galley's*** "Diſſertation on Pronouncing "the *Greek* Language," 8vo; "Poll for the County of "*Hertford*," 8vo; "The principal Charters which have "been granted to the Corporation of *Ipſwich* in *Suffolk* "tranſlated††," 8vo; and a neat edition of "*Anacreon*," in 12mo, with notes which Mr. *Bowyer* himſelf collected.

In

* See theſe, enlarged, in the firſt number of "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," 1780.

† Large impreſſions of theſe were printed ſeparately, by Mr. *Bowyer*, at the time they were preached. See above, p. 183. 189.

‡ At Mr. *Allen's* Chapel, printed alſo ſeparately. See p. 189.

‖ Of whom, ſee above, p. 210.—In the "Biographia Britannica," it is ſaid that this tragedy was produced on the ſtage in the beginning of 1755. It was acted *Dec.* 17, 1754, and publiſhed the ſame month. It firſt introduced its author to the acquaintance and friendſhip of Mr. *Garrick*, who wrote both the prologue and epilogue to it, and ſpoke himſelf the prologue in the character of a country boy. With the following paſſage in the epilogue,

"Let the poor devil eat, allow him that, &c."

the author was much diſguſted, as it repreſented him in the light of an indigent perſon. Vanity was undoubtedly one of the moſt prominent features in the character of Dr. *Brown*.

§ Of whom, ſee under the year 1758.

** Of whom, ſee hereafter, p. 250.

†† By Mr. *Canning*, miniſter of *St. Laurence*; who had publiſhed in 1747, "An Ac-"count of the Gifts and Legacies that have been given and bequeathed to charitable "uſes

In 1754 died Mr. *James Gibbs**, the celebrated architect, concerning whom, in p. 195, I have made an erroneous conjecture, which the fourth volume of Mr. *Walpole's* elegant publication enables me to rectify.

In

" uſes in the town of *Ipſwich*, with ſome account of the preſent ſtate and management, " and ſome propoſals for the future regulation of them," 8vo. In 1755 Mr. *Bowyer* printed for him " An Addreſs to the Freemen of *Ipſwich*," half a ſheet, folio.

* This ingenious architect was born at *Aberdeen* in 1683, and ſtudied his art in *Italy*. Mr. *Gwynne* † ſays of him, that " no architect ſince Sir *Chriſtopher Wren* ever " had a better opportunity of diſplaying his genius in the great ſtyle of architecture. He " was employed in building and repairing ſeveral of the principal churches in *London*, " and he has acquitted himſelf upon the whole tolerably well. *St. Martin's in the Fields* " is eſteemed one of the beſt in the city, though far from being ſo fine as it is uſually " repreſented. The New Church in *The Strand* is an expenſive rich deſign, without the " leaſt appearance of grandeur. He alſo deſigned *St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital*, and a " great number of houſes for perſons of diſtinction; but there appears nothing uncom- " mon or new in them, and he was rather a manneriſt in things of that kind. He made " deſigns for three ſides of the quadrangle of *King's College*, *Cambridge*, in a modern " ſtyle, without any regard to the part already built, though he confeſſes the chapel is " the fineſt *Gothic* pile he ever ſaw. This cuſtom of mixing *Gothic* and modern architecture " in the ſame pile of building has alſo been practiſed in the Univerſity of *Oxford* with great " ſucceſs, and ſerves to ſhew that very little attention is paid to taſte and elegance in a " place where one would expect to find hardly any thing elſe ‡. Another inſtance of this " erroneous practice he has given at *Derby*, where he has added to a fine rich *Gothic* ſteeple " [tower] a church of the *Tuſcan* order, which, in his account of the work, he expreſsly " ſays is ſuitable to the old ſteeple [tower]."—" About the year 1720 (I now uſe the words " of Mr. *Walpole)* he became the architect moſt in vogue, and the next year gave the " deſign of *St. Martin's* church, which was finiſhed in five years, and coſt thirty-two " thouſand pounds. His likewiſe was *St. Mary's in the Strand*, a monument of the " piety more than of the taſte of the nation. The new church at *Derby* was another of " his works; ſo was the new building at *King's College*, *Cambridge*, and the ſenate- " houſe there, the latter of which was not ſo bad as to juſtify erecting the middle building " in a ſtyle very diſſonant. The *Ratcliffe* Library § is more exceptionable, and ſeems to " have ſunk into the ground; or, as *Sarah* ducheſs of *Marlborough* ſaid by another " building, it looks as if it was making a curtſy. *Gibbs*, though he knew little of " *Gothic* architecture, was more fortunate in the quadrangle of *All Souls*, which has " blundered into a pictureſque ſcenery, not void of grandeur, eſpecially if ſeen through " the gate that leads from the ſchools. The aſſemblage of buildings in that quarter, " though no ſingle one is beautiful, always ſtruck me with ſingular pleaſure, as it " conveys ſuch a viſion of large edifices, unbroken by private houſes, as the mind is

† *London and Weſtminſter Improved*, p. 44—46.

‡ It rather ſhews that modern architects do not underſtand *Gothic*, or prefer their own vagaries to it. Both theſe obſervations are too true.

§ At the opening of the Library, *Gibbs* was complimented by the Univerſity with the degree of M. A. He ſoon after publiſhed " A Deſcription of the Library."—Mr. *Walpole* obſerves, that " *Gibbs*, like *Vanbrugh*, had no averſion to ponderoſity; but, not being endued with much invention, " was only regularly heavy. His praiſe was fidelity to rules; his failing, want of grace."

" apt

In 1755 Mr. *Bowyer* ſent a literary preſent (I know not of what value) to the cathedral library at *Chicheſter**. The principal books printed by him in that year were, "The "Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Town, Hundred, and "Deanry of *Buckingham*, by *Browne Willis*, eſq†. LL.D." 4to;

"apt to entertain of renowned cities that exiſt no longer. In 1728 *Gibbs* publiſhed a "large folio of his own deſigns, which I think will confirm the character I have given of "his works. His arched windows, his ruſtic-laced windows, his barbarous buildings for "gardens, his cumbrous chimney-pieces, and vaſes without grace, are ſtriking proofs of "his want of taſte. He got 1500*l.* by this publication, and ſold the plates afterwards "for 400*l.* more. His reputation was however eſtabliſhed; and the following compli- "ment, preſerved by *Vertue*, on his monument of *Prior* in *Weſtminſter Abbey*, ſhews "that he did not want fond admirers‡:

"While *Gibbs* diſplays his elegant deſign,
"And *Ryſbrack's* art does in the ſculpture ſhine,
"With due compoſure and proportion juſt,
"Adding new luſtre to the finiſhed buſt,
"Each artiſt here perpetuates his name,
"And ſhares with *Prior* an immortal fame. *T. W.*

"There are three prints of *Gibbs*; one from a picture of *Huyſſing*, another from "one of *Schryder*, a *Swiſs*, who was afterwards painter to the King of *Sweden*, and the "third [a mezzotinto by *Mac Ardell*] from *Hogarth*. *Gibbs* was afflicted with the "gravel and ſtone, and went to *Spa* in 1749, but did not die till *Auguſt* 5, 1754. He "bequeathed an hundred pounds to *St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital*, of which he was archi- "tect and governor, the ſame to *The Foundling Hoſpital*, and his library and prints to "the *Ratcliffe* Library at *Oxford*, beſides charities, and legacies to his relations and "friends." Anecdotes of Painting, 1780, vol. IV. p. 44—47.

* "In your generous diſpoſition, I hear that you are inclined to think of our Li- "brary. Poverty is importunate. I aſk every body that I decently can, and ſhould be "proud of your name among our benefactors. But come and ſee it; and then you will "ſay, that ſo fine a room will excuſe this liberty." Mr. *Clarke to Mr. B. Aug.* 15, 1755.

† *Browne Willis*, eſq. LL.D. was born *Sept.* 14, 1682, at *St. Mary Blandford*, in the county of *Dorſet*. He was grandſon of Dr. *Thomas Willis*‖, the moſt celebrated phyſician of his time, and the eldeſt ſon of *Thomas Willis*, eſq. of *Bletchley*, in the county of *Bucks*. His mother was daughter of *Robert Browne*, eſq. of *Frampton*, in *Dorſetſhire*. He had the firſt part of his education under Mr. *Abraham Freeſtone* at *Bechampton*, whence he was ſent to *Weſtminſter* ſchool, and at the age of ſeventeen was

‡ "It ſhews at leaſt that this ſingle ſpecimen of *Gibbs's* ſkill had one admirer; but who is *T. W.* "and what is his weight on this occaſion? It is certain that *Gibbs* was much employed, and that is "no contemptible commendation for an artiſt, and looks as if there were no better at the time. He "ſucceeded to a very bad period of architects." *Dr. Taylor's Friend.*

‖ Mr. *Vertue's* "Weſt Proſpect of *St. Martin's Church in the Fields, Weſtminſter*," his native pa- riſh, is inſcribed, "To *Browne Willis*, eſq. whoſe grand-father, Dr. *Thomas Willis*, the celebrated phy- "ſician, was many years an inhabitant of this pariſh; and he bequeathed to it a perpetual Curacy for "early Morning Prayers, and in the Evening."

4to; the fourth (and laſt) volume of Mr. *Carte's* "General "Hiſtory

admitted a gentleman commoner of *Chriſt Church College, Oxon*, under the tuition of the famous geographer *Edward Wells*, D.D.* When he left *Oxford*, he lived for three years with the famous Dr. *Wotton*† (of whom ſee before, p. 51.). In 1702 he proved a conſiderable benefactor to *Fenny Stratford*, by reviving the market of that town. In 1705 he was choſen member of parliament for the town of *Buckingham*, in the room of Sir *Richard Temple*, bart. who had made his election for the county of *Bucks*; and during the ſhort time he was in parliament, he was a conſtant attendant, and generally upon committees. In 1707 he married *Catharine*, daughter of *Daniel Elliot*, eſq. of a very ancient family in *Cornwall*, with whom he had a fortune of 8000l. and by whom he had a numerous iſſue‡. She died *October* 2, 1724. Between the years 1704 and 1707 he contributed very largely towards the repairing and beautifying *Bletchley* church, of which he was patron, and to which he gave a ſet of communion plate. In 1717-18 the Society of Antiquaries being revived, Mr. *Willis* became a member of it. *Aug.* 23, 1720, the degree of M.A. and 1749 that of LL.D. were conferred on him, by diploma, by the univerſity of *Oxford*. At his ſolicitation, and in concurrence with his couſin Dr. *Martin Benſon*, afterwards biſhop of *Glouceſter*, rector of this pariſh, a ſubſcription was raiſed for building the beautiful chapel of *St. Martin's* at *Fenny-Stratford*. A remarkable circular letter on this occaſion (moſt probably written by Mr *Willis)* is printed in the Political Regiſter, 1725, vol. XXX. p. 596. The chapel was begun in 1724§, and conſecrated by Dr. *Richard Reynolds*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, *May* 27, 1730. A dreadful fire having deſtroyed above 50 houſes and the church at *Stony-Stratford*, *May* 19, 1746, Mr.

* Amongſt Mr. *Browne Willis's* numerous publications is a little tract, intituled, "Reflecting Ser- "mons conſidered; occaſioned by ſeveral Diſcourſes delivered in the Pariſh Church of *Bletchley*, in "the county of *Bucks* (of which Dr. *Willis* was patron), by Dr. *E. Wells*, rector, and Mr. *E. Wells* "(his nephew), curate," one ſheet, 8vo. No date.

† Mr. *Willis* always uſed to mention this friend of his by the ſtyle of *William Wotton Bachelor of Divinity*, that he might teſtify his proteſt againſt degrees given at *Lambeth*; for *W. Wotton* was in reality a *Lambeth Doctor*, and was conſequently a titular *Doctor* at leaſt. BOWYER, MS.

‡ He had four daughters, the two eldeſt (who were twins) outlived their father, and died unmarried; one is now the widow of the late Dr. *Eyre*, F.R. and A.S.; the other was married to the Rev. Mr. *Harvey*, fellow of *New College*.

§ In an unprinted letter to Dr. *Snape*, Maſter of *King's College*, dated *Dec.* 22, 1727, Mr. *Willis* thus deſcribes the progreſs of the chapel: "Honoured Sir, I have now received from Dr. *Grey* the good "news of the generoſity of your College to *Stratford* chapel. I cannot enough acknowledge your "friendſhip herein, which I wiſh it was in my poor power to make any return for. We have, I "thank God, filled our roof with the arms deſigned, which are of ſix *Oxonians* and three *Cambridge* "Colleges, beſides *Eaton*; but have made proviſion for four coats more over our altar, the firſt of "which ſhall be yours. Two gentlemen have already contributed, and paid us their reſpective ten "guineas; and now your College has condeſcended to ſubſcribe, we only wait for a fourth bene- "factor, which I hope ſoon to obtain, being applying to ſome friends, and then we deſign to put them "all four up together. It is an unſpeakable pleaſure to me, now we have got your arms, to reflect "that all the places relating to the county wherein I live, and where I have had my education, have "been our benefactors, and are enrolled among our founders. As *Eaton* and *King's Colleges*, *Weſt- "minſter College*, at which ſchool I was bred, *Chriſt Church* and *Trinity Colleges* belonging thereto, "*New College*, which is impropriator, and *Wadham*, and *Wincheſter College* appendant to that, beſides "the town of *Bucks*, our county town; and to theſe I may reckon *Windſor*, which has a good eſtate "in *Bucks*, and where we have alſo partook of your bounty; but I will not be farther troubleſome "than to requeſt you will be ſo kind as to put into Dr. *Grey's* hands, or his order, the charity you "ſo nobly beſtow on a moſt miſerable poor place, which is ever bound to pray for you, as is, Ho- "noured Sir, your moſt devoted and obliged ſervant to command, B. WILLIS."—Mr. *Baker* of *St. John's* contributed a magnificent common-prayer-book to this chapel.—Mr. *Willis* engraved the North Eaſt proſpect of the chapel in one plate, and its fine cieling in another, with the arms of its benefactors.

Willis,

"History of *England*," of which see above, p. 201; "A "Letter

Willis, beſides collecting money among his friends for the benefit of the unhappy ſufferers, repaired, at his own expence, the tower of the church, and afterwards gave a lottery ticket towards the rebuilding of that church, which came up a prize. In 1741 he preſented the univerſity of *Oxford* with his fine cabinet of *Engliſh* coins, at that time looked upon as the moſt complete collection in *England*, and which he had been upwards of forty years in collecting; but the Univerſity thinking it too much for him, who had then a large family, to give the gold ones, purchaſed them for 150 guineas, which were paid to Mr. *Willis* for 167 *Engliſh* gold coins, at the rate of four guineas *per* ounce weight; and even in this way, the gold coins were a conſiderable benefaction. This cabinet Mr. *Willis* annually viſited upon the 19th of *October*, being *St. Frideſwide's* day, and never failed making ſome addition to it. He alſo gave ſome MSS. to the *Bodleian* Library, together with a picture of his grand-father, Dr. *Thomas Willis*. In 1752 he laid out 200l. towards the repairs of the fine tower at *Buckingham* church *, and was, upon every occaſion, a great friend to that town. In 1756, *Bow Brickhill* church, which had been diſuſed near 150 years, was reſtored and repaired by his generoſity. In 1757 he erected, in *Chriſt Church*, *Oxford*, a handſome monument for Dr. *Iles*, Canon of that Cathedral, to whom his grandfather was an exhibitioner †; and in 1759 he prevailed upon *Univerſity College* to do the ſame in *Bechampton* church for their great benefactor Sir *Simon Benet*, bart. above 100 years after his death: he alſo, at his own expence, placed a ſquare marble ſtone over him, on account of his benefactions at *Bechampton*, *Buckingham*, *Stoney-Stratford*, &c. Mr. *Willis* died at *Whaddon-hall*, *Feb.* 5, 1760, and was buried in *Fenny-Stratford* chapel, *Feb.* 11. The following inſcription (drawn up by himſelf) on a white marble tablet ſet in a black frame is put over him:

"Hic ſitus eſt
Browne Willis, Antiquarius,
Cujus avi cl^mi. æternæ memoriæ,
Thomæ Willis,
Archiatri totius *Europæ* celeberrimi,
Defuncti die Sancti *Martini*, A. D. 1675,
Hæc capella exiguum monumentum eſt.
Obiit 5° Die *Feb.* A. D. 1760,
Ætatis ſuæ 78.
O Chriſte, ſoter et judex,
Huic peccatorum primo
Miſericors et propitius eſto."

He gave to his eldeſt grandſon and heir (whom he appointed his ſole executor) all his books, pictures, &c. except "*Rymer's* Fœdera" in 17 folio volumes, which he bequeathed to *Trinity College*, *Oxford*, and the choice of one book to the Rev. Mr. *Francis Wiſe*, and ordered his manuſcripts to be ſent within a quarter of a year to the univerſity of *Oxford*. In 1710, when Mr. *Gale* publiſhed his "Hiſtory and Anti-"quities of *Wincheſter* Cathedral," Mr. *Willis* ſupplied him with the Hiſtory of *Hyde Abbey*, and Liſts of the Abbots of *Newminſter* and *Hyde*, therein publiſhed. In 1712, he publiſhed "Queries for the Hiſtory and Survey of the County of *Buck-*"*ingham*," in one ſheet in folio. In 1715 and 1716 his "Notitia Parliamentaria, or an "Hiſtory of the Counties, Cities, and Boroughs in *England* and *Wales*," 2 vols. 8vo.

* This tower fell down about three years ago, juſt as Mr. *Pennant* was gone out, and ſo completely ruined the church, that it was neceſſary to take it down; and being rebuilt on the Caſtle Hill, it exhibits a fine view from Lord *Temple's* gardens at *Stowe*.—This inſtance, however it may ſhew *Browne Willis's* church-munificence, ſhould yet make us cautious how we raiſe ponderous additions to old and decayed buildings. Who can ſay that the original builders here, and in many other places, might not ſtop ſhort in deſpair of compleating their deſigns with ſafety? It ſhould ſeem from the tradition of the inhabitants that the fall of this tower was not altogether unexpected.

† One who contributes towards the expences of a perſon at the Univerſity.

to

"Letter to a Friend in *Italy*, and Verſes occaſioned on "reading

to which he added a third in 1750. The firſt volume was reprinted in 1730, with additions; and a ſingle ſheet, ſo far as relates to the borough of *Windſor*, in folio, 1733. In 1717 a ſmall abridgement of "The Whole Duty of Man," 12mo. was printed at his expence, intended as a preſent to the poor. In the "Antiquities of the Cathedral "Church of *Worceſter*," written by *Thomas Abingdon*, eſq. and publiſhed by Dr. *Rawlinſon* in 8vo. *London*, 1717, at page 116 is a liſt of the Priors of *Worceſter*, by *Browne Willis*, eſq. In 1717 he publiſhed "A Survey of the cathedral church of *St.* "*David's*, and the edifices belonging to it, as they ſtood in the year 1715," 8vo; in 1718 and 1719, "An Hiſtory of the Mitred Parliamentary Abbies and Conventual Cathedral "Churches*," 2 vols. 8vo; in 1719, 1720, 1721, "Surveys of the Cathedral Churches of "*Landaff*, *St. Aſaph*, and *Bangor*, and the edifices belonging to each," 8vo. with cuts. In 1720 he aſſiſted Mr. *Strype* in an edition of *Stowe's* Survey of *London*; in 1729, he publiſhed "A Prayer, &c." 8vo; in 1727, 1730, 1733, "Survey of the Cathedrals of *Eng*-"*land*, with *Parochiale Anglicanum*, illuſtrated with Draughts of the Cathedrals," 3 vols. 4to; "A Table of the gold coins of the Kings of *England*, by *B. W.*† eſq. a member "of the Society of Antiquaries, *London*, 1733," in one ſheet folio, making plate XL. of their "Vetuſta Monumenta," was of his compiling‡; as were the ſeries of Principals of Religious Houſes, at the end of Biſhop *Tanner's* "Notitia Monaſtica" in folio, 1744, ſent by him 1743 to Mr. *John Tanner*, editor of that work. In 1749 he publiſhed "Propoſals for printing a Journal of the Houſe of Commons;" about 1750, an "Addreſs to the Patrons of Eccleſiaſtical Livings," without name or date, in one ſheet, 4to; in 1754, an improved edition of "*Ecton's* Theſaurus Rerum Eccleſiaſticarum," 4to. His laſt publication was the "Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Town, Hundred, "and Deanry of *Buckingham*, *London*, 1755," 4to. His large collections for the whole county are now among his MSS. in the *Bodleian* Library. His friend the Rev. Mr. *Cole*, of *Milton*, *Cambridgeſhire*, has tranſcribed and methodized, in two volumes folio, his "Hiſ-"tory of the hundreds of *Newport* and *Cotſlow*," from the originals, in four volumes, which Mr. *Willis* delivered to him a few weeks before his death, with an earneſt requeſt that he would prepare them for publication, for which they are now ready. It is much to be lamented that this part of the labours of that moſt induſtrious Antiquary, from 1712 to his death 1760, ſhould be loſt to the public who derive ſo much advantage from ſuch of them as are publiſhed.—I am indebted for great part of this note to the "Account of Mr. *Willis*," which was read before the Society of Antiquaries in 1760, by Dr. *Ducarel*, who thus ſums up the character of his friend: "This learned Society, "of which he was one of the firſt revivers, and one of the moſt induſtrious members, "can bear me witneſs, that he was indefatigable in his reſearches; for his works were "of the moſt laborious kind. But what enabled him, beſides his unwearied diligence, to "bring them to perfection, was, his being bleſſed with a moſt excellent memory. He "had laid ſo good a foundation of learning, that though he had chiefly converſed with "records, and other matters of antiquity, which are not apt to form a polite ſtyle, yet "he expreſſed himſelf, in all his compoſitions, in an eaſy and genteel manner. He was, "indeed, one of the firſt who placed our eccleſiaſtical hiſtory and antiquities upon a firm

* A recommendatory letter by Dr. *Wotton* is prefixed to the ſecond volume of this work.

† In ſome copies it is printed "*W. B.* eſq."

‡ This in p. 82 has been miſcalled "A Catalogue of Mr. *Willis's* gold coins," which has been inadvertently confounded with it in p. 95.

" reading *Montfaucon*," [by the Rev. Mr. *Edward Clarke**, Fellow

" baſis, by grounding them upon records and regiſters; which, in the main, are unex-
" ceptionable authorities. During the courſe of his long life he had viſited every cathe-
" dral in *England* and *Wales*, except *Carliſle*; which journies he uſed to call his *pilgri-*
" *mages*†. In his friendſhips, none more ſincere and hearty; always communicative,
" and ever ready to aſſiſt every ſtudious and inquiſitive perſon. This occaſioned an ac-
" quaintance and connexion between him and all his learned contemporaries. For his
" mother, the univerſity of *Oxford*, he always expreſſed the moſt awful reſpect and the
" warmeſt eſteem. As to his piety and moral qualifications, he was ſtrictly religious,
" without any mixture of ſuperſtition or enthuſiaſm, and quite exemplary in this reſpect:
" and of this, his many public works, in building, repairing, and beautifying of churches,
" are ſo many ſtanding evidences. He was charitable to the poor and needy; juſt and
" upright towards all men. With regard to himſelf, he was remarkably ſober and tem-
" perate; and often ſaid, that he denied himſelf many things, that he might employ
" them better. And, indeed, he appeared to have had no greater value for money,
" than as it furniſhed him with opportunities of doing good. In a word, no one ever
" deſerved better of the Society of Antiquaries; if induſtry and an inceſſant applica-
" tion, throughout a long life, to the inveſtigating the antiquities of this national
" church and ſtate, is deſerving of their countenance." To this judicious portrait I ſhall take the liberty to annex a ſportive ſalley of a female pen, the late Miſs *Talbot*, who, in an unprinted letter to a lady of firſt-rate quality (dated from the rectory-houſe of *St. James's* pariſh, *Jan.* 2, 1738-9) very humourouſly characterizes Mr. *Willis* and his daughters‡.

* Son of the ſo often-mentioned rector of *Buxted*, who got leave a little before his death to reſign in his favour. See above, p. 28.

† " Among the innumerable ſtories that are told of him, and the difficulties and rebuffs he met with in his favourite purſuits, the following may ſuffice as a ſpecimen. One day he deſired his neighbour, Mr. *Lowndes*, to go with him to one of his tenants, whoſe old habitation he wanted to view. A coach driving into the farm-yard, ſufficiently alarmed the family, who betook themſelves to cloſe quarters; when *Browne Willis*, ſpying a woman at a window, thruſt his head out of the coach, and cried out, " Woman, " I aſk you if you have got no *arms* in your houſe." As the tranſaction happened to be in the rebellion of 1745, when ſearches for arms were talked of, the woman was ſtill leſs pleaſed with her viſitor, and began to talk accordingly. When Mr. *Lowndes* had enjoyed enough of this abſurdity, he ſaid, " Neigh-
" bour, it is rather cold ſitting here; if you will let me put my head out, I dare ſay we ſhall do our
" buſineſs much better." So the late Dr. *Newcome* going in his coach through one of the villages near *Cambridge*, and ſeeing an old manſion, called out to an old woman, " Woman, is this a *religious*
" *houſe?*" " I don't know what you mean by a religious houſe," retorted the woman, " but I be-
" lieve the houſe is as honeſt an houſe as any of yours at *Cambridge*." *Dr. Taylor's Friend.*

‡ " You know *Browne Willis*, or at leaſt it is not my fault that you do not; for when at any
" time ſome of his oddities have peculiarly ſtruck my fancy, I have writ you whole volumes about
" him. However, that you may not be forced to recollect how I have formerly tired you, I will repeat,
" that with one of the honeſteſt hearts in the world, he has one of the oddeſt heads that ever dropt out
" of the moon. Extremely well verſed in coins, he knows hardly any thing of mankind; and you may
" judge what kind of education ſuch an one is likely to give to four girls, who have had no female
" directreſs to poliſh their behaviour, or any other habitation than a great rambling manſion-houſe in
" a country village. As by his little knowledge of the world he has ruined a fine eſtate, that was,
" when he firſt had it, 2000l. *per annum*; his preſent circumſtances oblige him to an odd-headed kind
" of frugality, that ſhews itſelf in the ſlovenlineſs of his dreſs, and makes him think *London* much
" too extravagant an abode for his daughters; at the ſame time that his zeal for Antiquities makes
" him think an old copper farthing very cheaply bought with a guinea, and any journey properly
" undertaken that will bring him to ſome old Cathedral on the Saint's-day to which it was dedicated.
" As, if you confine the natural growth of a tree, it will ſhoot out in a wrong place—in ſpite of his
" expenſiveneſs,

Fellow of *St. John's College, Cambridge*,] 4to; three volumes of Mr. *Whiſton's* tranſlation of *Joſephus*, 8vo;

" Oeconomia

" expenſiveneſs, he appears ſaving in almoſt every article of life that people would expect him otherwiſe in; and in ſpite of his frugality, his fortune, I believe, grows worſe and worſe every day. " I have told you before, that he is the dirtieſt creature in the world; ſo much ſo, that it is " quite diſagreeable to ſit by him at table; yet he makes one ſuit of cloaths ſerve him at leaſt two " years; and then his great-coat has been tranſmitted down, I believe, from generation to generation, " ever ſince *Noah*. On *Sunday* he was quite a beau. The Biſhop of *Glouceſter* is his idol; and if " Mr. *Willis* were Pope, *St. Martin*, as he calls him, would not wait a minute for canonization. To " honour laſt *Sunday* as it deſerved, after having run about all the morning to all the *St. George's* " churches whoſe difference of hours permitted him, he came to dine with us in a tie-wig, that exceeds in- " deed all deſcription. 'Tis a tie-wig (the very colour of it is inexpreſſible) that he has had, he ſays, " theſe nine years; and of late it has lain by at his barber's, never to be put on but once a year in honour " of the Biſhop of *Glouceſter's* [*Benſon*] birth-day.—But, you will ſay, what is all this to my engage- " ment this morning? Why, you muſt know, *Browne* diſtinguiſhes his four daughters into the *Lions* " and the *Lambs*. The Lambs are very good and very inſipid; they were in town about ten days, that " ended the beginning of laſt week; and now the Lions have ſucceeded them, who have a little ſpirit " of rebellion, that makes them infinitely more agreeable than their ſober ſiſters. The Lambs went " to every church *Browne* pleaſed every day; the Lions came to *St. James's* Church on *St. George's* " day. The Lambs thought of no higher entertainment than going to ſee ſome collections of ſhells; " the Lions would ſee every thing, and go every where. The Lambs dined here one day, were " thought good awkward girls, and then were laid out of our thoughts for ever. The Lions dined " with us on *Sunday*, and were ſo extremely diverting, that we ſpent all yeſterday morning, and are " engaged to ſpend all this, in entertaining them, and going to a Comedy, that, I think, has no ill- " nature in it; for the ſimplicity of theſe girls has nothing blameable in it, and the contemplation of " ſuch unaſſiſted nature is infinitely amuſing. They follow Miſs *Jenny's* rule, *of never being ſtrange* " *in a ſtrange place*; yet in them this is not boldneſs. I could ſend you a thouſand traits of them, if " I were ſure they would not loſe by being writ down; but there is no imitating that inimitable " *naïveté* which is the grace of their character. They were placed in your ſeat on *Sunday*. (Alas! " I was uſed to ſeeing it filled with people that were quite indifferent to me, till ſeeing you in it once " has thrown a freſh melancholy upon it!) I wondered to have heard no remarks on the Prince and " Princeſs; their remarks on every thing elſe are admirable. As they ſat in the drawing-room before din- " ner, one of them called to Mr. *Secker*, *I wiſh you would give me a glaſs of ſack!* The Biſhop of *Oxford* " [*Secker*] came in; and one of them broke out very abruptly, *But we heard every word of the Ser-* " *mon where we ſat; and a very good Sermon it was*, added ſhe, with a deciſive nod. The Biſhop of " *Glouceſter* gave them tickets to go to a play; and one of them took great pains to repeat to him, till " he heard it, *I would not rob you; but I know you are very rich, and can afford it; for I ben't co-* " *vetous, indeed I an't covetous*. Poor girls! Their father will make them go out of town to-morrow; " and they begged very hard that we would all join in entreating him to let them ſtay a fortnight, as " their younger ſiſters have done; but all our entreaties were in vain, and to-morrow the poor Lions " return to their den in the ſtage-coach. Indeed, in his birth-day tie-wig he looked ſo like the Father " in the Farce Mrs. *Secker* was ſo diverted with, that I wiſhed a thouſand times for the invention of " *Scapin*, and I would have made no ſcruple of aſſuming the character, and inſpiring my friends with " the laudable ſpirit of rebellion. I have picked out ſome of the dulleſt of their traits to tell you. " They preſſed us extremely to come and breakfaſt with them at their lodgings four inches ſquare in " *Chapel Street*, at eight o'clock in the morning, and bring a Stay-maker and the Biſhop of *Glouceſter* " with us. We put off the engagement till eleven, ſent the Stay-maker to meaſure them at nine, and " Mrs. *Secker* and I went and found the ladies quite undreſſed; ſo that, inſtead of taking them to " *Kenſington Gardens* as we promiſed, we were forced, for want of time, to content ourſelves with " carrying them round *Groſvenor Square* into the Ring, where, for want of better amuſement, they " were fain to fall upon the baſket of dirty ſweetmeats and cakes that an old woman is always teizing " you with there, which they had nearly diſpatched in a couple of rounds. It were endleſs to tell " you all that has inexpreſſibly diverted me in their behaviour and converſation. I have yet told you " nothing; and yet I have, in telling that nothing, waſted all the time that my heart ought to have " employed in ſaying a thouſand things to you, that it is more deeply intereſted in. I wanted to ex- " preſs a thouſand ſentiments; but I hope you know them already, and at preſent my time is all ſpent. " If you have a mind to a ſecond part (which I aſſure you will far exceed the firſt) of the Memoirs of " the Lions, tell me ſo, and you ſhall have it when you pleaſe; for there is no fear of my forgetting " what is fixed on my memory by ſuch ſcenes of mirth. Yours moſt faithfully, C. TALBOT."

" Oeconomia Naturæ in morbis acutis & chronicis glan-
" dularum. Auctore *R. Ruſſell*, M. D. F. R. S." 8vo;
an *Engliſh* tranſlation of Dr. *Ruſſell's* " Oeconomy," 8vo;
a ſecond edition of Dr. *Gally's* * treatiſe on *Greek* Accents;
" *Boerhaave's*

* Dr. *Henry Gally*, born at *Beckenham*, in *Kent*, in *Auguſt* 1696, was admitted Penſioner of *Ben'et College*, under the tuition of Mr. *Fawcett*, *May* 8, 1714, and became Scholar of the Houſe in *July* following. He took the degree of M. A. in 1721, and was upon the King's Liſt for that of D. D. (to which he was admitted *April* 25, 1728) when his Majeſty honoured the Univerſity of *Cambridge* with his preſence. In the year 1721 he was choſen lecturer of *St. Paul's*, *Covent Garden*, and inſtituted the ſame year to the

" In the ſummer of 1740, after Mr. *Baker's* death, his executor came to take poſſeſſion of the " effects, and lived for ſome time in his chambers at College. Here *Browne Willis* waited upon him " to ſee ſome of the MSS. or books; and after a long viſit, to find and examine what he wanted, the " old bed-maker of the rooms came in; when the gentleman ſaid, " What noiſe was that I heard juſt " as you opened the door?" (he had heard the ruſtling of ſilk)—" Oh!" ſays *Browne Willis*, " it is only " one of my daughters that I left on the ſtaircaſe."— Once, after long teizing, the young ladies " prevailed on him to give them a *London* jaunt; unluckily the lodgings were (unknown to them) at " an undertaker's, the irregular and late hours of whoſe buſineſs was not very agreeable to the young " ladies; but they comforted themſelves with the thoughts of the pleaſure they ſhould have during " their ſtay in town; when, to their great ſurprize and grief, as ſoon as they had got their break- " faſt, the old family coach rumbled to the door, and the father bid them get in, as he had done " the buſineſs about which he came to town." *T. F.*—It may be worth mentioning, that " The " Court Regiſter, or Stateſman's Remembrancer," publiſhed by *William Sliford* in 1743, 8vo, is inſcribed, " To that learned and induſtrious Antiquary *Browne Willis*, eſq." to whom, and to *John Bridges*, eſq. of *Barton Segrave*, the author had been an amanuenſis. Mr. *Sliford* was alſo aſſiſted in that work by Sir *Juſtinian Iſham*, baronet, *Roger Gale*, eſq. and *James Weſt*, eſq.

I cannot reſiſt the temptation to increaſe the immoderate length of this note by an extract of a letter from an accompliſhed and valuable friend (the Rev. *John Kynaſton*, M. A. Fellow of *Braſen Noſe College*, *Oxford)*, who has ſeen the preceding paragraphs:

* " *Hot Wells*, *Briſtol*, *Feb.* 7. 1781.

" Your Anecdotes of the *Lions* and the *Lambs* have entertained me prodigiouſly, as I ſo well knew " the grieſly Sire of both. *Browne Willis* was indeed an original. I met with him at Mr. *Cart-* " *wright's*, at *Aynho*, in *Northamptonſhire*, in 1753, where I was at that time chaplain to the family, " and curate of the pariſh. *Browne* came here on a viſit of a week that ſummer. He looked for all " the world like an old portrait of the æra of Queen *Elizabeth*, that had walked down out of its frame. " He was, too truly, the very dirty figure Miſs *Talbot* deſcribes him to be; which, with the anti- " quity of his dreſs, rendered him infinitely formidable to all the children in the pariſh. He often " called upon me at the parſonage houſe, when I happened not to dine in the family; having a great, and, " as it ſeemed, a very favourite point to carry, which was no leſs than to perſuade me to follow his ex- " ample, and to turn all my thoughts and ſtudies to *venerable Antiquity*; he deemed *that* the *ſummum* " *bonum*, the height of all human felicity. I uſed to entertain Mr. and Mrs. *Cartwright* highly, by " detailing to them *Browne's* arguments to debauch me from the purſuit of polite literature, and ſuch " ſtudies as were moſt agreeable to my turn and taſte; and by parcelling out every morning after " prayers (we had daily prayers at eleven in the church) the progreſs *Browne* had made the day be- " fore in the arts of ſeduction. I amuſed him with ſuch anſwers as I thought beſt ſuited to his hobby- " horſe, till I found he was going to leave us; and then, by a ſtroke or two of ſpirited raillery, loſt " his warm heart and his advice for ever. My egging him on, ſerved us, however, for a week's ex- " cellent entertainment, amid the dullneſs and fameneſs of a country ſituation. He repreſented me, at " parting, to Mr. *Cartwright*, as one incorrigible, and loſt beyond all hopes of recovery to every " thing truly valuable in learning, by having unfortunately let ſlip that I preferred, and feared I ever " ſhould prefer, one page of *Livy* or *Tacitus*, *Salluſt* or *Cæſar*, to all the Monkiſh writers (with " *Bede* at the head of them)

" ——— quot ſunt, quotve fuerunt,
" Aut quotquot aliis erunt in annis.

" *Sic explicit hiſtoriola de* Brownio Williſio!" *

rectory

" *Boerhaave's* Aphoriſms," 8vo; Dr. *Maty's* " Authentic " Memoirs of the Life* of *Richard Mead*†, M.D." 8vo; " Muſeum

rectory of *Wavenden*, or *Wanden*, in *Buckinghamſhire*. The lord chancellor *King* appointed him his domeſtick chaplain in 1725, preferred him to a prebend in the church of *Glouceſter* in 1728, and to another in that of *Norwich* about three years after. He preſented him likewiſe to the rectory of *Aſhney*, alias *Aſhton*, in *Northamptonſhire*, in 1730; and to that of *St. Giles's in the Fields*, in 1732; his majeſty made him alſo one of his chaplains in ordinary in 1735. Dr. *Gally* died *Auguſt* 7, 1769. He was the author of, 1. " Two Sermons on the Miſery of Man, preached at *St. Paul's*, *Covent Garden*, " 1723," 8vo.—2. " The Moral Characters of *Theophraſtus*, tranſlated from the *Greek*, " with Notes, and a Critical Eſſay on Characteriſtic Writing, 1725," 8vo.—3. " The " Reaſonableneſs of Church and College Fines aſſerted, and the Rights which Churches " and Colleges have in their Eſtates defended, 1731," 8vo. This was an anſwer to a pamphlet‡ called " An Enquiry into the Cuſtomary Eſtates and Tenants of thoſe who " hold Lands of Church and other Foundations by the tenure of three Lives and twenty- " one Years. By *Everard Fleetwood*, eſq." 8vo.—4. " Sermon before the Houſe of " Commons upon the Acceſſion, *June* 11, 1739," 4to.—5. " Some Conſiderations upon " Clandeſtine Marriages, 1750," 8vo. This was much enlarged in a ſecond edition the year following.—6. The pamphlet on *Greek* Accents, taken notice of above.

* Another, but far leſs intereſting, Life of Dr. *Mead*, by Sir *Tanfield Leman*, bart. M. D. appeared in 1749, 8vo.

† This great phyſician (whoſe abilities and eminence in his profeſſion, united with his learning and fine taſte for thoſe arts which embelliſh and improve human life, long rendered him an ornament, not only to his own profeſſion, but to the nation and age in which he lived) was born at *Stepney*, *Aug.* 11, 1673 ‖, and received the early part of his education under his father *Matthew Mead*, a celebrated Nonconformiſt Divine, who, with the aſſiſtance of Mr. *John Neſbitt*, ſuperintended the education of thirteen children. In 1688 he was placed under the care of Mr. *Thomas Singleton*; and in 1689 under *Grævius*, at *Utrecht*. In 1692 he removed to *Leyden* §, where he attended for three years the lectures of *Herman* and *Pitcairn*, and applied himſelf moſt ſucceſsfully to the ſtudy of phyſic. In company with *Samuel* his eldeſt brother, *David Polhill*, eſq. and Dr. *Thomas Pellet*, he viſited *Italy*, and luckily diſcovered at *Florence* the *Menſa Iſiaca*, which had been many years given over as loſt. He took his degree of Doctor of Philoſophy and Phyſic at *Padua*, *Aug.* 16, 1695; and paſſed ſome time afterwards at *Naples* and *Rome*. On his return, about *Midſummer* 1696, he ſettled in the very houſe where he was born, and practiſed in his profeſſion there for ſeven years with great ſucceſs. In 1702 he publiſhed his " Mechanical Account of Poiſons." Theſe Eſſays, however juſtly eſteemed on their firſt appearance, did their author ſtill more honour in the edition he publiſhed of them more than forty years afterwards. He became Fellow of the Royal Society in 1704, in 1706 was choſen one of their Council, and in 1717 a Vice-preſident. He was choſen phyſician to *St. Thomas's Hoſpital*, *May* 5, 1703, when he removed from *Stepney* to

‡ Beſides the anſwer to this Pamphlet by Dr. *Gally*, there were two others by Dr. *Roger Long* and Dr. *William Derham*.

‖ In the church-yard of *Ware* in *Hertfordſhire*, on the ſouth ſide of the church, is an altar-monument to " *William Mead*, M. D. who died *Oct.* 28, 1652, aged 148 years and 9 months." Q. if of this family?

§ He was there contemporary with *Boerhaave*, with whom he afterwards maintained the moſt friendly intercourſe through life.

" Muſeum *Meadianum*, ſive Catalogus Nummorum, veteris " ævi Monumentorum, ac Gemmarum, cum aliis quibuſ- " dam

Crutched Fryars; where having reſided ſeven years, he removed into *Auſtin Fryars*; and about the ſame time was appointed by the Company of Surgeons to read the anatomical lectures in their hall. In the mean time, *Dec.* 4, 1707, he was honoured by the univerſity of *Oxford* with the degree of Doctor of Phyſic by diploma *. On the laſt illneſs of Queen *Anne*, he was called into a conſultation, and ventured to declare that " ſhe " could not hold out long." He opened his mind freely on this ſubject to his friend and protector Dr. *Radcliffe*, who made uſe of that friendſhip to excuſe his own attendance. *Radcliffe* ſurviving the Queen but three months, *Mead* removed into *his* houſe, and reſigned his office in *St. Thomas's Hoſpital*. Uninfluenced by prejudices of party, he was equally the intimate of *Garth*, *Arbuthnot*, and *Freind*. He was admitted Fellow of the College of Phyſicians *April* 9, 1716; and executed the office of Cenſor in 1716, 1719, and 1724. In 1719, on an alarm occaſioned by the fatal plague at *Marſeilles*, the Lords of the Regency directed Mr. *Craggs*, then Secretary of State, to apply to Dr. *Mead*, to give the beſt directions for preventing the importation of the plague, or ſtopping its progreſs. His opinion was approved; and quarantine directed to be performed. Of his " Diſcourſe con- " cerning Peſtilential Contagion †," no leſs than ſeven editions were printed by Mr. *Bowyer* in 1720; the eighth, which appeared in 1722, and again in 1743, was enlarged with many new obſervations, and tranſlated into *Latin* ‡ by Profeſſor *Ward*, whoſe ſervices to Dr. *Mead*, on occaſion of the *Harveian* Oration of 1723, I have already mentioned in p. 35. By order of the Prince of *Wales*, Dr. *Mead* aſſiſted, *Auguſt* 10, 1721, at the inoculation of ſome condemned criminals: the experiment ſucceeding, the two then young princeſſes, *Amelia* and *Caroline*, were inoculated *April* 17, 1722, and had the diſtemper favourably. On the acceſſion of their royal father to the throne in 1727,

* It ſeems irregular that he ſhould have practiſed in *London* before he obtained a diploma.

† This Diſcourſe is ſaid to have greatly hurt his practice, for a time at leaſt, not for any medical, but political reaſons, as it was ſuſpected to be intended to prepare the way for barracks, &c. at a time of day when the nation were more jealous of a ſtanding army than now.

‡ The firſt edition had been tranſlated into *Latin* by Mr. *Maittaire*, of whom ſee p. 167; where I ſhould have obſerved, that late in life he was tutor to the earl of *Cheſterfield's* ſon. I might alſo have added Dr. *Jortin's* too laconic character of him, *Life of Eraſmus*, vol. I. p. 35. After mentioning the " Annales Typographici," he adds, " I have occaſion often to cite *Maittaire*, who was a uſeful com- " piler, *and nothing more*."—" With due deference to Dr. *Jortin's* judgement, the words *and nothing* " *more* are illiberally applied. Had *Maittaire* been perfectly ignorant, and had he never written a " word, he would have eſcaped all cenſure; as it is, he has publiſhed five large quarto volumes (I " throw in the lives of the *Stephens'* and the *Paris* Printers), which muſt have coſt him infinite trouble, " and has ſaved as much to ſuch great geniuſes as theſe, who are glad to avail themſelves of his com- " pilations; but why cannot they uſe the bridge without ſpeaking ſlightingly of it? Are not more " people glad to uſe *Maittaire*, than moſt original compoſers? When *Maittaire* compiled his firſt volume, " it muſt have occaſioned him much trouble, however incomplete; of this nobody could be more ſenſi- " ble than himſelf, witneſs his going over that period again in the latter part of his life. Since his time, " owing undoubtedly to his labours and diſcoveries, vaſt additional information on this ſubject has come " in from all quarters; and it is probable, that a gentleman now would be thought to do good ſervice to " literature that would melt *Maittaire's* two volumes into one, and incorporate into them the improve- " ments that *Germany*, *Italy*, and *France* afford in ſuch quantity. Since Mr. *Maittaire's* time, many " juridical pieces have been diſcovered, that throw great light on the origin of printing; upon which " ſubject nobody can be qualified to write now, that is not perfectly acquainted with theſe, and they, " and the authors that argue from them, are numerous. This would be additional matter, that " could not be known to Mr. *Maittaire*, and probably would be new to moſt *Engliſh* ſcholars." *Dr. Taylor's Friend.*—The late Dr. *Aſkew* thought very differently of *Maittaire* from Dr. *Jortin*.

Dr.

" dam Artis recentioris & Naturæ operibus, quæ vir cla-
" riſſimus *Ricardus Mead*, M. D. nuper defunctus com-
" paraverat,"

Dr. *Mead* was appointed phyſician in ordinary to his Majeſty, and had afterwards the ſatisfaction of ſeeing his two ſons-in-law (Dr. *Edward Wilmot* and Dr. *Frank Nicholls)* his aſſociates in the ſame ſtation. Being deſirous of retirement, he declined the preſidentſhip of the College of Phyſicians, which was offered him *Oct.* 1, 1734; but was elected honorary member of that at *Edinburgh*, *Oct.* 6, 1745. Mr. *Bowyer* printed the improved edition of his " Account of Poiſons" in 1744; his treatiſe " De Imperio Solis ac Lunæ," &c. in 1746; " De Morbis Biblicis" in 1749; and " Monita Medica" in 1750. This was the laſt, and perhaps the moſt uſeful of all his works *: with a candour and ſimplicity ſo characteriſtical of a great man, he freely communicates in it all the diſcoveries that his long practice and experience had opened to him with regard to different diſeaſes and their ſeveral cures. The world was deprived of this eminent phyſician *Feb.* 16, 1754; and on the 23d he was buried in the *Temple* church, near his brother *Samuel*, a counſellor at law, to whoſe memory the Doctor had cauſed an elegant monument to be placed, with his buſt, and the following inſcription:

M. S.
SAMVELIS MEAD IC.
MATTHAEI CELEBRIS THEOLOGI FIL.
HVIVS SOCIETATIS ALVMNI,
INTER HOSPITII VERO LINCOLNIENSIS
ADSESSORES COOPTATI;
QVI HONESTAM ET ANTIQVAM FAMILIAM,
EX QVA IN AGRO BVCKINGENSI ORTVS EST,
NON SPLENDIDIS TITVLIS,
SED EGREGIIS SVIS VIRTVTIBVS
ET PRAECLARIS ANIMI DOTIBVS ORNAVIT,
PIETATE, INTEGRITATE VITAE,
PRVDENTIA, MORVMQVE GRAVITATE,
SVMMAE FACILITATI CONIVNCTA CONSPICVVS;
NON VNIVERSI TANTVM IVRIS PERITVS,
SED ET OMNI LITERARVM GENERE EXCVLTVS,
INTERQVE DOCTISSIMOS HVIVS SAECVLI
MERITO NVMERATVS;
OB AMOREM IN SVOS, FIDEM ERGA AMICOS,
LIBERALITATEM IN PAVPERES,
QVORVM PATRONVS ERAT CERTISSIMVS,
BENEVOLENTIAM ERGA OMNES,
CARITATEM DENIQVE IN PATRIAM,
VSQVE IN EXEMPLVM CLARVS,
OBIIT XIII KAL. APRIL, A. D. MDCCXXXIII.
ÆTATIS SVAE QVAM COELIBEM EGERAT LXIII.
VIRO INCOMPARABILI FRATRI SVO GERMANO
NATV MAXIMO, DE SE OPTIME MERITO,
AFFECTVS ET HONORIS CAVSA,
RICARDVS MEAD ARCHIATER
HOC MONVMENTVM MOESTISSIMVS POSVIT.

To Dr. *Mead* there is no monument in the *Temple*; but an honorary one was placed by his ſon in the North aile of *Weſtminſter Abbey*. Over the tomb is the Doctor's buſt; at his right hand a wreathed ſerpent, darting its ſting, and on his left ſeveral books. Below the buſt are his arms and creſt. The inſcription, which was written by Dr. *Ward*, is as follows:

M. S.
V. A. RICARDI MEAD ARCHIATRI,
ANTIQVA APVD BVCKINGENSES FAMILIA NATI,
QVI FAMAM HAVD VVLGAREM MEDICINAM FACIENDO
IN PRIMA IVVENTVTE ADEPTVS,
TANTA NOMINIS CELEBRITATE POSTEA INCLARVIT,
VT MEDICORVM HVIVS SAECVLI PRINCEPS HABERETVR.
IN AEGRIS CVRANDIS LENIS ERAT AC MISERICORS,
ET AD PAVPERES GRATUITO IVVANDOS SEMPER PARATVS,
INTER ASSIDVAS AVTEM ARTIS SALVTARIS OCCVPATIONES
OPERIBVS NON PAVCIS DOCTE ET ELEGANTER CONSCRIPTIS,
QVAE INGENIO PERSPICACI ET VSV DIVTVRNO NOTAVERAT,
IN GENERIS HVMANI COMMODVM VVLGAVIT,
LITERARVM

* His " Medical Works" were collected and publiſhed in one volume, 4to. 1762.

" paraverat," 8vo; " Muſei *Meadiani* pars altera, &c." 8vo.

LITERARVM QVOQVE ET LITERATORVM PATRONVS SINGVLARIS,
BIBLIOTHECAM LECTISSIMAM OPTIMIS ET RARISSIMIS LIBRIS
VETERVMQVE ARTIVM MONVMENTIS REFERTAM COMPARAVIT,
VBI ERVDITORVM COLLOQVIIS LABORES LEVABAT DIVRNOS,
ANIMO ITAQVE EXCELSO PRAEDITVS, ET MORIBVS HVMANIS
ORBISQVE LITERATI LAVDIBVS VNDIQVE CVMVLATVS,
MAGNO SPLENDORE ET DIGNITATE VITA PERACTA,
ANNORVM TANDEM AC FAMAE SATVR PLACIDE OBIIT
XIV. KALENDAS MARTIAS A. D. MDCCLIV, AETATIS SVAE LXXXI:
ARTIVM HVMANIORVM DAMNO HAVD FACILE REPARABILI,
QVIBVS IPSE TANTVM FVERAT DECVS ET PRAESIDIVM.
BIS MATRIMONIO IVNCTVS,
EX PRIORI DECEM SVSCEPIT LIBEROS,
QVORVM TRES TANTVM SVPERSTITES SIBI RELIQVIT,
DVAS FILIAS VIRIS ARCHIATRORVM HONORE ORNATIS NVPTAS,
ET VNVM SVI IPSIVS NOMINIS FILIVM,
QVI PIETATIS CAVSA PATRI OPTIME DE SE MERITO
MONVMENTVM HOC PONI CVRAVIT.

The following inſcription (which I found in Mr. *Bowyer's* hand-writing) was likewiſe propoſed for his monument in *February* 1754:

" Here reſt the remains of a truly learned and truly great man,
RICHARD MEAD, M. D.
A polite ſcholar, a ſucceſsful phyſician, a beneficent patron.
His knowledge untainted by pedantry, his taſte without any affectation,
His ear impervious to flattery, his ſoul ſuperior to avarice.
He maintained the honour of his profeſſion ſteadily,
And rendered, by honeſt arts, extenſive his fame, his merit more extenſive,
Both, ſuperior to envy, without the aid of marble ſhall reſiſt the teeth of time.
His generous Mind to lateſt ages known
From others' works, his Learning from his own."

The Doctor was twice married. By his firſt lady he had ten children (of whom three ſurvived him, two daughters married to Dr. *Wilmot* and Dr. *Nicholls*, and his ſon *Richard* heir to his father's and uncle's fortunes); by the ſecond lady, he had no iſſue. During almoſt half a century he was at the head of his profeſſion, which brought him in one year upwards of ſeven thouſand pounds, and between five and ſix for ſeveral years. The clergy, and in general all men of learning, were welcome to his advice; and his doors were open every morning to the moſt indigent, whom he frequently aſſiſted with money; ſo that, notwithſtanding his great gains, he did not die very rich. He was a moſt generous patron of learning and learned men, in all ſciences, and in every country; by the peculiar magnificence of his diſpoſition, making the private gains of his profeſſion anſwer the end of a princely fortune, and valuing them only as they enabled him to become more extenſively uſeful, and thereby to ſatisfy that greatneſs of mind which will tranſmit his name to poſterity with a luſtre not inferior to that which attends the moſt diſtinguiſhed character of antiquity. To him the ſeveral counties of *England*, and

8vo. "An Eſſay towards a new *Engliſh* Verſion of the Book "of

our colonies abroad, applied for the choice of their phyſicians. No foreigner of any learning, taſte, or even curioſity, ever came to *England* without being introduced to Dr. *Mead*; and he was continually conſulted by the phyſicians of the continent. His large and ſpacious houſe in *Great Ormond Street* became a repoſitory of all that was curious in nature or in art, to which his extenſive correſpondence with the Learned in all parts of *Europe* not a little contributed. The king of *Naples* ſent to requeſt a collection of all his works; preſented him with the two firſt volumes of Sig. *Bajardi*, and invited him to his own palace: and, through the hands of M. *de Boze*, he frequently had the honour of exchanging preſents with the king of *France*. He built a gallery for his favourite furniture, his pictures and his antiquities. His library, as appears by the printed catalogue * of it, conſiſted of 6592 numbers, containing upwards of 10000 volumes, in which he ſpared no expence for ſcarce and ancient editions. It is remarkable that many of his books ſold for much more than they had coſt him; the *advanced prices* of ſome in particular I have already mentioned in p. 181. His pictures alſo were choſen with ſo much judgement, that they produced 3417*l.* 11*s.*; about ſix or ſeven hundred pounds more than he gave for them. Nor did he make this great collection for his own uſe only, but freely opened it to public inſpection.

* The ſale of the firſt part of this collection, conſiſting of 3280 articles, began *Nov.* 18, 1754, and laſted 28 days. The ſecond ſale, containing 3461 articles, beſides ſome out of the catalogue, began *April* 7, 1755, and laſted 29 days †. The Prints and Drawings were ſold in 14 nights, beginning *Jan.* 13, 1755. The Gems, Bronzes, Buſts, and Antiquities, in five days, from *March* 11; and the Coins were ſold in eight, from *February* 11 to 19, 1755.

His collection produced,			*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
57 days ſale of books, including 19*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* for 15 book-caſes			5518	10	11
3	- - -	pictures - - - - -	3417	11	0
14	- - -	prints and drawings - -	1908	14	6
8	- - -	coins and medals - - -	1977	17	0
5	- - -	antiquities, &c. - - -	3246	15	6
			16069	8	11

As a very ſmall ſpecimen of the whole collection, he ordered by his will to be preſerved in his family an antient *Greek* inſcription to *Jupiter Urius* (ſee before, p. 35), an antique Painting of *Auguſtus* beſtowing a crown on a perſon kneeling (engraved and explained in "Three Diſſertations by *G. Turn-*"*bull*, 1740," 4to, tranſlated from four elegant *French* writers, and dedicated to Dr. *Mead*; alſo in the *Engliſh* tranſlation of *Rollin's* Hiſtory of the Arts and Sciences of the Antients, I. 137.); *Bartoli's* 60 drawings from all the antient paintings at *Rome* bought out of Cardinal *Maſſimi's* ſale; and a few other articles. He had parted with in his life-time to the late *Frederick* Prince of *Wales* ſeveral miniature pictures of great value ‡ by *Iſaac Oliver* and *Holbein*, which are now in his Majeſty's collection; all his *Greek* MSS. to Dr. *Aſkew* for 500*l.*; and the entire ſeries of *Greek* Kings (eighteen coins excepted) part to Mr. *Angel Carmey*, a dealer, and part to Dr. *Kennedy*; which conſequently do not appear in the catalogue. Prints of ſeveral of his antiquities, and alſo a view of his gallery, were engraved in his life-time by *Baron*, *Baſire*, *T. R.* and *A. L.* The bas-relief of *Demoſthenes* dying (purchaſed by Mr. *White* for 14*l.* 14*s.*) is engraved for *Barton's* edition of *Plutarch's* Lives of that Orator and *Cicero*; the *Roman* Retiarius (found at *Cheſter* 1738, and now in the poſſeſſion of *M. C. Tutet*, eſq.) by the Society of Antiquaries. The Mummy and ſome other *Egyptian* antiquities were engraved and illuſtrated by *Alexander Gordon*, in a folio diſſertation, 1737; (ſee before, p. 107). The buſt of *Homer* was purchaſed for 136*l.* 10*s.* by the Earl of *Exeter*, who preſented it to *The Britiſh Muſeum*; that of *Antinous* by the Marquis of *Rockingham*, for 241*l.* 10*s.*; *Xenocrates* (for 19*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*) and *Theophraſtus* (for 12*l.* 12*s.*) by Dr. *Niſbet*, at whoſe ſale in 1762 they were again diſpoſed of.

† The 29th day's ſale is wanting in moſt copies of the catalogue, having been printed ſeparately afterwards, and delivered by itſelf.

‡ *Walpole*, Anecdotes, vol. I. p. 165.

Ingenious

"of *Job*, from the original *Hebrew*, with ſome Account

Ingenious men were ſure of finding at Dr. *Mead's* the beſt helps in all their undertakings *; and ſcarcely any thing curious appeared in *England* but under his patronage: the encouragement he gave to the edition of *Thuanus* has been noticed in p. 81. By his ſingular humanity and goodneſs, "he conquered even Envy itſelf;" a compliment which was juſtly paid him in a dedication, by the editor of Lord *Bacon's* Works, in 1730. He conſtantly kept in pay a great number of ſcholars and artiſts of all kinds, who were at work for him, or for the publick. He was the friend of *Pope*, of *Halley*, and of *Newton*; and placed their portraits in his houſe, with thoſe of *Shakſpeare*† and *Milton*, near the buſts of their great maſters the ancient *Greeks* and *Romans*. A marble buſto of Dr. *Harvey*, done by an excellent hand, from an original picture in his poſſeſſion, was given by him to the College of Phyſicians, with this inſcription:

HANC MAGNI ILLIVS GVLIELMI HARVEII,
SENIS OCTOGENARII, IMAGINEM,
QVI SANGVINIS CIRCVITVM PRIMVS MONSTRAVIT,
MEDICINAMQVE RATIONALEM INSTITVIT,
AD PICTVRAM ARCHETYPAM QVAM IN SVO SERVAT MVSEO EFFICTAM,
HONORIS CAVSA HIC PONENDAM CVRAVIT
RICARDVS MEAD, MEDICVS REGIVS. A. D. MDCCXXX.

A marble buſt of Dr. *Mead*, by *Roubilliac*, was preſented to the College in 1756, by the late Dr. *Aſkew*. A portrait of him was etched by *Pond*, another by *Richardſon*; a mezzotinto by *Houſton*, from a painting of *Ramſay*; and an engraved portrait by *Baron*. There was alſo a medal of him ſtruck in 1773, long after his deceaſe, by *Lewis Pingo*; legend, RICARDVS MEAD, MED. REG. ET S.R.S. His buſt, profile to the left, under it L. PINGO F. Reverſe, LABOR EST ANGVES SVPERARE. A young *Hercules* ſtrangling a ſerpent; above, the Sun and Moon.—Exergue, N. AP. XI. MDCLXXIII. O. F. XVI. MDCCLIV. with the Doctor's arms.

Dr. *Thomas Burnet* of *The Charterhouſe* had written a treatiſe *De Statu Mortuorum & Reſurgentium*, of which he had a few copies printed for the uſe of himſelf and his friends. One of theſe, after the author's death, happened to fall into Dr. *Mead's* hands; who, not knowing the author, but liking the book, had 25 copies handſomely printed in 4to; *Maittaire* reviſing the preſs, who made many blunders by inſerting manuſcript notes and additions from the author's interleaved copy into improper places of the text. Mr. *Wilkinſon* of *Lincoln's Inn*, who was executor to Dr. *Burnet*, lent Dr. *Mead* afterwards a corrected copy, of which Dr. *Mead* was at the expence of printing 50 copies, with a caution prefixed to thoſe choſen few on whom the book was beſtowed, not to ſuffer it to be tranſlated, or reprinted, and publiſhed; but this did not prevent a bad tranſlation and a ſpurious edition ſoon after getting abroad. So, to do juſtice to the author's memory, Mr. *Wilkinſon* himſelf cauſed an octavo edition to be printed and publiſhed, as well of this book as of another, intituled *De fide et officiis Chriſtianorum*, of which Lord Chancellor *Macclesfield* had prevailed on him to ſuffer as many copies to be printed, and in the ſame ſize, as Dr. *Mead's* edition of the *De Statu Mortuorum & Reſurgentium*. Theſe gentlemen, with *Maittaire*, are the three perſons whom *Wilkinſon* means, but does not name, in the preface to his octavo edition of theſe two books in 1727.

* See Mr. *Edwards's* character of Dr. *Mead*, in the Appendix to theſe Anecdotes.

† *Shakſpeare*, *Milton*, and *Pope*, were the production of *Scheemaker*.—*Shakſpeare* was purchaſed by Mr. *Skinner* for 16*l.* 16*s.*; *Milton* by Mr. *Duncombe* for 11*l.* 11*s.*; *Pope* by Gen. *Campbell* for 18*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; *Newton* by Mr. *Burrel* for 5*l.* 5*s.*; *Halley* does not appear in the catalogue. A buſt of *Cromwell* by *Cibber* was ſold to Gen. *Campbell* for 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

" of his Life, by *Thomas Heath* *, Eſq. of *Exeter*," 4to; " Six " Diſſertations on different ſubjects, by *John Jortin* †, D. D." 8vo;

* This gentleman was an alderman of *Exeter*, and father of *John Heath*, eſq. one of the Judges of the Common Pleas. His brother *Benjamin* was a lawyer of eminence, and town clerk of *Exeter*. *Benjamin* was likewiſe an author, and wrote, 1. " An Eſſay " towards a demonſtrative Proof of the Divine Exiſtence, Unity, and Attributes; to " which is premiſed, a ſhort Defence of the Argument commonly called *à Priori*, 1740." This pamphlet was dedicated to Dr. *Oliver* of *Bath*, and is to be ranked amongſt the ableſt defences of Dr. *Clark's*, or rather Mr. *Howe's*, hypotheſis; for Dr. *Clark* appears to have taken it from *Howe's* " Living Temple." 2. " The Caſe of the " County of *Devon* with reſpect to the Conſequences of the new Exciſe Duty on Cyder " and Perry. Publiſhed by the direction of the Committee appointed at a General " Meeting of that County to ſuperintend the Application for the Repeal of that Duty, " 1763," 4to. To this repreſentation of the circumſtances peculiar to *Devonſhire* the repeal of the act is greatly to be aſcribed. The piece indeed was conſidered as ſo well timed a ſervice to the public, that Mr. *Heath* received ſome honourable notice on account of it at a general meeting of the county. 3. " Notæ ſive Lectiones ad Tragicorum *Græ-* " *corum* veterum, *Æſchyli*, &c. 1752," 4to. A work which places the author's learning and critical ſkill in a very conſpicuous light. A principal object of this publication was to reſtore the metre of the *Grecian* Tragick Poets. It is much to be regretted that the diſtaſte for ancient learning, which for ſome years paſt hath prevailed in this country, ſhould have left it for foreigners to appreciate this work according to its intrinſic value. The ſame ſolidity of judgment apparent in the preceding, diſtinguiſhed the author's laſt production; 4. " A Reviſal of *Shakeſpear's* Text, wherein the Alterations " introduced into it by the more modern Editors and Critics are particularly conſidered, " 1765," 8vo. It appears from the liſt of *Oxford* graduates, that Mr. *Benjamin Heath* was created Doctor of Civil Law by diploma, *March* 31, 1762.

† Dr. *John Jortin* was born in the pariſh of *St. Giles in the Fields*, *London*, *October* 23, 1698. His father *Renatus* ‡ was a native of *Bretagne*, in *France*; his mother, *Martha*, was daughter of *Daniel Rogers* §, of *Haverſham*, in *Bucks*. He was brought up as a day ſcholar at the *Charter Houſe* ſchool in *London*; and boarded with his mother, who, having no other child, lived for that purpoſe in the neighbourhood. He learned *French* at home, and ſpoke it well. Having compleated his ſchool education when he was about 15, he remained at home about a year, and perfected himſelf in writing and arithmetic. By this means he always wrote a very fair hand, and was ſo far advanced in arithmetic, that ſoon after he went to the univerſity he entered on mathematicks under Dr. *Saunderſon*, the blind profeſſor. He was admitted a penſioner in *Jeſus College*, *Cambridge*, *May* 16, 1715, being then about 17; and his mother re-

‡ This gentleman was a ſtudent at *Saumur*; and his teſtimonial from that academy, dated in 1682, is ſtill in the hands of his family. He came over a young man to *England*, with his father, uncle, two aunts, and two ſiſters, when the Proteſtants fled from *France*, about 1687. He was made one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber to King *William* III. in 1691; became afterwards ſecretary to Lord *Orford*, to Sir *George Rooke*, and to Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel*; and was caſt away with the latter, *Oct.* 22, 1707.

§ Deſcended from Mr. *Rogers*, ſteward to one of the earls of *Warwick*, whoſe reſidence was at *Lees*, near *Chelmsford*, in *Eſſex*, temp. *H.* VIII. and produced many clergymen of note in that county.

8vo; "Remarks on Sir *Charles Grandiſon*," by Dr. *Free* (80 copies only printed); Remarks on the ſame Book, by

moved to *Cambridge*, to be near him. Whilſt he was an under-graduate there, he tranſlated for Mr. *Pope* ſome of *Euſtathius's* Notes on *Homer*. How he came to be employed in that work, is related below *, from a manuſcript written by himſelf not long before his death.

* "When I was a ſoph at *Cambridge*, *Pope* was about his tranſlation of *Homer's* Ilias, and had "publiſhed part of it. He employed ſome perſon (I know not who he was) to make extracts for "him from *Euſtathius*, which he inſerted in his Notes. At that time there was no *Latin* tranſlation "of that commentator. *Alexander Politi* (if I remember right) began that work ſome years after-"wards, but never proceeded far in it. The perſon employed by Mr. *Pope* was not at leiſure to go "on with the work; and Mr. *Pope* (by his bookſeller I ſuppoſe) ſent to *Jefferies*, a bookſeller at "*Cambridge*, to find out a ſtudent who would undertake the taſk. *Jefferies* applied to Dr. *Thirlby*, "who was my tutor, and who pitched upon me. I would have declined the work, having (as I "told my tutor) other ſtudies to purſue, to fit me for taking my degree. But he, *qui quicquid "volebat valdè volebat*, would not hear of any excuſe; ſo I complied. I cannot recollect what "Mr. *Pope* allowed for each book of *Homer*; I have a notion that it was three or four guineas. I "took as much care as I could to perform the taſk to his ſatisfaction; but I was aſhamed to deſire "my tutor to give himſelf the trouble of overlooking my operations; and he, who always uſed to "think and ſpeak too favourably of me, ſaid that I did not want his help. He never peruſed one "line of it before it was printed, nor perhaps afterwards. When I had gone through ſome books "(I forget how many), Mr. *Jefferies* let us know that Mr. *Pope* had a friend to do the reſt, and "that we might give over. When I ſent my papers to *Jefferies*, to be conveyed to Mr. *Pope*, I in-"ſerted, as I remember, ſome remarks on a paſſage, where Mr. *Pope*, in my opinion, had made a "miſtake; but as I was not directly employed by him, but by a bookſeller, I did not inform him "who I was, or ſet my name to my papers. When that part of *Pope's Homer* came out, in which "I had been concerned, I was eager, as it may be ſuppoſed, to ſee how things ſtood, and much "pleaſed to find that he had not only uſed almoſt all my notes, but had hardly made any alteration "in the expreſſions. I obſerved alſo, that in a ſubſequent edition, he corrected the place to which "I had made objections. I was in hopes in thoſe days (for I was young) that Mr. *Pope* would "make inquiry about his *coadjutor*, and take ſome civil notice of him; but he did not, and I had "no notion of obtruding myſelf upon him; I never ſaw his face." *Dr.* JORTIN, *MS.*—"So all "*Pope's* coadjutors complain of him; probably they had ſome reaſon for thinking that he was "too well paid, and they too poorly. As *Jortin* was confeſſedly a ſcholar, *Pope's* incuriofity or "incivility is reprehenſible. I once ſaw an *original* letter of *Pope's*, in which he fairly owned, that "he did not underſtand *Greek*, which was probably very true. The perſon at firſt employed, per-"haps, was *Broome*; the ſecond friend, *Fenton*. This hiſtory of *making a book* is worth detailing, "and one man's running away with all the credit." *T. F.*—"The hiſtory of the notes has "never been traced. *Broome*, in his preface to his poems, declares himſelf the commentator "*in part upon the Iliad*; and it appears from *Fenton's* letter, preſerved in *The Muſeum*, that *Broome* "was at firſt engaged in conſulting *Euſtathius*; but that after a time, whatever was the reaſon, "he deſiſted: another man of *Cambridge* was then employed, who ſoon grew weary of the work; and "a third was recommended by *Thirlby*, who is now diſcovered to have been *Jortin*, a man ſince well "known to the learned world, who complained that *Pope*, having accepted and approved his perform-"ance, never teſtified any curioſity to ſee him. The terms which *Fenton* uſes are very mercantile: "'I think at firſt ſight that his performance is very commendable, and have ſent word for him to finiſh "the 17th book, and to ſend it with his demands for his trouble. I have here encloſed the ſpeci-"men; if the reſt come before the return, I will keep them till I receive your order.' *Broome* then "offered his ſervice a ſecond time, which was probably accepted, as they had afterwards a cloſer "correſpondence. *Parnell* contributed the life of *Homer*, which *Pope* found ſo harſh, that he took "great pains in correcting it; and by his own diligence, with ſuch help as kindneſs or money could "procure him, in ſomewhat more than five years he completed his verſion of the *Iliad*, with the "notes. He began it in 1712, his twenty-fifth year, and concluded it in 1718, his thirtieth year." *Dr. Johnſon.*—I have been informed that the Rev. Mr. *Brooke Bridges*, rector of *Orlingbury* in *Northamptonſhire*, has, or had, ſome original letters of *Pope* to his uncle the Rev. Mr. *Ralph Bridges*, then chaplain

by Mr. *Plumer* (26 only printed); and a neat and correct edition of the Works of *Pindar*, 12mo. (of which he was himſelf

death. On the 16th of *January* 1718-19, his grace was paſſed for the degree of B. A. He was ſoon after choſen fellow of his college; his grace for M. A. was paſſed *Jan.* 13, 1721-2; and he completed his degree at the following commencement. At *Michaelmas* 1722 he was appointed moderator, and taxer the year following. In this year he publiſhed a few *Latin* poems, in a thin quarto, under the title of "Luſus Poetici," with a *Latin* preface *. He was admitted to Deacon's orders by Dr. *Kennet*, Biſhop of *Peterborough*, *Sept.* 22, 1723; ordained prieſt by Dr. *Greene*, Biſhop of *Ely*, *June* 14, 1724; and was preſented by his college to the living of *Swaveſey*, near *Cambridge*, *Jan.* 20, 1726-7. About the 15th of *February* following he married *Anne* the daughter of Mr. *Chibnall*, of *Newport Pagnell*, *Bucks*. In the "Republick of Letters," 1729, vol. IV. p. 142, is a poem "De Motu Terræ circa Solem," by Mr. *Jortin*. He reſigned the living of *Swaveſey*, *Feb.* 1, 1730-1; came to *London*; and was ſoon after appointed reader and preacher at a chapel belonging to the pariſh of *St. Giles in the Fields*, then in *New Street*, near *Great Ruſſel Street*, *Bloomſbury*. This duty he continued in till about the year 1746. He learned muſic after he came to *London*, and was a good player of thorough-baſs on the harpſichord. Mr. *Petit*, a *Frenchman*, was his maſter; an excellent player of *Corelli's* muſic on the violin. In 1730 he publiſhed, in 12mo, "Four "Sermons † on the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion." In 1731 Mr. *Jortin* was editor of "Miſcellaneous Obſervations upon Authors ancient and modern," 2 vols. 8vo. There is no name to this work; nor is the whole of it his own, there being ſeveral obſervations in it that were communicated by his friends ‡. There is a preface by

chaplain to Dr. *Compton*, Biſhop of *London*, and afterwards incumbent of *South Weald* in *Eſſex*; in which *Pope* plainly acknowledges his "own want of a critical underſtanding in the original beau-"ties of *Homer*." But this was in 1708, when *Pope* prepared the firſt ſpecimen of his Verſion for *Tonſon's* Miſcellanies. He was afterwards much obliged to this Mr. *Bridges* (whoſe mother was Sir *William Trumbull's* ſiſter) for large corrections in his ſubſequent tranſlation; which are ſtill preſerved in *The Britiſh Muſeum*.—The letter to Mr. *Bridges*, alluded to above, has been ſince given to the publick in Dr. *Johnſon's* Life of *Pope*.

* A ſecond edition of theſe poems came out in 1724, in a ſmall 8vo. A third edition in 4to. (ſee p. 207) was printed by Mr. *Bowyer* in 1748, with additional poems, but without a preface. The author did not put his name to the two laſt editions. They were not ſold. He printed them to give away to his friends.

† The ſubſtance of this little work was re-publiſhed in the "Six Diſcourſes," &c. 1746.

‡ This work was firſt publiſhed in 24 ſix-penny numbers. Among the ſignatures of the diſſertations *A.* and *R.* denote, if I am not miſinformed, Biſhop *Pearce*; *Cantabrigienſis*, and a letter (without a name) called *Animadverſiones in Luciani Aſinum*, Dr. *Taylor*; *L. T.* Mr. *Theobald*; *J. M. Maſſon*; *B. G. Brampton Gurdon*; *B. C. G.* Dr. *Robinſon*, the editor of *Heſiod*; *S. B.* Mr. *Samuel Baxter*; Ω Dr. *Thirlby*; *J. U.* Mr. *Upton*; *T. R.* Mr. *Rud* (editor of *Symeon Dunelmenſis*, 1732); *D.* Mr. *Waſſe*; a hand, *J. Walker*. The other ſignatures have not been explained. It is much to be regretted that this critical work was not continued. It was republiſhed in "Miſcellaneæ Obſer-"vationes in Auctores veteres & recentiores; ab eruditis *Britannis* anno 1731 edi cœptæ, cum "Notis & Auctario variorum virorum doctorum. *Amſt.* 1732—1734," 4 vols. divided each into three parts, and publiſhed every two months. When Mr. *Jortin* declined the *Engliſh* publication, the foreign one was ſtill continued by the editor *Jac. Phil. D'Orville*, aſſiſted by the learned *Burman*, under the title of "Miſcellaneæ Obſervationes criticæ in auctores veteres & recentiores; ab "eruditis *Britannis* inchoatæ, & nunc a doctis viris in *Belgio* & aliis regionibus, continuatæ;" and a number of it appeared, at firſt once in three months, then once in four months, till the tenth was completed in 1739. Three more were afterwards occaſionally publiſhed, in nine parts, 1741—

himſelf the Editor), with a *Latin* Verſion from the *Oxford* edition in folio of 1697.

The

by Mr. *Jortin* to each volume, and the ſecond is inſcribed to the late duke of *Rutland*. In 1734 he publiſhed, without his name, from Mr. *Bowyer's* preſs (ſee p. 85), "Remarks on *Spenſer's* Poems," 8vo; at the end of which are ſome Remarks on *Milton*. In *Auguſt* 1734, his "Remarks on *L. Annæus Seneca*" appeared in a work called "The "Republick of Letters." In 1737 the earl of *Winchelſea* gave him the rectory of *Eaſtwell* in *Kent*; but he ſoon after quitted it, the air of that place not agreeing with his health. On the 20th of *March*, 1746-7, Dr. *Pearce*, then rector of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, appointed him afternoon preacher at one of the chapels of eaſe belonging to that pariſh, in *Oxendon Street*, in the room of the Rev. Mr. *Johnſon*, then deceaſed, where he continued preacher till 1760. In 1746 he publiſhed "Six Diſcourſes on the Truth "of the Chriſtian Religion," of which a ſecond edition came out in 1747, a third in 1752, and a fourth in 1768. In 1747 he preached occaſionally at *Lincoln's Inn* for Mr. *Warburton*, then preacher there, and afterwards Biſhop of *Glouceſter*; and continued to be his aſſiſtant about three years. On Dr. *Pearce's* promotion to the biſhopric of *Bangor*, the conſecration ſermon was preached by Mr. *Jortin*, at *Kenſington*, *Feb.* 21, 1747; and publiſhed (in 8vo) by order of Archbiſhop *Herring*. The late earl of *Burlington*, at the requeſt of Archbiſhop *Herring* and Biſhop *Sherlock*, appointed him preacher of *Boyle's* Lecture, *Dec.* 26, 1749; which he held for three years, but did not publiſh any of the Sermons preached on that occaſion. In *May* 1751 Archbiſhop *Herring* gave him, unſolicited, the rectory of *St. Dunſtan in the Eaſt*, *London* *; and in *Auguſt* that year he paid a ſhort viſit to his friends at *Cambridge*, where he had not been before from the time of his quitting the univerſity. He publiſhed in 1751 the firſt volume of his "Remarks on Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory †," which is inſcribed to the then earl of *Burlington*; and the ſecond volume, in 1752, inſcribed to Archbiſhop *Herring*. He alſo wrote in 1752 a few miſcellaneous Remarks on the Sermons of Archbiſhop *Tillotſon*, which he gave to his friend Dr. *Birch*, who printed them in his Appendix to the Life of that Prelate, N° III. p. 442. In 1753 he wrote an ingenious and learned letter to Mr. *Aviſon*, the author of an "Eſſay on Muſical Expreſſion," concerning the Muſic of the Antients, and ſome paſſages in claſſic writers relating to that ſubject. This letter is added, without his name, to a ſecond edition of that Eſſay which was printed in 1753; but

1745; and in the year 1751 an entire volume at once, with a preface by *D'Orville*, who had reſumed the work upon a ſomewhat different plan, and propoſed to continue it, but was prevented by his death, which happened that very year. In the fifth volume, p. 47—54, is a Diſſertation "De "Originibus *Neapolitanis*," ſigned *R . . nolds*, which, as appears vol. X. p. 444, was by Mr. *Reynolds*, on whom a handſome elogium is beſtowed by *D'Orville*.—In my copy of this work, Mr. *Jortin's* ſhare of it (with that of moſt of the aforementioned writers) is pointed out in MS. by Mr. *Bowyer*.

* Of this preferment the following anecdote is related: That in the ſpring of the year 1751 Mr. *Jortin* dined at a feaſt of the Sons of the Clergy, where Archbiſhop *Herring* was preſent; and, on being told the Archbiſhop was deſirous of renewing his acquaintance with him, he prepared for going to the upper end of the room, by looking at the lower end amongſt a great number of hats that were laid on a table in a confuſed manner, for his own; his friends told him that the hat was by no means neceſſary, he therefore waited on the prelate without it. The Archbiſhop complimented him on his talents and writings, and ended the converſation by giving him, in the preſence of the clergy, a preſentation to the rectory of *St. Dunſtan*, which he had purpoſely brought in his pocket. Mr. *Jortin* then returned to his ſeat, telling his friends, "I have loſt my hat, but I have got a living."

† Mr. *Warburton* had, in 1750, announced to the publick "his learned friend's curious Diſſer- "tations on Eccleſiaſtical Antiquity; compoſed, like his life, not in the ſpirit of *controverſy*, nor "what is ſtill worſe, of *party*, but of *truth* and *candour*." *See Julian*, *p.* 316.

The following letter, on a ſubject of much delicacy, will perhaps be thought worth preſerving, though it does not appear to whom it was addreſſed:

" I was

is appropriated to him in a third edition, 1775. In 1754 came out the third volume of " Remarks on Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory," with an inſcription to Archbiſhop *Herring*. In a preface to the " Six Diſſertations on different ſubjects, 1755," is a compliment to his patron the Primate, who conferred on him that year the degree of D. D. The friendſhip the Archbiſhop had for him, and the reaſons why he accepted this degree from him, will appear by the following extract from a MS. of his own:

" Archbiſhop *Herring* and I were of *Jeſus College* in *Cambridge*; but he left it about " the time when I was admitted, and went to another. Afterwards, when he was " preacher at *Lincoln's Inn*, I knew him better, and viſited him. He was at that time, " and long before, very intimate with Mr. *Say* *, his friend and mine, who lived in *Ely* " *Houſe*; and Mr. *Say*, to my knowledge, omitted no opportunity to recommend me " to him. Afterwards, when he was Archbiſhop of *York*, he expected that a good " living would lapſe into his hands; and he told Mr. *Say*, that he deſigned it for me. " He was diſappointed in his expectation; ſo was not I; for I had no inclination to go " and dwell in the North of *England*. Afterwards, when Mr. *Say* died, he aſked me, " of his own accord, whether I ſhould like to ſucceed him in the queen's library. I " told him that nothing could be more acceptable to me; and he immediately uſed all " his intereſt to procure it for me; but he could not obtain it †. Afterwards the Arch- " biſhop aſſured me of his aſſiſtance towards procuring either the preacherſhip or the " maſterſhip of *The Charter Houſe*, where I had gone to ſchool. This project alſo fail- " ed; not by his fault. He likewiſe, in conjunction with Biſhop *Sherlock*, procured for " me the preaching of *Boyle's* lecture. He alſo offered me a living in the country; and " (which I eſteemed a ſingular favour) he gave me leave to decline it, without taking it " amiſs in the leaſt, and ſaid he would endeavour to ſerve me in a way that ſhould be more " acceptable. He did ſo, and gave me a living in the city. Afterwards he gave me a " Doctor's degree. I thought it too late in life, as I told him, to go and take it at " *Cambridge*, under a Profeſſor, who, in point of academical ſtanding, might have " taken his firſt degree under me when I was Moderator. I was willing to owe this " favour to him; which I could not have aſked, or accepted, from any other Arch- " biſhop. That ſome perſons, beſides Mr. *Say*, did recommend me to him, I know, " and was obliged to them for it; but I muſt add, that on this occaſion they did " σπεύδοντα ὀτρύνειν, ſpur a free courſer, and that he would have done what he did without " their interpoſition."

* " *Francis Say*, eſq. librarian to Queen *Caroline*, and ſecretary to five ſucceeding Biſhops of *Ely*, with whom he lived beloved and honoured, gained great reputation early in life, and preſerved it unblemiſhed to his death. He was religious without ſhew, and learned without pedantry; an exact critic, yet without ill-nature; a judge both of himſelf and others, without partiality. He had complaiſance without flattery, and humanity without weakneſs; was condeſcending, but not abject; generous, but not profuſe; wiſe without ſeverity, communicative without vanity, and chearful without levity; benevolent as became a good man, and charitable as became a good chriſtian. Theſe good qualities were accompanied with a ſingular modeſty, that caſt a beauty and becomingneſs over them, and made his, as far as it might be, a perfect character. He was juſt to all the world, and the world was juſt to him; for he had not an enemy in it. He died *Sept.* 10, 1748." The above character, inſerted in the public papers, is ſuppoſed to have been drawn up by Archbiſhop *Herring*, who was firſt acquainted with *Frank Say* in Biſhop *Fleetwood's* family.

† The office was beſtowed on *Archibald Bower*.

In

Sept. 20, 1755.

" I was laſt night informed that it was reported I had " adviſed taking out a ſtatute againſt you. As no one, I " am

In 1758 Dr. *Jortin* publiſhed the firſt volume of his " Life of *Eraſmus* *," in 4to; which was printed by Mr. *Edward Say*, brother to his friend already mentioned. The ſecond volume, containing Remarks on the Works of *Eraſmus*, and an Appendix of extracts from *Eraſmus* and from other authors, was printed by Mr. *Bowyer*. A copy of this work having been ſent to Dr. *Sherlock*, then Biſhop of *London*, Dr. *Jortin* ſoon after received the following letter:

" REV. SIR, *Fulham, Oct.* 13, 1760.

" This letter ſhould have waited on you long ſince, and it then would have appeared " as a letter of thanks for the great favour done me by the preſent of the Life and Doc- " trines of *Eraſmus*; but it had lain by me ſo long, that it has changed its form, and " now appears as an excuſe. And, to prepare the way for the better reception of this " apology, I will tell you what the truth of the matter is. When I received the firſt " part, and found that it was printed for *J. Whiſton*, I was in doubt whether it came " from the printer, or from the author; the author would expect nothing but thanks; " the bookſeller might probably expect to be paid. What further delay there was in " this affair is to be attributed to my ill health, and to Mr. *Whiſton's* frequent avoca- " tions in the country. But, Sir, that this fault may go no further, I deſire you to ac- " cept my ſincere acknowledgments for the acceptable preſent of the account of *Eraſmus*, " and for the diſtinction ſhewed me upon this occaſion. I am, Sir, your affectionate " brother, and very humble ſervant, THOMAS, *London*."

To this letter he returned the following anſwer:

" MY LORD,

" You are very courteous and condeſcending to give yourſelf the trouble of ſending " me your written thanks for a ſmall acknowledgment of reſpect and gratitude which I " made to you. I could not poſſibly forget your Lordſhip, who is one of thoſe very few " amongſt my ſuperiors, to whom I have obligations. Beſides, *Eraſmus* waited upon " you, to pay, in ſome meaſure, the debt of an *Author* to an *Author*; for I had re- " ceived the four volumes of your *Diſcourſes*, which I have peruſed attentively, and " twice over. More than this, concerning them, it becomes not a perſon in my ſta- " tion to ſay to a perſon in yours; but it becometh me to return you my thanks for " that and for other favours; and to acknowledge myſelf, my Lord, your Lordſhip's " moſt obliged, &c."

On the 9th of *January*, 1762, died Dr. *Hayter*, then Biſhop of *London*, for whom Dr. *Jortin* had a great eſteem. His friend Dr. *Oſbaldeſton* the Biſhop of *Carliſle* ſucceeded in this ſee; and on the 10th of *March* appointed him domeſtic chaplain; and at the end of that month made him prebendary of *Harleſton*, in the cathedral church of *London*. This Biſhop alſo, in *October* 1762, gave him the living of *Kenſington*, where he ſoon after went to reſide, and gave up his town houſe in *Hatton Garden*. In 1763 he aſſiſted Mr. *Markland* in correcting the proof ſheets of the " Supplices Mulieres," as has been already mentioned in p. 20. In *April* 1764 he was appointed Archdeacon of

* The late Biſhop of *Lincoln*, Dr. *Green*, meditated ſuch a work while he was at *St. John's College*; but his election to the maſterſhip of *Ben't*, and the ſatisfaction he felt on knowing that it was undertaken by Dr. *Jortin*, put a ſtop to his deſign.

London

" am perſuaded, hath a deeper ſenſe of obligations to you, " or feels more for your preſent troubles, I was ſhocked at " this

London *. His kind patron died *May* 13, 1764. In 1766 he ſent Dr. *Neve*, in a letter, ſome few remarks on *Philipps's* Hiſtory of the Life of Cardinal *Pole*, which were added to Dr. *Neve's* animadverſions on that hiſtory, in an appendix, N° I. In 1767 a ſecond edition of his three volumes of " Remarks on Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory" was publiſhed, but printed cloſer, ſo as to be brought into two volumes, 8vo; a circumſtance which was not very pleaſing to the author. On the 27th of *Auguſt*, 1770, he was taken ill of a diſorder in his breaſt and lungs, and was bled ſeveral times for it, but without ſucceſs. He continued growing worſe, till he died on the 5th of *September* following, in his 72d year. His illneſs was not attended with much pain, and he was ſenſible to the laſt †. He

* I have been told, but cannot aſcertain the fact, that on the death of Dr. *Samuel Nichols*, in *November* 1763, the living of *St. James's* was offered to Dr. *Jortin* by Biſhop *Osbaldeſton*, which he declined accepting.

† " A review of the life of the late Dr. *Jortin* (ſays an elegant writer, who is deſervedly a fa- " vourite with the publick) cannot but ſuggeſt the moſt pleaſing reflections. As a poet, a divine, " a philoſopher, and a man, he ſerved the cauſe of religion, learning and morality. There are, " indeed, many writers whoſe reputation is more diffuſed among the vulgar and illiterate, but few " will be found whoſe names ſtand higher than Dr. *Jortin's* in the eſteem of the judicious. His " *Latin* poetry is claſſically elegant. His diſcourſes and diſſertations, ſenſible, ingenious, and ar- " gumentative. His remarks on Eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, intereſting, and impartial. His Sermons, " replete with ſound ſenſe and rational morality, expreſſed in a ſtyle, ſimple, pure, and attic. Sim- " plicity of ſtyle is a grace, which, though it may not captivate at firſt ſight, is ſure in the end to " give permanent ſatisfaction. It does not excite admiration, but it raiſes eſteem. It does not " warm to rapture, but it ſooths to complacency. Unſkilful writers ſeldom aim at this excellence. " They imagine, that what is natural and common, cannot be beautiful. Every thing in their " compoſitions muſt be ſtrained, every thing affected: but Dr. *Jortin* had ſtudied the antients, " and perhaps formed himſelf on the model of *Xenophon*. He wrote on ſubjects of morality, and " morality is founded on reaſon, and reaſon is always cool and diſpaſſionate. A florid declama- " tion, embelliſhed with rhetorical figures, and animated with pathetic deſcription, may indeed " amuſe the fancy, and raiſe a tranſient emotion in the heart, but rational diſcourſe alone can con- " vince the underſtanding, and reform the conduct. The firſt efforts of genius have commonly " been in poetry. Unreſtrained by the frigidity of argument, and the confinement of rules, the " young mind gladly indulges the flights of imagination. *Cicero*, as well as many other antient phi- " loſophers, orators, and hiſtorians, is known to have ſacrificed to the Muſes in his earlier pro- " ductions. Dr. *Jortin* adds to the number of thoſe who confirm the obſervation. In his *Luſus* " *Poetici*, one of the firſt of his works, are united claſſical language, tender ſentiment, and har- " monious verſe. Among the modern *Latin* poets, there are few who do not yield to Dr. *Jortin*. " His Sapphics, on the ſtory of *Bacchus* and *Ariadne*, are eaſy, elegant, and poetical. The little " ode, in which the calm life of the philoſopher is compared to the gentle ſtream gliding through a " ſilent grove, is highly pleaſing to the mind, and is perfectly elegant in the compoſition. The " Lyrics are indeed all excellent. The poem, on the Immortality of the Soul, is ingenious, poe- " tical, and an exact imitation of the ſtyle of *Lucretius*. In ſhort, the whole collection is ſuch as " would ſcarcely have diſgraced a *Roman* in the age of an *Auguſtus*. Time, if it does not cool " the fire of imagination, certainly ſtrengthens the powers of the judgement. As our author ad- " vanced in life, he cultivated his reaſon rather than his fancy, and deſiſted from his efforts in poe- " try, to exert his abilities in the diſquiſitions of criticiſm. His obſervations on one of the Fathers " of *Engliſh* poetry, need but to be more generally known, in order to be more generally approved. " Claſſical productions are rather amuſing than inſtructive. His works of this kind are all juvenile, " and naturally flowed from a claſſical education. Theſe however were but preparatory to his higher " deſigns, and ſoon gave way to the more important enquiries which were peculiar to his profeſſion. " His diſcourſes on the Chriſtian religion, one of the firſt fruits of his theological purſuits, abound " with that ſound ſenſe and ſolid argument, which entitle their author to a rank very near the cele- " brated *Grotius*. His diſſertations are equally remarkable for taſte, learning, originality, and in- " genuity.

" this charge of ingratitude and inhumanity. I knew, with
" the reſt of the world, that your good-nature only had
" brought

He left the following direction in writing for his funeral: " Bury me in a private manner " by day-light at *Kenſington* in the church, or rather in the new church-yard, and lay " a flat ſtone over the grave. Let the inſcription be only this;

" *Joannes Jortin*
" Mortalis eſſe deſiit
" Anno Salutis —
" Ætatis ——."

He

" genuity. His life of *Eraſmus* has extended his reputation beyond the limits of his native country, " and eſtabliſhed his literary character in the remoteſt Univerſities of *Europe*. *Eraſmus* had long " been an object of univerſal admiration, and it is matter of ſurprize, that his life had never been " written with accuracy and judgment. This taſk was reſerved for Dr. *Jortin*, and the avidity " with which the work was received by the learned, is a proof of the merit of the execution. It " abounds with matter intereſting to the ſcholar; but the ſtyle and method are ſuch as will not " pleaſe every reader. There is a careleſſneſs in it, and a want of dignity and delicacy. His Re- " marks on Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, are full of manly ſenſe, ingenious ſtrictures, and profound erudition. " The work is highly beneficial to mankind, as it repreſents that ſuperſtition which diſgraced hu- " man nature, in its proper light, and gives a right ſenſe of the advantages derived from religious " reformation. He every where expreſſes himſelf with peculiar vehemence againſt the infatuation " of bigotry and fanaticiſm. Convinced, that true happineſs is founded on a right uſe of the reaſon- " ing powers, he makes it the ſcope of all his religious works, to lead mankind from the errors of " imagination to attend to the dictates of diſpaſſionate reaſon. Poſthumous publications, it has " been remarked, are uſually inferior in merit to thoſe which were publiſhed in an author's life- " time. And indeed the opinion ſeems plauſible, as it may be preſumed, that an author's rea- " ſon for not publiſhing his works, is a conſciouſneſs of their inferiority. The ſermons of Dr. " *Jortin* were however deſigned, by their author, as a legacy to mankind. To enlarge on their va- " lue, would only be to echo back the public voice. Good ſenſe and ſound morality appear in them, " not indeed dreſſed out in the meretricious ornaments of a florid ſtyle, but in all the manly force, " and ſimple graces, of natural eloquence. The ſame caprice, which raiſes to reputation thoſe " trifling diſcourſes which have nothing to recommend them but a prettineſs of fancy, will again " conſign them to oblivion: but the ſermons of Dr. *Jortin* will continue to be read with pleaſure " and edification, as long as human nature ſhall continue to be endowed with the faculties of reaſon " and diſcernment *. The tranſition from an author's writings to his life, is frequently diſadvanta- " geous to his character. Dr. *Jortin*, however, when no longer conſidered as an author, but as a " man, is ſo far from being leſſened in our opinion, that he excites ſtill greater eſteem and applauſe. " A ſimplicity of manners, an inoffenſive behaviour, an univerſal benevolence, candour, modeſty, " and good ſenſe, were his characteriſtics. Though his genius, and love of letters, led him to " chooſe the ſtill vale of ſequeſtered life, yet was his merit conſpicuous enough to attract the notice " of a certain primate, who did honour to epiſcopacy. He was preſented, by Archbiſhop *Herring*, " to a benefice in *London* †, worth 200 pounds a year, as a reward for his exertions as a ſcholar " and a divine. Some time after, he became chaplain to a late Biſhop of *London*, who gave him the " vicarage of *Kenſington*, and appointed him Archdeacon of his dioceſe. This was all the prefer- " ment he had, nor had he this till he was advanced in life. He did not however repine. Thus " he ſpeaks of himſelf. 'Not to his erudition—but to his conſtant love and purſuit of it—he owes " a ſituation and a ſtation, better than he expected, and as good as he ought to deſire.' While per- " ſons of inferior attainments were made biſhops, a man who had been uncommonly eminent in the " ſervice of learning and religion, was left to pine in the ſhade of obſcurity. Many who were " thought to have little more than the ſhadow of piety and learning, have had the ſubſtantial reward " of them, if ſecular advantages could beſtow it. *Jortin* was acknowledged to poſſeſs true virtue " and real knowledge, but was left to receive his recompence in the ſuggeſtions of a good conſcience, " and the applauſe of poſterity. The writer of this eulogium, as it has been called, is not con-

* It is ſurpriſing that a late learned and elegant diſſertator [Mr. *Mainwaring*] ſhould not have noticed and applauded the Sermons of Dr. *Jortin*, as well as thoſe of Biſhops *Secker* and *Hurd*, and Dr. *Powell*.

† In tranſcribing this ſentence from Mr. *Knox*, a few words have been neceſſarily altered.

" ſcious

" brought you into your preſent difficulties, and that your " affliction under them aroſe more from the inconveniencies " you brought on others, than on yourſelf. It muſt add " not a little to your diſquiet, to think you have a monſter " among your creditors: but I owe it both to you and them " to teſtify that you can have but *one*; for I never heard " any of them propoſe taking a ſtep which might ill ſuit " your inclinations; or, what was more tender, your " credit. If a ſtatute was ever mentioned, it was feared " only from the intricacy of your affairs, not ſuggeſted

He was accordingly buried, about nine o'clock in the morning, in the new church-yard at *Kenſington*, and the above inſcription put on his grave-ſtone. He left a widow (who died *June* 24, 1778, and was buried in the ſame grave); and two children, *Rogers Jortin*, eſq. of the Exchequer-office in *Lincoln's-Inn*; and *Martha*, married to the Rev. *Samuel Darby*, late fellow of *Jeſus College*, *Cambridge*, and now rector of *Whatfield*, near *Hadleigh*, *Suffolk*. They are both living; and to Mr. *Jortin* I am to return thanks for the greateſt part of the information contained in this note.

Dr. *Jortin* compleated in his life-time his " Remarks on Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory," ending with the year 1517, the time when *Luther* began the Reformation. Theſe " Remarks were printed by Mr. *Bowyer* in 1773, as the fourth and fifth volumes, in 8vo. He left alſo ſome manuſcript Remarks on Authors, interſperſed with many critical and biographical anecdotes (which it is to be hoped may be communicated to the publick); ſome other Miſcellaneous Pieces; correct copies of ſuch of his Sermons as might be publiſhed, of the " Doctrine of a future State as it may be collected from the Old Teſta- " ment," and of Four Charges delivered by him as Archdeacon. His ſon, ſoon after his death, in 1771, at the ſolicitation of many of the pariſhioners of *St. Dunſtan in the Eaſt* and of *Kenſington*, publiſhed four volumes of his Sermons in 8vo. with the following dedication:

" To the Pariſhioners of *St. Dunſtan in the Eaſt*, and of *Kenſington*, theſe Sermons " of his Father, printed at their requeſt, are inſcribed as a teſtimony of reſpect " by *Rogers Jortin*.

" *Lincoln's Inn*, *Jan.* 1, 1771."

Theſe being favourably received by the public, a ſecond edition of them was publiſhed in 1772; with three additional volumes of Sermons, the " Doctrine of a future " State," and the four Charges. All theſe were printed by Mr. *Bowyer*. A portrait of Dr. *Jortin* has been engraved for private uſe by *John Hall*, from a painting by *E. Penny*, with the ſame inſcription as on his tomb.

" ſcious of exaggeration. He owns, however, that he entertained a favourable prepoſſeſſion con- " cerning this liberal and laborious ſcholar at a very early age. When a ſchool-boy he had the ho- " nour to be ſeveral times in his company, and always looked up to him with a degree of veneration " natural to a young mind ſtrongly attached to letters. He is happy to find that the unprejudiced " coincide with him in his maturer judgment." *Eſſays Moral and Literary, by Viceſimus Knox, A. M. vol. I. 2d Ed. p.* 115—123.

" from the malevolence of any heart. I ſay this, to clear " others, not myſelf; for it is too much for me to think " that ſuch an imputation ſhould live, and be carried to " your ear. My heart, Sir, will ever wiſh you happineſs; " but for fear it ſhould fall under any miſconſtruction of " it after ſo bad a repreſentation of it, I muſt beg you will " give me leave to renounce the office of being one of your " truſtees, in which it will be impoſſible for me after this " to act with freedom, though I intend ever ſo uprightly. " I know not whether another truſtee muſt be choſen in " my place; but, if there muſt, whatever additional ex- " pence that may occaſion, I will thankfully defray. I " would further beg, that no inquiry may be made who " propagated the ſtory of me; for as I ſuſpect no one " perſon, ſo I would continue to harbour no ill thoughts " of any particular; and I will reſt ſatisfied in the perſua- " ſion you will ever retain your good ones, of, Sir, your " ſincere friend and moſt humble ſervant, W. B.

" I would have waited on you with the incloſed renun- " ciation, but that I am haſtening into the country."

The following year (1756) produced from Mr. *Bowyer's* preſs two valuable tracts in the Antiquarian line, by *Philip Carteret Webb**, eſq. which proved a prelude to the publication of the " Archaeologia." They were both read at the public meetings of the Society of Antiquaries, and were printed by their order; viz. 1. " A ſhort Account of ſome " Particulars concerning *Domeſday Book*, with a view to " promote its being publiſhed," 4to; and, 2. " A ſhort " Account of *Danegeld*; with ſome further Particulars re- " lating to *William* the Conqueror's Survey," 4to. In the

* Of whom, ſee under the year 1760.

ſame

ſame year alſo he printed Dr. *Patrick Brown's* "Natural "Hiſtory of *Jamaica*," folio; "A Series of Diſſertations on "ſome elegant and very valuable *Anglo-Saxon* Remains: 1. "A Gold Coin in the *Pembrochian* Cabinet, in a Letter to "*Martin Folkes*, eſq. 2. A Silver Coin of Mr. *John White's*; "3. A Gold Coin of Mr. *Simpſon's* of *Lincoln*, in a Letter to "Mr. *Vertue*; 4. A Jewel in the *Bodleian* Library; 5. "Second Thoughts on Lord *Pembroke's* Coin, in a Letter "to Mr. *Ames**. Alſo the Coins engraved on a Copper-"plate, with a Preface, wherein the Queſtion, Whether "the *Saxons* coined any Gold or not, is candidly debated "with Mr. *North*. By *Samuel Pegge*, A. M." 4to; Dr. *Kennedy's*† "Further Obſervations on *Carauſius*, Emperor "of *Britain*, and *Oriuna*, ſuppoſed by ſome to be a real "perſon. With Anſwers to thoſe trifling Objections made "to the former Diſcourſe. Together with ſome new "Thoughts concerning his Succeſſor, *Allectus*, Emperor "alſo of *Britain*; and particularly on that Gold Coin of "*Allectus*, ſent to *France* from the ſame hand. Illuſtrated "with twelve extraordinary Coins of *Carauſius*, not hither-"to publiſhed‡," 4to; Mr. *John Weſley's* Tranſlation of, and notes on, the New Teſtament, 4to; Mr. *Towne's* "Free and "Candid Examination of the Biſhop of *London's* Sermons, "wherein the commonly received ſyſtem concerning the "Jewiſh and Chriſtian diſpenſations is particularly conſider-

* Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries.

† Some account of Dr. *Kennedy* has been already given in p. 113.

‡ This was ſoon followed by a plate, neatly engraved by *Perry*, intituled, "Numiſ-"mata ſelectiora *Allecti* & *Carauſii Britanniæ* Imperatorum, è Muſæo *Kennediano*," and a ſingle leaf of "Explanatory Notes on the Plate of *Allectus*, Emperor of *Britain*, "with thoſe of *Carauſius*;" and ſoon afterwards by "A Letter to the Rev. Dr. "*Stukeley*, on the Firſt Part of his *Medallic Hiſtory of Carauſius, Emperor of Britain*, "his ill-grounded Opinions and moſt extraordinary Aſſertions therein contained;" which was the "ſix-penny 4to. letter" alluded to in p. 113.

" ed*," 8vo; " A ſhort Hiſtory of the *Iſraelites*, with an Ac-
" count of their Manners, Cuſtoms, Laws, Polity, and Religion;
" being an uſeful Introduction to the Reading of the Old Teſ-
" tament. Tranſlated from the *French* of Abbé *Fleury*, by *Ellis*
" *Farneworth*†, M. A." 8vo; " Collateral Bee-boxes, or a
" new, eaſy, and advantageous Method of managing Bees, in
" which part of the Honey is taken away in an eaſy and plea-
" ſant manner, without deſtroying or much diſturbing the
" Bees; early ſwarms if deſired are encouraged, and late ones
" prevented, by *Stephen White*‡, M. A. rector of *Holton* in

* The deſign of this piece is to ſhew that the common ſyſtem which makes redemption and a future ſtate a popular doctrine among the antient *Jews*, abounds with abſurdities and inconſiſtencies. The author warmly eſpouſes Dr. *Warburton's* ſcheme upon the ſubject, and his principal view ſeems to be to get the queſtion thoroughly examined, and the *Jewiſh* law freed from the many perplexities in which thoſe who plead for the received ſyſtem have involved it.

† Of whom, ſee under the year 1762. This little piece of the learned Abbé had been before tranſlated by R. G. 1750, 8vo.

‡ This gentleman, who was a member of *St. John's College***, *Cambridge*, was founder of a charity ſchool at *Holton* in *Suffolk*, on which he expended a conſiderable ſum of his own, beſides what he collected by ſubſcription from his friends. He publiſhed, for the benefit of this ſchool, a ſermon, under the title of " A Diſſuaſive from " Stealing, 1747," and 1769, 12mo, and a collection of " Pſalms; ſet to Muſic by Mr. " *Riley*," 12mo, 1769. His treatiſe on Bees was reprinted by Mr. *Bowyer* in 1758, and again in 1764.—" Mr. *White* had the ſingular faculty of being a ruminant. He " maſticated a ſecond time his ſupper at chapel the next morning. I kept my bees by " his books; but I believe his ſcheme never made it's fortune. See The Practical Bee-" maſter by *John Keys*. *London*. No date, but probably 1780, 8vo. where he talks of " inconveniencies, which I never found when I practiſed the methods, but his own was " to be recommended at the expence of others." *T. F.*

** Contemporary with *John White*, B. D. fellow of that college, and vicar of *Oſpringe*, *Kent*. We mention this becauſe theſe two writers have been ſometimes miſtaken for each other. The publications of Mr. *John White* were, 1. " A Letter to a Gentleman of the Diſſenting Perſuaſion con-" cerning the Lives of Churchmen and Diſſenters, 1743," 8vo; 2. " A Second Letter to a Diſſent-" ing Gentleman, 1745," 8vo; which was the ſame year followed by, 3. " A Third Letter." Theſe Letters were ſo well received, that they were ſeveral times reprinted, in 1745, 1746, and 1747, and again (collected into one volume) in 1748. Mr. *J. White* was alſo author of 4. " A " Sermon on the Faſt, *Dec.* 18, 1745," printed in 1746, 8vo; 5. " A Defence of the Letters to a " Diſſenting Gentlemen, 1746," 8vo. reprinted in 1748 and 1749; 6. " A Second Defence, 1748 " and 1749," 8vo; 7. " A Letter to Mr. *Chandler*, 1749," 8vo; 8. " A Diſcourſe againſt the " Diſſenters, 1750," 12mo; 9. " Appendix to the Controverſy between the Rev. Mr. *White* and " the Diſſenting Gentlemen, 1750," 8vo; 10. " The Proteſtant Diſſenter guided to the Church of " *England*, 1750," 8vo; 11. " An Anſwer to the Free and Candid Diſquiſitions, 1751," 8vo; 12. " The Proteſtant *Engliſhman* guarded againſt the Arts and Arguments of *Romiſh* Papiſts " and Emiſſaries, 1753," 8vo; and ſome other controverſial treatiſes, in 1755.

" *Suffolk*,"

"*Suffolk*," 8vo; *Athelſtan**, a tragedy, by Dr. *Brown*, 8vo; Mr. *Palairet's* † Notes on the New Teſtament, and Specimen of a *Dutch* Concordance; Catalogues of the Libraries of Mr. *Folkes* and Dr. *Rawlinſon*; and "Certifi-"cates and Receipts, in *Latin* and *Engliſh*, for the ſuperan-"nuated Scholars of Merchant Taylors School," drawn up by Mr. *Edward-Rowe Mores* ‡.

Under the year 1757 I find the following memorandum on the back of a note for 50*l.* (lent *April* 8, 1755): "If I die "before this note of hand is diſcharged, I order it to be re-"leaſed and given up to my friend who ſigned it. Witneſs "my hand, *Feb.* 3, 1757. W. BOWYER."—He had a conſiderable number of ſuch notes for ſmaller ſums, many of them in like manner releaſed, and ſome of more than fifty years date.

The principal books of 1757 were "Memoirs of the "Marquis of *Clanricarde*, lord lieutenant of *Ireland*, and "commander in chief of the forces of *Charles* I. in that "kingdom, during the rebellion," folio;" "Travels or "Obſervations relating to ſeveral Parts of *Barbary* and "*The Levant*. Illuſtrated with Cuts. The ſecond edi-"tion, with great improvements. By *Thomas Shaw* ||, "D. D.

* Mr. *Garrick* performed a principal part in this play, and wrote the epilogue. Dr. *Brown* did not give his name to the world either with *Barbaroſſa* or *Athelſtan*.

† Preacher of the *Dutch* chapel at *St. James's*, and author of ſeveral treatiſes on the learned languages. He publiſhed at *Leyden*, in 1752, "Obſervationes in ſacros Novi "Fœderis libros;" and at *London*, in 1754, "*Eliæ Palairet*, Eccleſiæ *Gallicæ Torna-"cenſis* Paſtoris, Specimen Theſauri Critici Linguæ *Græcæ*; in quo ſpeciales vocabu-"lorum ſignificationes indicantur, ellipſes ſupplentur, pleonaſmi evolvuntur, & ex "Scholiis antiquis illuſtrantur, cum indicibus neceſſariis," 4to. In 1756 he corrected for Mr. *Bowyer* the *Ajax* and *Electra* of *Sophocles*, for an edition which will be noticed under the year 1758. He died *Jan.* 2, 1765.

‡ Of this eccentric Genius ſome account has been given, p. 130—132; to which I ſhall, under the year 1761, take an opportunity of adding ſome further particulars.

|| This learned traveller, ſon of Mr. *Gabriel Shaw*, was born at *Kendal* in *Weſtmoreland* about the year 1692. He received his education at the grammar ſchool of that place;

" D. D. F. R. S. Regius Profeſſor of *Greek*, and Princi-
" pal of *St. Edmund Hall*, in the Univerſity of *Ox-*
" *ford*," 4to; " Diſcourſes and Eſſays, in Proſe and Verſe,
" by

place; was admitted batchelor at *Queen's College*, *Oxford*, *Oct.* 5, 1711, where he took the degree of A. B. *July* 5, 1716; A. M. *Jan.* 16, 1719; went into holy orders, and was appointed chaplain to the *Engliſh* factory at *Algiers*. In this ſtation he continued ſeveral years, and from thence took opportunities of travelling into ſeveral parts. During his abſence, he was choſen fellow of his college, *March* 16, 1727; and at his return in 1733 took the degree of doctor in divinity, *July* 5, 1734, and in the ſame year was elected F. R. S. He publiſhed the firſt edition of his travels at *Oxford* in 1738; beſtowed on the univerſity ſome natural curioſities, and ſome ancient coins and buſts *, which he had collected in his travels. On the death of Dr. *Felton*, 1740, he was nominated by his college principal of *St. Edmund Hall*, which he raiſed from a ruinous condition by his munificence; and was preſented at the ſame time to the vicarage of *Bramley* in *Hants*. He was alſo regius profeſſor of *Greek* at *Oxford* till his death, which happened on the 15th of *Auguſt*, 1751. For a more particular account of his character, I ſhall ſubjoin the epitaph on his monument in *Bramley* church, written by his friend Dr. *Browne*, provoſt of *Queen's College*, *Oxford*:

" Peregrinationibus variis
Per *Europam*, *Africam*, *Aſiamque*
Feliciter abſolutis,
Et exuviis mortalibus hic loci
Tandem depoſitis,
Cœleſtem in Patriam remigravit
THOMAS SHAW, S. T. P. et R. S. S.
Gabrielis Fil. *Kendalienſis*:
Qui
Conſulibus *Anglicis* apud *Algerenſes*
Primùm erat a Sacris;
Mox *Coll. Reginæ* inter Socios aſcriptus;
Aulæ dein *Sancti Edmundi* Principalis,
Ac ejuſdem munificus Inſtaurator;
Linguæ demum *Græcæ* apud *Oxonienſes*
Profeſſor Regius.
De literis quantum meruit auctor celebratus,
Edita uſque teſtabuntur opera,
Pyramidibus ipſis, quas penitiùs inſpexerat,
Perenniora forſan extitura.
Hic, ſtudiis etſi ſeverioribus indies occupatus,
Horis tamen ſubſecivis emicuit
Eruditus idem et facetus conviva,
Optima quanquam mentis indole
Et multiplici ſcientia inſtructus,
Literatorum omnium, domi foriſque,
Suffragiis comprobatus;
Magnatum, procerumque popularium,
Familiari inſignitus notitiâ;
Nec ſummis in eccleſiâ dignitatibus impar;
Fato tamen iniquo † evenit,
Ut *Bramleyenſis* obiret *parœciæ*
Vicarius penè ſexagenarius
XVIII. cal. *Sept.* A. D. 1751.
Uxor JOANNA, *Ed. Holden* arm. conſulis
Algerenſis olim conjux, bis vidua, M. P."

His travels were tranſlated into *French*, and printed in quarto 1743, with ſeveral notes and emendations communicated by the author. Dr. *Pococke*, afterwards biſhop of *Oſſory*, having attacked thoſe travels in his " Deſcription of the Eaſt," our author publiſhed a ſupplement by way of vindication in 1746. In the Preface to the " Supplement," he ſays the intent and deſign of it is partly to vindicate the Book of Travels from ſome objections that have been raiſed againſt it by the Author of " The Deſcription of the " Eaſt, &c." He publiſhed " A further Vindication of the Book of *Travels*, and the " *Supplement* to it, in a Letter to the Right Reverend *Robert Clayton*, D. D. Lord

* Three of theſe are engraved among the *Marmora Oxonienſia*, 1763, N° lxxiv. lxxvi. lxxviii.

† " As the circumſtances of *Bramley* vicarage are not explained, one doth not readily ſee the " misfortune of dying vicar of it. If it had been called a *moderate* or *ſmall* College-living, we " ſhould have known at once, that a man of his well-known good character got only very trifling " preferment, and that too from his College, who perhaps muſt have given it to him had he had " no character at all." *T. F.*

" by *Edward Cobden*, D. D. Archdeacon of *London*, and " lately Chaplain to his Majeſty King *George* II. above " Twenty-two Years, in which Time moſt of theſe Diſ- " courſes were preached before him. Publiſhed chiefly for " the uſe of his Pariſhioners," one large 4to. volume, divided in two parts*; " A Natural Hiſtory of Foſ- " ſils,

" Biſhop of *Clogher*." This letter conſiſts of ſix folio pages, and bears date in 1747. After the Doctor's death, the above-mentioned ſecond edition of his travels came out in 1757. The contents of the ſupplement are interwoven in this edition; and the improvements were made, and the edition prepared for the preſs, by the author himſelf, who expreſsly preſented the work, with theſe additions, alterations, and improvements, to the public, as an eſſay towards reſtoring the ancient geography, and placing in a proper light the natural and ſometimes civil hiſtory, of thoſe countries where he travelled.

* Of this volume 250 copies only were printed, 50 of which were appropriated to a charitable uſe. The firſt part of it contains twenty-eight Diſcourſes preached on various occaſions between the years 1720 and 1754†; inſcribed to the pariſhioners of *Acton*, and of the united pariſhes of *St. Auſtin* and *St. Faith*, for whoſe ſervice they were chiefly compoſed. " As age and infirmities," he tells them, " have even almoſt " diſabled me from inſtructing you in the pulpit (after fifty years conſtant diſcharge of " that duty); it is my deſire, to preach to you ſomewhat longer from the preſs; that " thoſe things you have formerly heard, may be fixed deeper in your memories, and " copied out in your conduct. I am in hopes, the intereſting relation we bear to each " other, will engage you to read them with candour, and conſider them with atten- " tion. I can truly affirm that I have given you no other directions than what I have " myſelf wiſhed, and endeavoured to follow." The ſecond part of the volume is a republication (with additions) of the poems already mentioned in p. 207. It contains alſo " An Eſſay ſacred to the Memory of Queen *Anne*, for her Bounty to the Clergy;" and " An Eſſay tending to promote Religion; inſcribed to Sir *John Barnard*, in token of " reſpect for his integrity in a corrupted age." This Eſſay, the Author ſays, " is " of a miſcellaneous nature, conſiſting partly of verſe and partly of proſe; and contains " ſome queer antiquated notions concerning the diſpoſal of eccleſiaſtical preferments." The immediate cauſe of it was the Author's being diſappointed of a Canonry of *St. Paul's*, to which he had " no other pretenſions but Duty, Juſtice, and Reaſon, un- " leſs it were the exceeding convenience" of that preferment, as he had moſt of *Pater Noſter Row* already under his care. " Another reaſon," he ſays, " is, that as it is " attended with riches, it would at this time be very agreeable to let into my barren paſ- " tures‡ a ſmall rivulet from the ſtream of plenty; and, as my little Prebend in that

† Among theſe is his " Concio ad Clerum, xi. cal. *Maii*, 1752," and three Sermons preached *after* the noted one mentioned in p. 208. The laſt time he preached before the King was *Dec.* 8, 1751. He reſigned his warrant for chaplain *Nov.* 23, 1752; after having delivered into his Majeſty's hands his reaſons in writing for ſo doing.

‡ " His income, he ſays, was but moderate (all his preferments together not exceeding 350*l. per* " *annum* clear, which he would often ſay was as much as he deſired, and more than he deſerved. " This income, frugality and moderation converted into plenty, and contentment into happineſs.) " And about this time he met with loſſes amounting to above 2000*l.* which reduced his ſubſtance very " low."

" church

" ſils, by *Emanuel Mendez da Coſta**, Fellow of the " Royal and Antiquarian Societies of *London*, and mem- " ber of the Imperial Academy *Naturæ Curioſorum* of " *Germany*, vol. I. Part I." 4to; Mr. *Farneworth's* tranſlation of " *Davila's* Hiſtory of *France*," 2 vols. 4to; two editions of Dr. *Powel's* " Commencement Sermon," 4to; a ſecond edition of Dr. *Brown's* " Eſtimate of the Manners " and Principles of the Times," 8vo; Biſhop *Hoadly's* " Sixteen Sermons," 8vo; his " Letter to *Clement Che-* " *vallier* †, Eſq." 8vo; a fourth edition of Dr. *Grey's* " Me- " moria Technica," 8vo; " Letters concerning Taſte (the " third edition, with additions) by the Author of the

" church affords me ſome money for Bread, this would amply ſupply me with Butter. " The laſt I ſhall mention is, that, as Archdeacon of *London*, my place in the Choir is " next to that of our worthy Dean; and when Striplings are made Reſidentaries, they are " ſtill puſhing for precedence, which they think they have a right to (and I never con- " teſted) as moſt Money includes moſt Honour. Now the uniting a Canonry with the " Archdeaconry would prevent all diſputes, and make matters quite eaſy, which " would be an excellent thing in a Cathedral: for Clergymen, as well as others, have " a ſpice of ambition."

* Librarian to the Royal Society, and member of the Botanic Society in *Florence*. He publiſhed, in 1776, " Elements of Conchology, or an Introduction to the Knowledge " of Shells, with ſome plates, containing Figures of every Genus of Shells," 8vo. and in 1778 " *Britiſh* Conchology, &c." in 4to. Propoſals for printing his " Foſſils" by ſubſcription were circulated in 1752; and in the Preface, Mr. *Da Coſta* declares, that " he then publiſhed ſo much of the work as the aſſiſtance he had received would enable " him to do; and that the reſt was ready for the preſs, and would be publiſhed with " ſpeed proportioned to the generoſity of thoſe who think ſuch reſearches worthy of " encouragement."

† This letter was occaſioned by the villainous attempt of one *Bernard Fournier*, by a forged note over a frank of Biſhop *Hoadly*, to defraud him of no leſs a ſum than 8,800*l*. The Biſhop, it is well known, was obliged to call *Fournier* and his note into Chancery, where he obtained a judgement in his favour. A full account of this iniquitous tranſaction may be ſeen in Dr. *Hoadly's* Life of the Biſhop, p. xxiii. The Letter to Mr. *Chevallier* was an aſtoniſhing performance of a Divine turned of eighty-one years of age; and he received many compliments on that account from ſome of the greateſt lawyers of the age. Mr. *Walpole* humouroufly ſaid, " The Biſhop had not only got the better " of his adverſary *(Fournier)*, but of old age."—I may add, that this ſmall pamphlet appears to have undergone ſo many reviſals and corrections, that the mere typographical alterations coſt the Biſhop 40*l*.

" Life

"Life of *Socrates* *," 8vo; and "Travels in *Egypt* and *Nubia*,"

* *John Gilbert Cooper*, eſq. of *Thurgarton*, in *Nottinghamſhire*, was the ſon of a gentleman of fortune and family. After paſſing through *Weſtminſter* ſchool under Dr. *Nichols*, along with the late Lord *Albemarle*, Lord *Buckinghamſhire*, Major *Johnſon*, and the Gentleman diſtinguiſhed in theſe Memoirs by the ſignature *T. F.* he became fellow commoner of *Trinity College*, *Cambridge*, and reſided two or three years. Soon afterwards he married Miſs *Wright*, daughter to the Recorder of *Leiceſter*, and ſettled at his family ſeat. He died in *April* 1769, after ſuffering a long and excruciating illneſs ariſing from the ſtone. Beſides the "Life of *Socrates*," (which may be conſidered as his *magnum opus*, and in compiling which he was ſupplied with authorities by his learned friend Mr. *Jackſon* of *Leiceſter*, of whom ſee p. 225), Mr. *Cooper* was author of "Curſory Remarks on Mr. *Warburton's* new Edition of Mr. *Pope's* Works; occaſioned "by that modern Commentator's injurious Treatment, in one of his Notes upon the "Eſſay on Criticiſm, of the Author of the Life of *Socrates* †. In a Letter to a Friend, "1751," 8vo. He wrote ſome numbers of the periodical paper called "The World;" was author of "*Ver Vert* ‡, or the Nunnery Parrot, an Heroic Poem in Four Cantos, inſcribed to the Abbeſs of *D******; tranſlated from the *French* of Monſieur "*Greſſet*;"

† "As Ignorance, when joined with Humility, produces ſtupid admiration, on which account "it is ſo commonly obſerved to be the mother of Devotion and blind homage; ſo, when joined with "Vanity (as it always is in bad Critics) it gives birth to every iniquity of impudent abuſe and "ſlander. See an example (for want of a better) in a late worthleſs and now forgotten thing, called "the *Life of Socrates*; where the head of the Author (as a man of wit obſerved, on reading the book) "has juſt made a ſhift to do the office of a *camera obſcura*, and repreſent things in an inverted order, "himſelf *above*, and *Sprat*, *Rollin*, *Voltaire*, and every other Author of reputation *below*." I have tranſcribed the learned Commentator's note, to introduce Mr. *Cooper's* account of this tranſaction: "I have undergone," ſays he, "young as I am, too many diſappointments in life, to wonder much "at many things which the mob of mankind call extraordinary; otherwiſe I might be ſurpriſed that "almoſt a total retirement from the world would not ſhelter me from the injuries of it, eſpecially "too at an age when few have had any concerns with it. I thought I might have enjoyed an unenvied obſcurity in the moſt undiſturbed peace and tranquillity, and that CALUMNY was too buſy "about the names of thoſe who were candidates for fame, to find time to viſit the receſs of one, "whoſe contempt of every advantage of life, but what conduced to quiet, ſhould, it was hoped, "protect him from the poiſonous breath of that daughter of ENVY. But I was greatly miſtaken, it "ſeems, in my humble expectations; for I had ſcarcely begun to feel the calm comforts which the "abſence of contention yields to a thinking creature, before I was informed by letters from ſome "friends in town, that Mr. *Warburton* had, with his uſual humanity and good manners, very compendiouſly anſwered the *Life of Socrates* in the tail of one note, by the free uſe of thoſe appellations he has indiſcriminately thrown out upon, not only all thoſe who have ever had any controverſy with him, but upon all others too whom he ever ſuſpected to have the raſhneſs to contradict any of his opinions. Howſoever this would have alarmed me heretofore, as an author, from "the pen of any other perſon, it had no effect upon me then from the writer it came from, and I ſat "down contemptuouſly contented, without ſo much as being ſolicitous to know what abuſe he had "conferred upon my writings. I ſay, abuſe, for he never ſpeaks of an opponent without it. But "as indifferent as I was about my character as a writer, I can't ſay I was quite ſo eaſy when I was "afterwards told that he had attacked it as a man. Upon this I wrote to him, that I thought he "had uſed me very ill, and ſhould take a proper notice of him for it in publick; in anſwer to which "he tells a friend of mine, 'That he was ſurpriſed I ſhould think myſelf ill-uſed, for that he had "never mentioned my name or writings in publick, or in converſation, but with honour, till I had "wrote a book wherein I had treated him through the whole with a ſcurrility worſe than *Billingſgate*, "and that he had now taken no other revenge than the caſual mention of the Author of the *Life of "Socrates* (without the mention of my name) with a ſlight joke.' I will aſk any impartial reader, "if there is the leaſt reflection through the whole *Life of Socrates*, or the notes, upon Mr. *W's* "morals? whether I have not confined my criticiſm to his practice as an author? and whether "every thing therein advanced cannot be proved over and over again by citations from the *Divine "Legation*, and his other tracts? At the ſame time I deſire one part of the diſpute betwixt us may "be finiſhed by an anſwer to theſe queſtions: Is not calling a guiltleſs man an impudent ſlanderer, "calumny? and quite a different revenge than a ſlight joke? and has not Mr. *Warburton* done that "in the note in queſtion?" *Curſory Remarks*, *p.* 3—6.

‡ Reprinted in the firſt Volume of *Dilly's* Repoſitory, 1777.

"*Nubia*, by *Frederick Lewis Norden**," folio and 8vo.

" *Greſſet*;" and publiſhed a volume of "Poems ‡ on ſeveral Subjects," 1764, 8vo; and an ingenious "Project for raiſing an Hoſpital for decayed Authors," reprinted in "the ſecond volume of *Dodſley's* Fugitive Pieces." His elegant *Latin* epitaph on an infant ſon, who died the day after he was born 1749, is printed in Gent. Mag. 1778, p. 486, with a whimſical poetical tranſlation. On the firſt appearance of the "Letters on "Taſte" it was obſerved, that Mr. *Cooper's* "genius ſeemed to ſhine more in deſcrip-"tion than in definition; that he had more of imagery than of ſpeculation; that his "imagination was the ſtrongeſt talent of his mind, and that, if he had not attempted to "offer any thing new on the ſubject of Taſte, he was always ſo entertaining, ſpirited, "and ſplendid in his diction, that the reader who is not inſtructed by him, cannot fail "of being pleaſed and diverted." See *Literary Magazine*, 1757, p. 134.

* Born at *Gluckſtadt* in *Holſtein*, *October* 22, 1708. His father was a lieutenant colonel of artillery, and himſelf was bred to arms. Being intended for the ſea ſervice, he entered in 1722 into the corps of cadets, a royal eſtabliſhment in which young men are inſtructed in ſuch arts and ſciences as are neceſſary to form good ſea-officers. Here he is ſaid to have made a great progreſs in the mathematics, ſhip-building and drawing, eſpecially in the laſt. He copied the works of the greateſt maſters in the art, to form his taſte and acquire their manner; but he felt a particular pleaſure in drawing from nature. The firſt perſon who took notice of this riſing genius, was M. *De Lerche*, knight of the order of the elephant, and grand maſter of the ceremonies. This gentleman put into his hands a collection of charts and topographical plans, belonging to the king, to be retouched and amended, in which Mr. *Norden* ſhewed great ſkill and care; but, conſidering his preſent employment as foreign to his profeſſion, M. *De Lerche*, in 1732, preſented him to the king, and procured him, not only leave, but a penſion to enable him to travel; the king likewiſe made him, at the ſame time, ſecond lieutenant. It was particularly recommended to him to ſtudy the conſtruction of ſhips, eſpecially ſuch galleys and rowing veſſels as are uſed in *The Mediterranean*. Accordingly he ſet out for *Holland*, where he ſoon became acquainted with the admirers of antiquities and the polite arts, and with ſeveral diſtinguiſhed artiſts, particularly *De Reyter*, who took great pleaſure in teaching him to engrave. From *Holland* he went to *Marſeilles*, and thence to *Leghorn*, ſtaying in each place ſo long as to inform himſelf in every thing the place furniſhed relating to the deſign of his voyage. At this laſt port he got models made of the different kinds of rowing veſſels, which are ſtill to be ſeen at the chamber of models at the *Old Holm*. In *Italy* he ſpent near three years in perfecting his taſte, and enlarging his knowledge. Here his great talents drew the attention of perſons of diſtinction, and procured him an opportunity of ſeeing the cabinets of the curious, both in antiquities and medals, and of making his advantage of the great works of painting and ſculpture, eſpecially at *Rome* and *Florence*. At the latter city he was made a member of the drawing academy, and in this city he received an order from the king to go into *Egypt*. *Chriſtian* VI, was deſirous of having a circumſtantial account of a country ſo diſtant and ſo famous, from an intelligent man, and one whoſe fidelity could not be queſtioned; and no one was thought more proper than Mr. *Norden*. He was then in the flower of his age, poſſeſſed of great abilities, of a fine taſte, and a courage equal

‡ Many of Mr. *Cooper's* little poems, originally printed in "The Muſeum," and in "*Dodſley's* "Collection," are collected in this volume.—Theſe poems, ſays Mr. *Dodſley*, having been very favourably received by the publick when they firſt appeared, at different times, in detached pieces, the author has been prevailed upon to permit me to collect them into this ſmall volume. When I requeſted him to give me a preface, he replied, "That to thoſe whom ſuch trifles afforded pleaſure, "a formal introduction would be unneceſſary; that he wrote moſt of them when he was very young, "for his own amuſement, and publiſhed them afterwards for my profit; and, as they had once an-"ſwered both thoſe ends, was very little ſollicitous what would be the fate of them for the future."

to

originally written in *French*, and tranſlated by Dr. *Peter Templeman* *.

The

to every danger or fatigue; and, to crown all, a ſtrong deſire of examining, upon the ſpot, the wonders of *Egypt*, before he received the order of his maſter. How he acquitted himſelf in this buſineſs appears in his "Travels." He ſtayed in theſe countries about a year, during which the king further promoted him, and at his return, when the count of *Danneſkiold-Samſoe*, who was at the head of the marine, preſented him to his majeſty, the king expreſſed himſelf greatly pleaſed with the maſterly deſigns he had made in his travels, and deſired he would draw up an account of them. At this time he was made captain-lieutenant, and ſoon after captain of the royal navy, and one of the commiſſioners for building ſhips. When the war broke out between *England* and *Spain*, count *Danneſkiold Samſoe* propoſed to the king, that ſeveral of the officers of his majeſty's navy ſhould go as volunteers into the ſervice of the powers at war; and choſe Mr. *Norden*, in particular, to accompany his own nephew, count *Ulric Adolphus*, then a captain of a man of war, in ſuch expeditions as the *Engliſh* ſhould happen to undertake. On their arrival in *London*, Mr. *Norden*, whoſe fame had preceded him, was received with diſtinguiſhed favour; ſeveral of the moſt conſiderable men at court, and even the prince of *Wales*, hearing of the drawings he had made in *Egypt*, were curious to ſee them, and ſhewed him great kindneſs. The following ſummer he accompanied the count on an expedition under Sir *John Norris*; and in 1740, he again went on board the fleet deſtined to *America*, under the command of Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, with a deſign to reinforce Admiral *Vernon*. After this, Mr. *Norden* ſpent about one year in *London* in great eſteem, and was admitted a member of the Royal Society. On this occaſion he gave the publick †, under the patronage of Mr. *Folkes*, an idea of ſome ruins and coloſſal ſtatues, intituled, "Drawings of ſome Ruins and Coloſſal Statues, at *Thebes* in *Egypt*; "with an Account of the ſame, in a Letter to the Royal Society, 1742." This eſſay, with the plates belonging to it, gained him new applauſe, and heightened the deſire that the publick had before conceived of ſeeing that work entire, of which this made only a ſmall part. About this time he found his health declining, and propoſed to the count to take a tour to *France*, and to viſit the coaſts and ports of that kingdom, in hopes that a change of climate might have been a means of eſtabliſhing his health; but he died at *Paris* in 1742, much regretted by his acquaintance, as a perſon who had done honour to his country, and from whom the world had great expectations.

* Son of *Peter Templeman*, an eminent attorney at *Dorcheſter* in the county of *Dorſet* (by *Mary* daughter of *Robert Haynes*, a gentleman who was bred at *Wadham College*, *Oxford*, and became a merchant at *Briſtol*, but when advanced in years quitted buſineſs and retired to *Yeovil* in *Somerſetſhire*), who died 1749, and his widow 19 years after him, aged 93. Dr. *Templeman* was born *March* 17, 1711, and was educated at *The Charterhouſe* (not on the foundation), from whence he proceeded to *Trinity College*, *Cambridge*, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts with diſtinguiſhed reputation. During his reſidence at *Cambridge*, by his own inclination, in conformity with that of his parents, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of divinity, with a deſign to enter into holy orders; but after ſome time, from what cauſe we know not, he altered his plan, and applied himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic. In the year 1736 he went to *Leyden*, where he attended the lectures of Dr. *Boerhaave*, and the Profeſſors of the other branches of medicine in that celebrated Univerſity, for the ſpace of two years or more. About the beginning of 1739 he returned to *London*, with a view to enter on the practice of his profeſſion, ſupported by a handſome allowance from his father. Why he did not ſucceed in that line,

† See above, p. 180.

The moſt material books of 1758 were, "A Report "from the Committee appointed to enquire into the "original

was eaſy to be accounted for by thoſe who knew him. He was a man of a very liberal turn of mind, of general erudition, with a large acquaintance amongſt the learned of different profeſſions, but of an indolent, inactive diſpoſition; he could not enter into juntos with people that were not to his liking; he could not cultivate the acquaintance to be met with at tea-tables; he could not intrigue with nurſes, nor aſſociate with the various knots of pert, inſipid, well bred, impertinent, good humoured, malicious goſſips, that are often found ſo uſeful to introduce a young phyſician into practice: but rather choſe to employ his time at home in the peruſal of an ingenious author, or to ſpend an *Attic* evening in a ſelect company of men of ſenſe and learning. In this he reſembled his brother *Armſtrong*, whoſe limited practice in his profeſſion was owing to the ſame cauſe. In the latter end of the year 1750 he was introduced to Dr. *Fothergill* (by the friend whom I am to thank for the information in this note) with a view of inſtituting a Medical Society, in order to procure the earlieſt intelligence of every improvement in phyſic from every part of *Europe*. An extract from one of his letters * will give ſome idea of this plan, which never took effect. At the ſame period he tells his friend, "Dr. *Mead* has very generouſly offered to aſſiſt me with all his intereſt for ſucceeding "Dr. *Hall* at *The Charterhouſe*, whoſe death has been for ſome time expected. In- "ſpired with gratitude, I have ventured out of my element (as you will plainly per- "ceive), and ſent him the following Ode:

"Ad virum celeberrimum, RICARDUM MEAD, M. D. &c.

Horrenda ſcribant prælia cæteri,
Martiſque lauros ſanguine roſcidas;
En civicam nectit coronam
Teque cupit celebrare Muſa!
Seu tu Patronus nobilis artium
Audis, benignus ſive ſalutifer
Morbos levare; idemque clarus
Artibus excoluiſſe vitam.
Ritu *Herculis* prima eſt tibi gloria
Angues domare et lurida toxica;
Tu fraudibus lethi retectis
Expedies per acuta corpus.
Cum peſte languet *Gallia* livida,
Te quiſque poſcit ſollicitâ prece;
Et te docente artes fugandi,
Diva Salus tua dicta firmat.
Monſtrare leges, queis mare turgidum,
Newtonus audet; fortiter adjuvans
Monſtras eaſdem nos regentes
Corporibus peperiſſe morbos.
O corda fratrum! lucida ſidera!
Ut vos amicè lumina jungitis!
Externa *Newtonus* retexit;
Ipſe homini interiora pandis.
Non mille proſint, queis tua pectora
Implentur; heu rapit omnia
Sors dura! Divinum Senemque
Poſtera te celebrabit ætas.
Tecum vetuſtas marmora condidit,
Vultuſque fictos undique colligis;
At mox tua infixi nepotes
Ora magis pretioſa ducent.
Jam fata ſemper vincere pertinax,
Præcepta tradis fida medentibus;
Sic tu brevi vitæ ſuperſtes
Eſto Opifer venientis ævi."

Dr. *Templeman's* epitaph on Lady *Lucy Meyrick* (the only *Engliſh* copy of verſes of his writing that we know of) is printed in the Eighth volume of the "Select Collection of Miſ- "cellany Poems, 1781." In 1753 he publiſhed the firſt volume of "Curious Remarks and "Obſervations in Phyſic, Anatomy, Chirurgery, Chemiſtry, Botany, and Medicine, ex- "tracted

* "I ſpent the whole afternoon yeſterday with Dr. *Fothergill* in ſettling the plan of our deſign, "which in ſhort is this: By a ſettled regular correſpondence in the principal cities of *Europe*, to "have the moſt early intelligence of the improvements in chemiſtry, anatomy, botany, chirurgery, "with accounts of epidemical diſeaſes, ſtate of the weather, remarkable caſes, obſervations and "uſeful medicines. A ſociety to be formed here in town, to meet regularly once a week, at which "meeting all papers tranſmitted to be read, and ſuch as are approved of to be publiſhed in the *Engliſh* "language,

"f original Standard of Weights and Meaſures in this King-

" tracted from the Hiſtory and Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at *Paris*;" and the ſecond volume in the ſucceeding year. A third was promiſed, but I believe never printed. It appears indeed that if he had met with proper encouragement from the publick, it was his intention to have extended the work to twelve volumes, with an additional one of Index, and that he was prepared to publiſh two ſuch volumes every year *. The above-mentioned tranſlation of *Norden* appeared in the beginning of the year 1757; and in that year he was editor of "Select Caſes and Conſultations in Phyſic, by Dr. " *Woodward*," 8vo. On the eſtabliſhment of *The Britiſh Muſeum* in 1753, he was appointed to the office of Keeper of the Reading-room, which he reſigned on being choſen, in 1760, Secretary to the then newly inſtituted Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. In the year 1762 he was elected a correſponding member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of *Paris*, and alſo of the Oeconomical Society at *Berne*. Very early in life Dr. *Templeman* was afflicted with ſevere paroxyſms of an aſthma †, which eluded the force of all that either his own ſkill, or that of the moſt eminent phyſicians then living, could ſuggeſt to him; and it continued to harraſs him till his death, which happened *Sept.* 23, 1769. He was eſteemed a perſon of great learning, particularly with reſpect to languages, ſpoke *French* with great fluency, and left the character of a humane, generous, and polite member of ſociety ‡. Of his two brothers, *Giles* is now rector of *Winborn St. Giles* and of *Cheſſilborn*, in the county of *Dorſet*, to which he was preſented by the Earl of *Shafteſbury* and Lord *Rivers*. *Nathaniel*, ſolicitor of *Lincoln's Inn*, one of the ſixty clerks in Chancery, and one of the commiſſioners of hackney coaches, died *Dec.* 21, 1774. Dr. *Templeman's* uncle *William* was alſo an attorney, and was clerk of the peace for the county of *Dorſet* from the acceſſion of *George* II. to the time of his death in 1754. He married *Elizabeth* daughter of *Andrew Purchaſe*, alderman of *Dorcheſter*, and great grand-daughter to Biſhop *Ironſide*, by whom he had four ſons, now living: *William*, ſteward to the late Prince of *Wales* for *Dorſet* and *Somerſet* for ſeveral years to the time of the Prince's death, and now one of the Commiſſioners of the Lottery; *Nathaniel*, rector of *Almer* and *Loders* 1753-4, and of *The Holy Trinity* and *St. Peter* in *Dorcheſter*, 1781; *Richard*, rector of *St. James*, *Shafteſbury*, and of *Compton Abbas* or *Weſt Compton*; and *John*, an attorney-at-law in *Dorcheſter*.

" language, in the manner of our Philoſophical Tranſactions; a pamphlet of 2*s.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* once in " three months. In a dearth of new things on each of thoſe heads, to extract out of the *French* " Memoirs, *German* Ephemerides, &c. ſuch things as ſhall appear to the Society to be uſeful diſ- " coveries or obſervations, and not ſufficiently known or attended to. The greateſt difficulty lying " on us is the choice of proper perſons to execute this deſign; ſome being too much taken up in buſineſs, and others juſtly exceptionable as being untractable, preſumptuous, and overbearing. " The men of buſineſs, however, will be of ſome uſe to us, in communicating remarkable caſes " and occurrences. Such a work will require a great number of hands; and beſides good abilities, " it will be neceſſary they ſhould be good ſort of men too." *MS. Letter.*

* This circumſtance is taken from one of his own letters, in which he adds, " All my golden " dream is at an end; for though I have the ſatisfaction to have the applauſe of thoſe whoſe judge- " ment I value, yet the generality of the world do not give me ſuch encouragement as even to " pay my expences. I could rail heartily; but it ſignifies nothing for poor *Bayes* to fume, when " the upper gallery is diſpoſed to hiſs and pelt." *MS. Letter.*

† In 1745 he mentioned this diſorder to a medical friend as returning more violently and frequently than ever, and in regular attacks like an ague. His friends thought him in a galloping conſumption; and by their advice he went to *Hampſtead* to drink aſſes milk. " After lodging " there," he ſays, " to no manner of purpoſe more than a month, I returned to town, and now " began to think I had nothing elſe to do but to apply to quackery, and heſitated a little betwixt " *Ward* and the Biſhop of *Cloyne*. I concluded, however, that the firſt place was due to the Church, " and accordingly entered upon Tar-water." *MS. Letter.*

‡ It may not be improper to diſtinguiſh Dr. *Templeman* from Mr. *Thomas Templeman*, the author of " Engraved Tables, containing Calculations of the number of ſquare Feet and People in the ſeveral " Kingdoms of the World;" who was a writing-maſter in the town of *St. Edmund's Bury*. Both are often confounded, and the latter often appears in quotations with the Doctor's degree of the former. There was no conſanguinity betwixt the Doctor and this man's family,

" dom,

" dom, and the Laws relating thereto; with the Proceed-
" ings of the Houſe of Commons thereupon; publiſhed by
" their Order*," folio; " The *Roman* Antiquities of *Diony-*
" *ſius Halicarnaſſenſis*, tranſlated into *Engliſh*, with Notes
" and Diſſertations†, by *Edward Spelman*‡, eſq." 4 vols.
4to; *Vertue's* " Catalogue of King *James* the Second's Col-
" lection of Pictures, Buſts, Statues, &c." 4to; " A State

* " This report deſerves to be more known. Though it produced no effect, yet it
" diſplayed ſuch a ſpirit of enquiry, and ſuch a thorough knowledge of ſo nice and im-
" portant a ſubject, that it would have done honour to the Royal Society, with Sir *Iſaac*
" *Newton* at their head. The late Lord *Carysfort* was Chairman of the Committee. I
" think I have ſeen an article in the *Encyclopedie*, that *Alfred* (or ſome other
" monarch) obliged all *England* to uſe the ſame weights and meaſures, which they
" gravely obſerve to be a very proper and deſirable practice. But *Engliſhmen* often like
" better to ſuffer the inconveniences of following their own fancies, than ſubmit to be-
" neficial reſtraints." *T. F.*

† Namely, " A Diſſertation concerning the Arrival of *Æneas* in *Italy*;" and " A
" Fragment†† out of the Sixth Book of *Polybius*; containing a Diſſertation upon
" Government in general, particularly applied to that of the *Romans*; together with
" a Deſcription of the ſeveral powers of the Conſuls, Senate, and People of *Rome*,
" tranſlated from the *Greek*, with notes; to which is prefixed a Preface, wherein the
" Syſtem of *Polybius* is applied to the Government of *England*; and to the abovemen-
" tioned Fragment concerning the Powers of the Senate is annexed a Diſſertation upon
" the Conſtitution of it."

‡ Of *High Houſe*, near *Rougham*, *Norfolk*; a lineal deſcendant of the famous Sir *Henry Spelman*, who was his great great grandfather. Mr. *Spelman* was alſo the tranſlator of *Xenophon's* " Expedition of *Cyrus*, 1740‡‡," 2 vols. 8vo; which he dedicated to Lord *Lovell*, whom he celebrates for his learning and great taſte. Mr. *Spelman* died *March* 12, 1767.—" I happened to fall in with him once for a ſhort time
" at Dr. *Taylor's*, in *Amen Corner*. When I ſaw the Doctor next, he told me that
" *Spelman* aſked him who I was; and being told that I was fellow of a college, he ſaid,
" 'Good God, doth any fellow of a college know any thing of *Greek*?' It happened that
" I had attempted to ſet him right in a paſſage that he had totally miſtaken. His ſpeech
" was certainly a curious one, as Dr. *Taylor* had been of the order reprobated almoſt all
" his life. I ſhould have thought it rude to have ſaid the ſame of country gentlemen,
" though they are not obliged to underſtand *Greek*, which can hardly be ſaid of gowns-
" men without affront, yet I underſtand the ſpeech was intended as a compliment to
" me." *T. F.*

†† Originally publiſhed in 1743 without a name. " I had my reaſons," ſays Mr. *Spelman*, " for
" not putting my name to the book, though my bookſeller thought fit to annex my name, or ſome-
" thing like my name, to what he called a ſecond edition, without my knowledge, and to add to it
" a moſt impertinent thing of his own." What the " moſt impertinent thing" added by the book-
ſeller was, or whether there really was a ſecond edition, I have not been able to diſcover.—Mr. *Bowyer* afterwards printed for Mr. *Spelman* a few copies of " A Diſſertation on the Preſence of the
" Patricians in the Tributa Comitia," 4to, which were given to his friends.

‡‡ The original publiſher was *R. Wellington*. It was reprinted in one volume 1776.

" of

"of Facts in Defence of his Majeſty's Right to certain Fee "Farm Rents in the County of *Norfolk*," 4to. by *P. C. Webb* *, eſq. (only 100 copies); "A Letter to Dr. *Stukeley*;" "*Kymber* †, a Monody, to Sir *Armine Wodehouſe*, bart. by "Mr. *Potter* ‡," 4to; "Imitations of *Horace*, by *Thomas* "*Nevile* ‖, M. A. Fellow of *Jeſus College, Cambridge*," 8vo; two editions of "Sketches, or Eſſays on various ſubjects, "by *Launcelot Temple*, Eſq." [Dr. *John Armſtrong* §]; a ſeventh

* Of whom, ſee under the year 1760.

† A panegyric on Sir *Armine* and his anceſtors.

‡ Who has ſince favoured the publick with elegant tranſlations of *Æſchylus* and of a conſiderable part of *Euripides*.

‖ In 1767 this excellent Poet obliged the world with a tranſlation of "The Georgics "of *Virgil*," from the *Cambridge* preſs; and in 1769 completed "his deſign of fami- "liariſing to the young Reader the *Roman* Satire conſiſtently with the more immediate "aim of delineating preſent manners," by his Imitations of *Juvenal* and *Perſius*.

§ This gentleman, who was born in *Caſtleton* pariſh, *Roxburghſhire*, where his father and brother were miniſters, compleated his education in the univerſity of *Edinburgh*, where he took his degree in phyſic, *Feb.* 4, 1732, with much reputation; and publiſhed his Theſis, as the forms of that Univerſity require; the ſubject was "De Tabe purulenta." In 1735 he publiſhed a little humourous fugitive pamphlet in 8vo. printed for *J. Wilford*, intituled, "An Eſſay for abridging "the Study of Phyſick; to which is added a Dialogue betwixt *Hygeia*, *Mercury*, "and *Pluto*, relating to the Practice of Phyſick, as it is managed by a certain illuſtrious "Society. As alſo an Epiſtle from *Uſbek* the *Perſian*, to *Joſhua Ward*, eſq." The dedication runs thus: "To the Antacademic Philoſophers, to the generous Deſpiſers of "the Schools, to the deſervedly-celebrated *Joſhua Ward*, *John Moor*, and the "reſt of the numerous Sect of Inſpired Phyſicians, this little work is humbly in- "ſcribed, by their moſt devoted ſervant, and zealous Admirer." This piece contains much fun and drollery; in the dialogue, he has caught the very ſpirit of *Lucian*. It is not marked with his name, but I can, on the beſt authority, aſſert that he was the author of it. In 1737 he publiſhed "A Synopſis of the Hiſtory and Cure of Venereal Diſeaſes," 8vo, inſcribed, in an ingenious dedication, to Dr. *Alexander Stuart*, as to "a perſon who "had an indiſputable right to judge ſeverely of the performance preſented to him." This was ſoon followed by the "Oeconomy of Love," a poem which has much merit, but, it muſt be confeſſed, is too ſtrongly tinctured with the licentiouſneſs of *Ovid*. Let me add, however, that his maturer judgement expunged many of the luxuriances of youthful fancy, in an edition "reviſed and corrected by the author" in 1768. It appears by one of the Caſes on Literary Property that Mr. *Millar* paid fifty guineas for the copyright of this poem, which was intended as a burleſque on ſome didactic writers. It has been obſerved of Dr. *Armſtrong*, that his works have great inequalities, ſome of them being poſſeſſed of every requiſite to be ſought after in the moſt perfect compoſition, while others can hardly be conſidered as ſuperior to the productions of mediocrity. The "Art of preſerving Health," his beſt performance, which was publiſhed in 1744, and which will tranſmit his name to poſterity as one of the firſt *Engliſh* writers, has been honoured with the following teſtimony of a reſpectable critic: "To deſcribe ſo difficult a

"thing,

ſeventh edition of Dr. *Brown's* "Eſtimate;" and a very large

"thing, gracefully and poetically, as the effects of a diſtemper on the human body, "was reſerved for Dr. *Armſtrong*; who accordingly hath nobly executed it at the end of "the third book of his Art of preſerving Health, where he hath given us that pathetic "account of the ſweating ſickneſs. There is a claſſical correctneſs and cloſeneſs of ſtyle "in this poem that are truly admirable, and the ſubject is raiſed and adorned by num-"berleſs poetical images*." On this work I ſhall alſo tranſcribe a beautiful elogium from an eminent phyſician†: "Of all the poetical performances on this ſubject, that "have come to my hands, Dr. *Armſtrong's Art of preſerving Health* is by far the "beſt. To quote every charming deſcription and beautiful paſſage of this poem, one "muſt tranſcribe the whole. We cannot, however, expect new rules, where the prin-"cipal deſign was to raiſe and warm the heart into a compliance with the ſolid pre-"cepts of the ancients, which he has enforced with great ſtrength and elegance. And, "upon the whole, he has convinced us, by his own example, that we ought not to "blame Antiquity for acknowledging

"One power of phyſic, melody, and ſong."

In 1746 Dr. *Armſtrong* was appointed one of the phyſicians to the Hoſpital for Lame and Sick Soldiers behind *Buckingham Houſe*. In 1751 he publiſhed his poem "on "Benevolence," in folio; and in 1753, "Taſte, an Epiſtle to a young Critic." In 1758 appeared "Sketches, or Eſſays on various ſubjects, by *Launcelot Temple*, eſq. in "two parts." In this production above-mentioned, which poſſeſſes much humour and knowledge of the world, and which had a remarkably rapid ſale, he is ſuppoſed to have been aſſiſted by Mr. *Wilkes*. In 1760 he had the honour of being appointed phyſician to the army in *Germany*; where in 1761 he wrote a poem called "Day, an Epiſtle to *John Wilkes*, of *Ayleſbury*, eſq." In this poem, which is not collected in his works‡, he wantonly hazarded a reflection on *Churchill*§, which drew on him the ſerpent-toothed vengeance of that ſevereſt of ſatiriſts‖, whoſe embalming

* Dr. *Warton's* "Reflections on Didactic Poetry," annexed to his edition of *Virgil*, vol. I. p. 329.

† Dr. *James Mackenzie's* "Hiſtory of Health, &c." third edition, *Edinburgh*, 1760, p. 227, 228.

‡ It is preſerved in *Almon's* "New Foundling Hoſpital for Wit, 1772," vol. V. p. 110.

§ "Eſcap'd from *London* now four moons, and more,
I greet gay *Wilkes* from *Fulda's* waſted ſhore,
Where cloath'd with woods a hundred hills aſcend,
Where nature many a paradiſe has plann'd:
A land that, e'en amid contending arms,
Late ſmil'd with culture, and luxuriant charms;
But now the hoſtile ſcythe has bared her ſoil,
And her ſad peaſants ſtarve for all their toil.
What news to-day?—I aſk you not what rogue,
What paltry imp of fortune's now in vogue;
What forward blundering fool was laſt preferr'd,
By mere pretence diſtinguiſh'd from the herd;
With what new cheat the gaping town is ſmit;
What CRAZY SCRIBLER reigns the preſent WIT;
What ſtuff for winter the Two Booths have mixt;
What bouncing Mimick grows a ROSCIUS next."

‖ In almoſt the laſt lines of poetry which *Churchill* lived to write, after referring thoſe who hinted that he would "run his ſtock of genius out" to ſome writers who had obtained what he thought unmerited celebrity, he thus pointedly concludes the catalogue with Dr. *Armſtrong*:

"Let them, with ARMSTRONG, taking leave of Senſe,
Read muſty lectures on *Benevolence*,
Or con the pages of his gaping *Day*,
Where all his former fame was thrown away,
Where all, but barren labour was forgot,
And the vain ſtiffneſs of a *Letter'd* SCOT;
Let them with ARMSTRONG paſs the term of light,
But not one hour of darkneſs; when the night
Suſpends this mortal coil, when Memory wakes,
When for our paſt miſdoings Conſcience takes
A deep revenge, when, by Reflection led,
She draws his curtains, and looks Comfort dead,
Let every Muſe be gone; in vain He turns
And tries to pray for ſleep; an *Ætna* burns,
A more than *Ætna*, in his coward breaſt,
And Guilt, with vengeance arm'd, forbids him reſt.
Tho' ſoft as plumage from young Zephyr's wing,
His couch ſeems hard, and no relief can bring.
INGRATITUDE hath planted daggers there,
No good man can deſerve, no brave man bear."

I make no apology for this citation; as it will never obſcure the character of a humane, benevolent, kindly affectioned man of genius, who was incapable of the crime with which he is charged.

or

large impreſſion of a ſecond part of that popular publication, which was followed by "An Explanatory Defence" of

or corroſive pen could deify or lampoon any man, according as he acquieſced with, or diſſented from, his political principles. It may be here obſerved, that nothing appears ſo fatal to the intercourſe of friends as attentions to politicks. The cordiality which had ſubſiſted between Dr. *Armſtrong* and Mr. *Wilkes* was certainly interrupted, if not diſſolved, by theſe means. In 1770 Dr. *Armſtrong* publiſhed a collection of "Miſcellanies" in two volumes; containing, 1. "The Art of preſerving Health;" 2. "Of "Benevolence, an Epiſtle to *Eumenes*;" 3. "Taſte, an Epiſtle to a young Critic, "1753;" 4. "Imitations of *Shakeſpeare* and *Spenſer*;" 5. "The Univerſal Almanac, "by *Nourceddin Ali*;" 6. "The Forced Marriage, a Tragedy;" 7. "Sketches." In an advertiſement to theſe volumes, Dr. *Armſtrong* ſays, he "has at laſt taken the trou-"ble upon him to collect them, and to have them printed under his own inſpection; "a taſk that he had long avoided; and to which he would hardly have ſubmitted him-"ſelf at laſt, but for the ſake of preventing their being, ſome time hereafter, expoſed "in a ragged mangled condition, and loaded with more faults than they originally had: "while [when] it might be impoſſible for him, by the change perhaps of one letter, to "recover a whole period from the moſt contemptible nonſenſe. Along with ſuch pieces as "he had formerly offered to the public, he takes this opportunity of preſenting it with "ſeveral others; ſome of which had lain by him many years. What he has loſt, and "eſpecially what he has deſtroyed, would, probably enough, have been better received "by the great majority of readers, than any thing he has publiſhed. But he never "courted the public. He wrote chiefly for his own amuſement; and becauſe he found "it an agreeable and innocent way of ſometimes paſſing an idle hour. He has always "moſt heartily deſpiſed the opinion of the mobility, from the loweſt to the higheſt: and "if it is true, what he has ſometimes been told, that the beſt judges are on his ſide, he "deſires no more in the article of fame and renown as a writer. If the beſt judges of "this age honour him with their approbation, all the worſt too of the next will favour "him with theirs; when by heaven's grace he'll be too far beyond the reach of their "unmeaning praiſes to receive any diſguſt from them." In 1771 he publiſhed "A "ſhort Ramble through ſome Parts of *France* and *Italy*, by *Launcelot Temple*;" and in 1773, in his own name, a quarto pamphlet, under the title of "Medical Eſſays;" towards the concluſion of which, he accounts for his not having ſuch extenſive practice as ſome of his brethren, from his not being qualified to employ the uſual means, from a tickliſh ſtate of ſpirits, and a diſtempered exceſs of ſenſibility. He complains much of the behaviour of ſome of his brethren, of the herd of criticks, and particularly of the Reviewers. He died in *September*, 1779; and, to the no ſmall ſurpriſe of his friends, left behind him more than 3000*l.* ſaved out of a very moderate income ariſing principally from his half-pay. By the favour of a reſpectable Phyſician, whom I am proud to call my friend, I am enabled to add ſome further traits to the character of this ingenious writer: "I was early acquainted with Dr. *Armſtrong*, have viſited him at his lodgings, "knew many of his intimates, have met him in company, but from my having viſited "the metropolis ſo ſeldom ſince my reſidence in *Dorſetſhire*, I was not ſo well ac-"quainted with him as I ſhould otherwiſe have been, or wiſhed to be. He always ap-"peared to me (and I was confirmed in this opinion by that of his moſt intimate friends) "a man of learning and genius, of conſiderable abilities in his profeſſion, of great bene-

of it; *Walker's* "Narrative of the Siege of *Londonderry*," republiſhed by Dr. *Brown*, who did all he could to reform and revive us, "as a uſeful leſſon to the preſent times, "with a prefatory addreſs to the public," 8vo; "Lec- "tures concerning Oratory, delivered at *Trinity College*, "*Dublin*, by *John Lawſon**, D. D." 8vo; and an edition of "*Cicero's Tuſculan* Diſputations," 8vo. In the ſame year a collection was publiſhed, intituled, "*Sophoclis* "Tragœdiæ Septem Scholiis Veteribus illuſtratæ: Cum "Verſione & Notis *Thomæ Johnſoni*. Accedunt Variæ "Lectiones, & Emendationes Virorum doctorum unde- "cunque collatæ. Duobus Voluminibus." Four† only of theſe Plays were printed by Mr. *Bowyer*; but in thoſe the publick are indebted to him for more than barely the manual operation, as is evident from the introduction ex- tracted below‡. I have his copy of the Seven Plays, im- proved

"volence and goodneſs of heart, fond of aſſociating with men of parts and genius, but "indolent and inactive, and therefore totally unqualified to employ the means that uſu- "ally lead to medical employment, or to elbow his way through a crowd of competitors. "An intimate friendſhip always ſubſiſted between the Doctor and the Author of *The* "*Seaſons*, as well as with other gentlemen of learning and genius; he was intimate "with, and reſpected by, Sir *John Pringle*, to the time of his death."

* Dr. *Lawſon* died *January* 9, 1759.

† *Ajax Flagellifer*; *Electra*; *Antigone*; *Trachiniæ*. The other three, which were printed by Mr. *Pote* at *Eton*, are *Oedipus Tyrannus*, or rather *Rex Oedipus*, *Philoctetes*, and *Oedipus Coloneus*.

‡ "Typographus Lectori S. Ex ſeptem *Sophoclis* Tragœdiis *Ajacem* et *Electram* "edidit *Johnſonus*, A. D. 1705, quibus verſionem, notas, et variantes lectiones adjecit: "Dein *Antigonen*, et *Trachinias* cum notis, ſed abſque variis lectionibus, A. D. 1708. "Hæ quatuor fabulæ junctim recuſæ ſunt A. D. 1746, quibus tres cæteræ acceſſere cum "verſione itidem *Johnſoni*, et ſcholiaſte in *Oedipo* non ante vulgato. Neve in hac quaſi "poſthuma editione tribus fabulis ſua deeſſent notarum adjumenta, vir quidam ingenio "et doctrina ſolertiſſimus plurimas congeſſit, unde *Johnſoni* operam in hac parte lenius "deſideraremus. Ea vero editione jam divendita, et nova flagitata, me rogat bibliopola, "ut aliquem commendarem, qui talem moliretur. Cumque nemo inveniretur, niſi qui "eſſet aut impar oneri, aut mercedi pluſquam par, me tandem hortatur, ut ipſe pro "officio aliquem pannum attexerem, ne liber gratiâ novitatis penitus deſtitueretur. "Dum ſchedæ igitur ſub prelo properantur, imo ſub duobus prelis, variantes lectiones,

"quas

proved throughout with marginal obſervations; the *Ajax*, in particular, is accurately corrected in the hand-writing of Mr. *Markland**. In reviſing the *Ajax* and *Electra*, Mr. *Bowyer* had the aſſiſtance of Mr. *Palairet*†. The pains,

" quas *Johnſonus* ad finem duarum fabularum appoſuerat, ſuis paginis ſubjeci, quo fa-
" cilius oculos allicerent, et eſſent ad uſum promptiores. Tres fabulas, duos ſcilicet
" *Oedipos* et *Antigonen*, vir doctiſſimus *Joannes Burtonus*, *Etonenſis*, S. T. P. edidit, di-
" cam, an editurus eſt, aut alius quiſpiam ſub ejus auſpiciis. Inde lectiones in *Anti-*
" *gonen* tranſtuli; in aliis utriſque idem facturus, niſi quod, cum ſub alio prelo eſſent
" elaboratæ, nollem arroganter nimis falcem in alienas ſegetes immittere. Verſionem
" in quibus pleriſque locis *Johnſonus* refingendam admonuit, refinxi; quod non in om-
" nibus, fatendum eſt non bene proviſis conſiliis id deberi. In hac parte ſperabam
" aliquid auxilii ex editione *Londinenſi*, A. D. 1722, in 12°. cujus dedicationi ſubſcri-
" buntur literæ initiales *A. B.* Sed in *Ajace* et *Electra* verſionem *Johnſoni*, quæ in
" lucem tum prodierat, arripuit, in cæteris *Winſemii*. Hanc κατὰ πόδας ſequitur editio
" *Glaſguenſis*, A. D. 1745, niſi quod *Johnſoni* notulas in quatuor tragœdias ad finem
" adjunxerit; et tamen collectanea, quæ ad cæteras acceſſere, omiſit. Emendationes
" in textum et ſcholia undecunque potui, κατὰ κτῆσιν τῦ καιρῦ, conraſi, et meſſem, quam
" vir doctus ad duos *Oedipos* et *Philoctetem* contulerat, manipulo auxi. In cæteris tra-
" gœdiis notæ, quæ *T. J.* nomine non ſunt inſignitæ, nunc primum acceſſere. Inter
" has quædam loca in ſcholiis ad *Ajacem* videbis feliciter reſtituta a viro docto anony-
" mo; unde facile ſenties quam multa reſtant reſtituenda. Dudum conqueſtus eſt *Hen-*
" *ricus Stephanus* in *Schediaſmate* II. c. 13, errores quamplurimos ex compendiaria
" MSStorum ſcriptura eſſe ortos. Quales quidem non niſi eodem fonte, ex quo pro-
" fluxere, ſunt diluendi. Ex utroque prelo novi errores accrevere, quos petimus ut
" æquo animo feras, memor nos aliquam materiam futuro editori ſuffeciſſe, et paulu-
" lum incuriæ tumultuaria quadam diligentia compenſaſſe."

* In a Letter to Mr. *Bowyer*, dated *March* 6, 1758, Mr. *Markland* ſays, " I ſee you
" have altered the order of the Plays in *Sophocles*, and put *Antigone* in the third place,
" inſtead of *Oedipus Tyrannus*. I ſuppoſe this was done by the command of my lords
" the bookſellers; and the *Trachiniæ* I ſhould judge to be the laſt in your edition, by
" the *Finis*, and the *Addenda* out of *Sam. Petit*, who, though an excellent ſcholar, had
" juſt as much taſte of the Poets as a cow has of a leg of mutton. I would ſend you a
" gallant correction of that place in the *Trachiniæ*, v. 1176. Πρὸς τῶν φυσώντων, &c.
" which puzzled *Johnſon* ſo much, and ſo juſtly; but it is troubleſome to me to write,
" having the gout in both hands and both feet, and not able to ſtir out of my chair to
" get at any book."

† I ſhall preſent the reader with a ſhort correſpondence on this ſubject: *June* 29, 1756.
" Doleo te, vir doctiſſime, adverſa valetudine uti; et vehementer vereor ne aliquis
" accedat morbi tui fomes ex ſchedis *Sophoclis* perlegendis: Impreſentiarum ut parcas
" tibi rogo & obteſtor, & ut mihi remittas ſchedam, quam habes, inemendatam. Ipſe
" eam relegam, & tuæ opis, quantum potero, vicem præſtabo. Ut Deus ſalutem tibi
" reſtituat orat ex animo G. Bowyer."
" Cariſſime vir, melius me habeo; correxi ſchedam, et hodie poſtmeridiem per penni-
" poſtam tibi remiſi. Ut proſpera valetudine utaris ex animo apprecor. Vale, meque
" tui ſtudioſum amare perge. Palairet."

however, beſtowed on this edition were moſt ungraciouſly acknowledged by a ſubſequent editor* in 1775.

Towards the cloſe of the year 1758, a report was circulated that Mr. *Bowyer* was about to retire from buſineſs; a report which gave riſe to the following correſpondence with the celebrated *Engliſh Roſcius*. The letters, I believe, will not be thought a diſcredit to the memory of either of them.

1. To D. GARRICK, Eſq. in *Southampton Street, Covent Garden.*

"SIR, *Nov.* ... 1758.

"The laſt time I ſaw you, I had the honour of your "hand. I am ſince ſurpriſed to underſtand that you have "carried to the Speaker the intereſt of your heart, in behalf "of another, to print the Votes for him. You did ſo, I "doubt not, on a report that I was to print them no more; "a report raiſed without the leaſt foundation, and propa-"gated by many who wiſh it true. But might not I have "expected from your humanity, from your knowledge of "the world, may I add, from the knowledge you were pleaſed "to expreſs of me, that you would have inquired into the "truth of the report, even at the ſhop where I had the "pleaſure of ſeeing you, before you took ſuch a ſtep, how-"ever undeſignedly, againſt me?

"As you did not deſign me an injury, ſo it will be ſaid "you have done me none. Sir, I have heard of a perſon

* "In textu *Græco* exhibendo, editionem *Johnſonianam* ſecuti ſumus.... Vix "dici poteſt quam infinita SCHOLIORUM farrago in poſtrema editione, quæ prodiit "*Lond.* 1758, in duobus voluminibus, 8vo. apparuit. Omnia ita vitiata & tranſ-"poſita erant, ut rudis indigeſtaque potius vocum moles, quam *Sophoclis* expoſitio, "viderentur. Hæc jam ſub incudem revocata, & maximo cum labore recenſita, nunc "primùm ad ſuam paginam proprio magis juſtoque ordine diſponuntur. In reliquis "expurgandis longiùs quidem elaboraviſſemus, ſi temporis anguſtiæ aliæque curæ non "impediviſſent. *J. T.*" This quotation needs no comment. If this editor had taken the text of *Bowyer* for his copy inſtead of that of *Johnſon*, he would have ſaved himſelf the trouble of weeding out *many* of the typographical blunders he complains of.

"who

"who was blinded while he was blooded, which has been "pretty much my caſe. The ſtanders-by cried out in con- "cern for him, *He is fainting, he is dying*; till at length "the poor man died in reality. This remains to be my "caſe. If it ſhould be ſo, I ſubmit it to you, whether "you would not be acceſſary to the legal death of, Sir, "your moſt obedient humble ſervant, W. BOWYER."

2. Mr. GARRICK's* anſwer, without date, but received *Nov.* 29, 1758.

"SIR,

"I have been in the country, and did not receive your "letter till laſt night. I was much ſurpriſed at it indeed; "and

* This excellent actor, whoſe name will be ever held in reſpect by the admirers of theatrical repreſentations, was the ſon of *Peter Garrick*, a captain in the army, who generally reſided at *Litchfield*. He was born at *Hereford*, where his father was on a recruiting party, and baptized *February* 20, 1716, as appears by the church regiſter of the pariſh of *All Souls* in that city. His mother's maiden name was *Clough*, daughter to one of the vicars in *Litchfield* cathedral. At the age of ten years he was put under the care of Mr. *Hunter*, maſter of the grammar-ſchool at *Litchfield*; and very early ſhewed his attachment to dramatic entertainments, having in the year 1727 repreſented the character of Serjeant *Kite* in *The Recruiting Officer* with great applauſe. From ſchool he went to *Liſbon* to viſit his uncle, but ſtayed only a ſhort time there before he returned to *England*, on which he went again to Mr. *Hunter*, and in 1735 became the pupil of Mr. *Samuel Johnſon*, who about that time undertook to teach the claſſics to a certain number of young gentlemen. But even under this moſt able tutor, the vivacity of his character unfitted him for ſerious purſuits, and his attention to the drama prevailed over every other object. After a time, Mr. *Johnſon* grew tired of teaching; and Mr. *Garrick* being deſirous of a more active life, the tutor and pupil took the reſolution to quit *Litchfield*, and try their fortunes in the metropolis. They accordingly ſet out together on the 2d of *March*, 1736; and on the 9th of the ſame month, Mr. *Garrick* was entered of *Lincoln's Inn*, it being then intended that the law ſhould be his profeſſion. Having had a recommendation from Mr. *Walmſley* to Mr. *Colſon*, maſter of the ſchool at *Rocheſter*, he, on the death of his uncle, about 1737, went directly thither, with a view to finiſh his education. In the company of ſo rational a philoſopher as Mr. *Colſon*, he was imperceptibly and gradually improved in the talent of thinking and reaſoning; nor were the example and precepts of ſo wiſe a man vainly beſtowed on a mind ſo acute as that of *Garrick*. His father died ſoon after, and was not long ſurvived by his mother. He then engaged in the wine trade, in partnerſhip with his brother *Peter Garrick*; but this connection laſting but a ſhort time, he reſolved to try

"and think you have not well conſidered the matter, or "you would not have been ſo warm in your expoſtulations.

"The

try his talents on the ſtage, and in the ſummer of 1741 went down to *Ipſwich*, where he acted with great applauſe under the name of *Lyddal*. The part which he firſt performed was that of *Aboan* in the tragedy of *Oroonoko*. After a ſummer ſpent in the country, he determined to venture on the *London* ſtage. He had now eſſayed his powers, and conſidered himſelf as worthy to appear in an high form on any theatre; but it is generally ſaid, that the then directors of *Drury Lane* and *Covent Garden* could not be induced to entertain the ſame ſentiments. He was therefore obliged to accept the offer of Mr. *Giffard*, maſter of *Goodman's Fields* play-houſe, who engaged him; and he made his firſt appearance there on the 19th of *October*, 1741, with great ſucceſs, in the character of *Richard* the Third*. The ſeeing a young man, in no more than his twenty-fourth year, reaching at one ſingle ſtep to that height of perfection which maturity of years and long practical experience had not been able to beſtow on the then capital performers of the *Engliſh* ſtage, was a phænomenon which could not but become the object of univerſal ſpeculation, and as univerſal admiration. The theatres towards the court-end of the town were on this occaſion deſerted, perſons of all ranks flocking to *Goodman's Fields*, where Mr. *Garrick* continued to act till the cloſe of the ſeaſon, when, having very advantageous terms offered him for performing in *Dublin* during ſome part of the ſummer, he went over thither, where he found the ſame juſt homage paid to his merit, which he had received from his own countrymen. In the enſuing winter, however, he engaged himſelf to Mr. *Fleetwood*, manager of *Drury Lane* playhouſe, in which theatre he continued till the year 1745, in the winter of which he again went over to *Ireland*, and continued there through the whole of that ſeaſon, being joint manager with Mr. *Sheridan* in the direction and profits of the theatre royal in *Smock Alley*. From thence he returned to *England*, and was engaged for the ſeaſon of 1746 with the late Mr. *Rich*, patentee of *Covent Garden*. This was his laſt performance as an hired actor; for in the cloſe of that ſeaſon, Mr. *Fleetwood's* patent for the management of *Drury Lane* being expired, and that gentleman having no inclination farther to purſue a deſign by which, from his want of acquaintance with the proper conduct of it, or ſome other reaſons, he had already conſiderably impaired his fortune, Mr. *Garrick*, in conjunction with Mr. *Lacy*, purchaſed the property of that theatre, together with the renewal of the patent, and in the winter of 1747, opened it with the beſt part of Mr. *Fleetwood's* former company, and the great additional ſtrength of Mr. *Barry*, Mrs. *Pritchard*, and Mrs. *Cibber*, from *Covent Garden*. In this ſtation Mr. *Garrick* continued until the year 1776, with an interval of two years, from 1763 to 1765, which he devoted to travelling abroad; and, both by his conduct as a manager, and his unequalled merit as an actor, from year to year, added to the entertainment of the public, which with an indefatigable aſſiduity he conſulted. Nor were the publick by any means ungrateful in returns for that aſſiduity.

* It appears by *Davies's* "Life of *Garrick*," that the audience at firſt were totally at a loſs whether to clap or hiſs, &c. This deſerves to be inſiſted on, as it ſhews how little qualified people are to judge *of any thing* at firſt. Afterwards, when half a dozen people had thought proper to declare their approbation, then ſervility, faſhion, &c. followed of courſe, and joined the cry. I know nothing of muſic; but it is certain that the merit of the *Italian* muſic, which, like their painting, is undoubtedly the beſt in the world, was not only not perceived in *England* at firſt (and in *France* not yet), but ſuch people as *Addiſon* endeavoured publickly to decry it as bad. *T. F.*

"The fact is this—I was told by a man whom I regard and "would ſerve with juſtice, that the *perſon* who printed the "Votes

By the warm and deſerved encouragement which they gave him, he was raiſed to that ſtate of eaſe and affluence to which it muſt be the wiſh of every honeſt heart to ſee ſuperior excellence exalted. After his return from his travels, Mr. *Garrick* declined the performance of any new character; but continued to appear every ſeaſon in ſome of his favourite parts until the year 1776, when, ſatisfied with the wealth he had acquired and the fame which he had eſtabliſhed, in familiarity with many of the moſt reſpectable perſons of the kingdom, he retired to the enjoyment of repoſe from the fatigues of his profeſſion, and quitted the ſtage on the 10th day of *June*, 1776, after performing the character of *Don Felix*, in Mrs. *Centlivre's* comedy of *The Wonder*. At this period the ſtone, a diſorder to which he had been long ſubject, began to make ſuch inroads on his conſtitution, that the happineſs which he expected from retirement was often interrupted, and ſometimes deſtroyed, by the violence of the pain he endured. He had been uſed to try the effects of quack medicines, to relieve him from the torments which he ſuffered, and it has been thought that his health received much injury from this injudicious mode of tampering with his malady. At *Chriſtmas* 1778 he viſited earl *Spencer* at *Althorpe*, where he was taken ill, but recovered ſufficiently to return to *London*, and died at his houſe in *The Adelphi*, after a few days illneſs, on the 20th of *January* 1779. His body was interred with great funeral pomp in *Weſtminſter Abbey*, on the 1ſt of *February* following. Mr. *Garrick* in his perſon was low, yet well-ſhaped, and neatly proportioned; and, having added the qualifications of dancing * and fencing to that natural gentility of manner which no art can beſtow, but with which our great mother Nature endows many even from infancy, his deportment was conſtantly eaſy, natural, and engaging. His complection was dark, and the features of his face, which were pleaſingly regular, were animated by a full black eye, brilliant and penetrating. His voice was clear, melodious, and commanding; and, although it might not poſſeſs the ſtrong overbearing powers of Mr. *Moſſop's*, or the muſical ſweetneſs of Mr. *Barry's*, yet it appeared to have a much greater compaſs of variety than either; and, from Mr. *Garrick's* judicious manner of conducting it, enjoyed that articulation and piercing diſtinctneſs, which rendered it equally intelligible, even to the moſt diſtant parts of an audience, in the gentle whiſpers of murmuring love, the half-ſmothered accents of infelt paſſion, or the profeſſed and ſometimes awkward concealments of an aſide ſpeech in comedy, as in the rants of rage, the darings of deſpair, or all the open violence of tragical enthuſiaſm.

Were it our office to record the failings of Mr. *Garrick*, we could only perſuade ourſelves to obſerve that they were chiefly ſuch as are overlooked in characters of leſs diſtinguiſhed opulence and celebrity. We forbear therefore to violate his fame by a ſafe but ungenerous recapitulation of petty errors; adding only in excuſe for his well-known vanity, that perhaps no man who had been fed with ſuch exceſs of praiſe, would have exhibited fewer marks of ſelf-approbation. We hope, indeed, we may be forgiven, if we dwell longer on a ſingular inconſiſtence in his character, which has been often mentioned, but never fairly ſtated. He has been loudly praiſed for liberality, and as loudly cenſured on the ſcore of avarice. Perhaps the alternate predominance of qualities, ſo oppoſite in their natures, may be thus accounted for. In any exigence that preſented itſelf on a ſudden, he was readily generous, becauſe he knew benevolence was the moſt

* I am told that he had no ear for muſic, though he obſerved perfect time in dancing. *T. F.*

popular

" Votes had reſigned it. Upon which, I wrote to Mr. *George*
" *Onſlow*, the Speaker's ſon, to recommend a perſon, *if the*
" *fact*

popular of virtues, and that the exertion of it would be expected from the poſſeſſor of a fortune extenſive as his own. But this haſty impulſe was occaſionally blaſted by intermediate reflection. During the interval that ſometimes neceſſarily paſſed between the promiſe and the act of diſburſement, the tedious proceſs by which he had acquired a ſum equal to that he was expected to part with, impreſſed itſelf forcibly on his imagination. It was not till then that his diſpoſition inclined to parſimony *. This ungraceful narrowneſs, this inglorious repentance, is often detected among thoſe in whoſe thoughts their own gradual advance towards wealth is almoſt uppermoſt; and the frequent occurrence of an idea, like this, to Mr. *Garrick*, will aſſiſt us in reconciling the contradictory tales of his deficiency and exceſs of bounty; for to deny that he was ſometimes magnificent in his donations, would be to refuſe his memory a tribute that can only be withheld at the expence of notoriety and truth. Such, however, was the fate of his pecuniary favours, that he often forfeited the gratitude due to them, through his backwardneſs in yielding what he had pledged himſelf to beſtow, and did beſtow at laſt. By ſome, indeed, he has been charged with raiſing hopes of relief, and finally diſappointing them. This charge however, if true, can be imputed only to a ſtronger and leſs reſiſtible operation of the cauſe already mentioned. In the mean time, his example ſerves to ſhew us how reſolutely we ought to ſeize the moment that diſpoſes our wavering natures to benevolence, as ſecond thoughts are not always propitious to the intereſts of humanity. We may conclude by adding, that deliberation, ſo uſeful on many occaſions, in reſpect to poetry and charity, exerted a fatal influence over *Akenſide* and *Garrick*. It unſtrung the lyre of the one, and contracted the heart of the other.

To Mr. *Garrick's* reputation as an actor, the concern of the public at having loſt him, bears a ſtronger teſtimony than panegyrick, in any other form, could ſupply. As to his particular *forte* or ſuperior caſt in acting, it would be perhaps as difficult to determine it, as it would be to deſcribe minutely his ſeveral excellences in the very different parts in which he at different times thought proper to appear. Particular ſuperiority was ſwallowed up in his univerſality; and ſhould it even be contended, that there have been performers equal to him in their own reſpective *fortes* of playing, yet even *their* partizans muſt acknowledge, that there never exiſted any one performer that came near his excellence in ſo great a variety of parts. Every paſſion of the human breaſt ſeemed ſubjected to his powers of expreſſion; even Time itſelf appeared to ſtand ſtill, or advance, as he would have it. Of this no one can be ignorant who ever ſaw him in the ſeveral characters of *Lear* or *Hamlet*, *Richard*, *Dorilas*, *Romeo*, or *Luſignan*; in his *Ranger*, *Bays*, *Drugger*, *Kitely*, *Brute*, or *Benedict*. During the courſe of his management, the publick were much obliged to him for his indefatigable labour in the conduct of

* There can be little doubt of his avarice, from the general charge; at leaſt it is up-hill work to prove ſuch an one's generoſity. Generoſity is of too great notoriety to be queſtioned. The Marquis of *Grandby* might he unjuſt in the exerciſe of it, preferably to paying his debts; but nobody makes a doubt whether he was avaricious. The Duke of *Marlborough* paid his debts, yet it is not a queſtion whether he was generous or no. The fact is, *Garrick* died worth 140,000*l.* all of his own getting, in leſs than 40 years. Suppoſe he had died worth only 130,000*l.* would not that have been enough to *have left behind him?* and no doubt 10,000*l.* properly beſtowed, muſt have eſtabliſhed his or *Marlborough's* fame. I don't ſay *Garrick* was obliged to do this. But neither is the world obliged to admire his generoſity, if he had it not: it is plain they were willing enough to applaud the merit he undoubtedly poſſeſſed. *T. F.*

"*fact was true.* Now, Sir, upon my honour, I did not "know that *you* were the printer of the Votes; and more-over,"

the theatre, and in the pains he took to diſcover and gratify their taſte; and, though the ſituation of a manager will perpetually be liable to attacks from diſappointed authors and undeſerving performers; yet, it is apparent, from the barrenneſs both of plays and players of merit for ſome years at the oppoſite theatre, that Mr. *Garrick* cannot have refuſed acceptance to many of either kind, that were any way deſerving of the town's regard. In ſhort, notwithſtanding this is not the age of either dramatic or theatrical genius, the pains he took in rearing many tender plants, added ſeveral valuable performers to the *Engliſh* ſtage, whoſe firſt bloſſoms were far from promiſing ſo fair a fruit as they have ſince produced:—and among the ſeveral dramatic pieces which made their firſt appearance on the theatre in *Drury Lane*, there are very few, whoſe authors have not acknowledged themſelves greatly indebted to Mr. *Garrick* for uſeful hints or advantageous alterations, to which their ſucceſs has in great meaſure been owing. Add to this the revival of many pieces of the more early writers; pieces poſſeſſed of great merit, but which had, either through the neglect or ignorance of other managers, lain for a long time unemployed and unregarded. But there is one part of theatrical conduct which ought unqueſtionably to be recorded to Mr. *Garrick's* honour, ſince the cauſe of virtue and morality, and the formation of public manners, are very conſiderably dependent on it, and that is, the zeal with which he ever aimed to baniſh from the ſtage all thoſe plays which carry with them an immoral tendency, and to prune from thoſe which do not abſolutely on the whole promote the intereſts of vice ſuch ſcenes of licentiouſneſs and libertiniſm, as a redundancy of wit and too great livelineſs of imagination have induced ſome of our comic writers to indulge themſelves in, and to which the ſympathetic diſpoſition of an age of gallantry and intrigue had given a ſanction. The purity of the *Engliſh* ſtage was certainly much more fully eſtabliſhed during the adminiſtration of this theatrical miniſter, than it had ever been during preceding managements: for what the public taſte had itſelf in ſome meaſure begun, he, by keeping that taſte within its proper channel, and feeding it with a pure and untainted ſtream, ſeemed to have completed; and to have endeavoured as much as poſſible to adhere to the promiſe made in the Prologue above quoted, and which was ſpoken at the firſt opening of that theatre under his direction,

"Bade ſcenic virtue form the riſing age,
"And truth diffuſe her radiance from the ſtage."

His ſuperiority to all others in one branch of excellence, however, muſt not make us overlook the rank in which he is entitled to ſtand as to another; nor our remembrance of his having been the *firſt actor* living, induce us to forget, that he was far from being the *laſt writer*. Notwithſtanding the numberleſs and laborious avocations attending on his profeſſion as an actor, and his ſtation as a manager, yet ſtill his active genius was perpetually burſting forth in various little productions both dramatic and poetical, whoſe merit cannot but make us regret his want of time for more extenſive and important works. Of theſe he has publicly avowed himſelf the author of thirty-five *, ſome of which are originals, and the reſt tranſlations or alterations from other authors, with a deſign to adapt them to the preſent taſte of the public. Beſides theſe, Mr. *Garrick* was

* See theſe enumerated in an improved edition of the "Companion to the Play-houſe, 1781," to which I owe the greater part of this note.

" over, if you had been my brother, I could not have act-
" ed with more juſtice or delicacy towards you. If the fact
" had been true, I ſhould have been willing to ſerve a per-
" ſon I regarded; as it was not, there was no harm done,
" and you have not in the leaſt been injured. Though I am
" always deſirous to aſſiſt the man I like, and do it zealouſ-
" ly; yet I would not knowingly do the leaſt injury, I own,
" to one who had injured me, and much leſs to Mr.
" *Bowyer*. This, I flatter myſelf, is my real character
" among thoſe who know me; and you are really miſtaken
" if you think otherwiſe of me. I cannot poſſibly anſwer
" the laſt paragraph of your letter, becauſe I don't under-
" ſtand it *; but if you think my letter to Mr. *Onſlow* has in
" the leaſt affected your intereſt, let me know, and I ſhall
" as readily repair the miſchief, as I have moſt ignorantly
" done it. I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

" D. GARRICK.

" P. S. I write in great hurry, and you muſt excuſe it."

3. " To DAVID GARRICK, Eſq.

" SIR, *Dec.* 7, 1758.

" As I before acquitted you of any intention to do me an
" injury, ſo I acknowledge your kind readineſs to repair
" one, if you had unwittingly done me any; I do ſo hearti-
" ly, and the rather, becauſe you have heightened my ob-

the author of an Ode on the death of Mr. *Pelham*, which, in leſs than ſix weeks, ran through four editions. The Prologues, Epilogues, and Songs, which he wrote, are almoſt innumerable, and poſſeſs a conſiderable degree of happy conception and execution. It would be in vain to attempt any enumeration of them; and it is the leſs neceſſary, as we cannot doubt but ſome one of his ſurviving friends will take care to give a complete edition of his works, in ſuch a manner as will do honour to his memory.

* Mr. *Garrick's* obſervation requires ſome apology to be made for Mr. *Bowyer*; who evidently wrote in haſte, and meant perhaps that Mr. *G.* would in law be reckoned an acceſſary to his death.

" ligations

"ligations with that perſonage to whom you applied,
"where I would moſt wiſh to have them placed.

"On the other hand, you will excuſe me, I hope, for
"remonſtrating *cloſely* perhaps, but not *warmly*, againſt
"ſuffering your weight and conſequence to be made uſe of,
"without having a true ſtate of circumſtances laid before
"you. But I find my ſentiments were too cold, what-
"ever my expreſſions were; and that your heart, in the
"cauſe of friendſhip, will not ſtay to weigh minute conſi-
"derations. Convinced, I humbly bow to that virtue
"which in your breaſt ſcarce knows exceſs; and if it has
"any weakneſs, is, like a complexion from fairneſs, the
"more amiable for it. I truſt then to the influence of it,
"as *it believeth all things*, that you will now place me in the
"number of your moſt obliged humble ſervants,

"W. BOWYER."

In 1759 he printed an edition of "*Theocritus*," 8vo;
"Chronographiæ *Aſiaticæ* & *Egyptiacæ* Specimen; in quo,
"1. Origo Chronologiæ LXX Interpretum inveſtigatur; 2.
"Conſpectus totius operis exhibetur," 8vo, [by *Charles Hayes**, Eſq.];

* This induſtrious and learned gentleman, who was known as an author only to his intimate friends, and whoſe remarkable modeſty guarded his great erudition from the too common foible of oſtentation, was born in the year 1678; and in 1704 became diſtinguiſhed by his much eſteemed "Treatiſe of Fluxions," ptinted that year in folio with his name, the only publication to which he ever ſuffered it to appear. In 1710 came out a ſmall pamphlet of his, of nineteen pages in 4to, intitled, "A New and Eaſy Method to "find out the Longitude, from the obſervation of the altitudes of the cœleſtial bodies;" and in 1723, he publiſhed in *Engliſh*, in 8vo, "The Moon, a Philoſophical Dialogue;" written in the moſt genteel and polite language, and tending to ſhew, that the Moon is not a mere dark and opake body, but is miſtreſs of no inconſiderable ſhare of light of her own. During a long courſe of years the management of the late *Royal African Company* lay in a manner wholly on Mr. *Hayes* (he being choſen annually either Sub-governor, or Deputy-governor); yet, in the midſt of theſe important avocations, he ſpent much time and labour in making philoſophical experiments, and in gratifying his thirſt after general knowledge. To his ſkill in ancient and modern languages he added the knowledge of the *Hebrew*;

Esq.]; "Dialogues on Sincerity, Retirement, the Golden "Age

Hebrew; and applied himself assiduously to the ancient historians, and with more particular attention to the Sacred Writings. Endeavouring to solve the difficulties which had perplexed the Learned, he laid a plan to reduce all into chronological form, according to what he thought to be the true order of time. He much admired that translation of the Scriptures into *Greek*, which bears the name of the Septuagint: and critically examined the history of that version composed by *Aristeas*, which had been looked upon by many persons of great worth and learning as no better than a forged story; and when he had completed his enquiries on this head, in 1736, he published, in 8vo. "A "Vindication of the History of the Septuagint" from the misrepresentations of its opponents. His next work was a learned piece of criticism, intituled, "A critical Exami- "nation of the Holy Gospels according to St. *Matthew* and St. *Luke*, with regard to "the History of the Birth and Infancy of our Lord *Jesus Christ*, 1738," 8vo. He now returned to his favourite study, the settling of times; and, in 1741, came out his "Dissertation on the Chronology of the Septuagint: With an Appendix, shew- "ing, that the *Chaldean* and *Egyptian* Antiquities, hitherto esteemed fabulous, are "perfectly consistent with the Computations of that most ancient Version of the Holy "Scriptures," 8vo; a work of great labour and sagacity, in which the ages of the Patriarchs, and the variation there is in this particular, between the *Hebrew*, *Septuagint*, and *Josephus*, are largely considered; a pious regard is always retained both for the *Hebrew* and *Greek* text, and some conjectures modestly offered for the integrity of them both; and those who read this tract will in the Appendix find matter sufficient to satisfy a learned curiosity, and to make them view the *Chaldean* and *Egyptian* histories in another light than that in which they have hitherto appeared. Not contented with going thus far, in 1757, he printed, in the same size, "A Supplement" to the last mentioned Dissertation; in which he gives a complete series of the kings of *Argos* and *Athens* from *Inachus*, to the first year of the first Olympiad; and likewise of the old Emperors of *China*, from *Fohi* to the birth of *Christ*; and at the same time shews, that the chronology of all these nations perfectly agrees with the *Septuagint*. These (excepting some occasional tracts in defence of the *Royal African Company*) are all the *English* works of this learned and indefatigable author. A period being put to the affairs and existence of the *Old African Company*, 1752, Mr. *Hayes* found himself happily exonerated from that burden, which, though he had long supported it, yet was not altogether suitable to his inclinations. He had just before this purchased a pretty retirement at *Down* in *Kent*, and withdrawing thither, gave himself up wholly to his beloved studies. He had now leisure to look over his papers, and revise them; and to consider what materials he had already provided for his grand design: and, as appears by the date on the manuscript, which he did not live to publish, he began in *May* 1753, to compile, in *Latin*, his "Chronographia *Asiatica* & "*Ægyptiaca*." This was a laborious undertaking for a person of 75 years of age; but it pleased God, notwithstanding his recluse and sedentary life, to bless him with tolerable health, and to preserve his intellects clear and strong till within a few days of his death. The last date annexed to this *Latin* manuscript is 1756; so that probably he finished it in that year, or soon after. In *August* 1758, he left his house in *Kent*, and for the sake of his health, and of some more agreeable conversation than that retired place could afford him, being now about 80 years of age, took chambers in *Gray's-Inn*; and there, in 1759, he shewed, as he said, that he had not led an indolent life in the country, by

acquainting

"Age of *Elizabeth*, and the Conſtitution of the *Engliſh* "Government,"

acquainting the learned world with what he had done, in a *Latin* piece, intituled, "Chro- "nographia, &c." [as above]. Under the firſt part he ſhews, that both the Seventy In- "terpreters, and *Joſephus*, took their ſyſtem of chronology from ſeveral ancient writ- ings (diſtinct from the ſacred books of the Old Teſtament), which had for many ages been carefully preſerved by the prieſts, in the library belonging to the temple of *Jeruſalem* *. The ſecond is a ſummary view of the whole great work, which he left behind him in manuſcript, in a large folio ſize, all written with his own hand, and that a ſurpriſingly fair and clean one, which neither diſcovers any weakneſs of nerves, nor any of thoſe tremors incident to advanced age. This work, in the preface to his ſpecimen, he ſays he hath happily finiſhed †; and gives the title of it in the following manner: "Novum

* *Joſephus*, who wrote to the Heathens, might take his authority from whence he would; but the *Septuagint*, who were only tranſlators of a *Sacred* Book, how could they dare to ſubſtitute different numbers than their original? And why would *Jewiſh* Prieſts *preſerve* with care in the Temple writings that claſh with the Bible, when they hardly *preſerved* that? The *Mahometan* General ſaid better, that the MSS. in the *Alexandrian* Muſeum either agreed with, or contradicted, the Coran; in the firſt caſe they were uſeleſs, in the laſt hurtful, and therefore in either caſe to be burnt. *T. F.*

† "When he preſented me with the printed ſpecimen," ſays the anonymous Letter-writer, "I "was thereby furniſhed with a proper opportunity of preſſing him to begin the publication of the "large work, telling him it could never come out with equal advantage from any other hands, but "thoſe who compoſed and wrote it. It is no wonder if the weighty labour of attending the preſs "did, at his time of life, deter him from undertaking it: But he was ſo far from neglecting this va- "luable performance, that he enjoined his worthy executor to put all his papers on this ſubject into "the hands of one who ſhould either uſher them into the world, or collect them together, reviſe "them, and put the book into ſuch a condition as it might not be thought an inſignificant preſent "to a public library in one of the univerſities. In ſhort, after the death of my friend, the papers were "recommended to my care, however unequal to the taſk, and were carefully read over by me: But "as they conſiſted moſtly of looſe quires, and partly of looſe ſheets, and ſome of theſe were by him "copied over more than once, it was no little trouble to collate them, and required ſome judgement "to diſtinguiſh which of thoſe copies (which were not complete duplicates, for they varied from each "other) ſhould ſtand as a part of the work: and this I was to determine, ſometimes from the date, "where there was one annexed, which diſcovered which was his laſt thought; and ſometimes from "other intrinſic conſiderations. I often met with corrections and additions on the back of a ſheet, "which I thought would be much more authentic and ſatisfactory, if they were left ſtanding there "in the author's own hand-writing, than to tranſcribe and inſert them in their proper places: And "I was very cautious of letting my hand appear in the work, except where correcting a miſtaken "letter or word, tranſcribing of ſome ſlip of paper, or adding a few lines by way of connection, "required it. This elaborate work conſiſts of two parts; the former, which is much the largeſt, "is a kind of *Introduction* or *Prolegomena* to the ſecond. The ſecond is ſtyled, *Canon Chronicus Ge- "neralis*. Theſe chronological tables, in collateral columns, ſhew in one view the ſeveral contempora- "ry monarchs, and the times in which they lived. The firſt part of it begins with the creation of the "world, and ends at the founding of the temple of *Jeruſalem* by *Solomon*. The ſecond extends "from thence to the ſeventh year of *Artaxerxes Longimanus*, King of *Perſia*. And here the author's "manuſcript leaves off; and the chronology of 455 years is wanting to complete the deſign, which "was to have been brought down to the year of the world 5500; in which he fixes the birth of "*Chriſt*. This deficiency I have endeavoured to ſupply, as well as I could, according to the au- "thor's ſyſtem, and have bound it up at the end of the manuſcript. In that part of the chronology "in the author's writing, are ſeveral valuable notes, for explaining difficulties which occurred. "Having thus diſcovered the true author of the abovenamed treatiſes, and made it known that the "original manuſcript copy of this elaborate work, of near three hundred pages in a large folio, is "now in being, and in ſafe hands, in the condition before related, I think it time to conclude my "long letter with one obſervation concerning the uſefulneſs of it to the curious ſearchers after the "true doctrine of times. The variation in the two computations is very great, and learned men

"have

"Government," [by Mr. *Hurd*,] 8vo; "An Eſſay on Taſte*, "by *Alexander Gerard*, M. A. Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy "at *Aberdeen*, with three Diſſertations on the ſame ſub-"ject, from the *French* of M. *De Voltaire*, M. *D'Alembert*, "F. R. S. and M. *De Monteſquieu*," 8vo; a "Treatiſe on "Fluxions, by *Iſrael Lyons*†, jun." 8vo; "A Review of "a free

"Novum aggreſſi ſumus opus; quod jam, auxiliante Deo, feliciter abſolvimus ſub "hoc titulo:—Chronographia *Aſiatica* & *Ægyptiaca* ab orbe condito ad Chriſtum natum "per annos 5500, ad fidem ſcriptorum vetuſtiſſimorum reſtituta & illuſtrata." The learned author did not long ſurvive the publication of this ſpecimen, dying at his chambers in *Gray's-Inn*, *Dec.* 18, 1760, in his 82d year. I owe this account of Mr. *Hayes* to a letter from an anonymous friend of his, who had been indulged with a peruſal of moſt of his writings before they were ſent to the preſs, with the liberty of imparting his ſentiments on them. "If I differed in any thing from him (ſays this friend), as I could "not eſpouſe all his opinions, and never made him a compliment of my own, he would "reply in ſo mild a manner, that I never left him without admiring his great fund of "learning, the clear method in which he explained his mind, and his ſedate and ſerene "temper."

* This Eſſay was corrected through the preſs by the celebrated *David Hume*.

† Mr. *Lyons* was ſon of a *Poliſh Jew* ſilverſmith and teacher of *Hebrew* at *Cambridge*; where he was born 1739. In his earlieſt youth he ſhewed a wonderful inclination to learning, particularly mathematics; but though Dr. *Smith*, late maſter of *Trinity College*, offered to put him to ſchool at his own expence, he would go only a day or two, ſaying, he could learn more by himſelf in an hour than in a day with his maſter. He began his ſtudy of Botany in 1755, which he continued to his death; and could remember not only the *Linnæan* names of almoſt all the *Engliſh* plants, but even the ſynonyma of the old botaniſts, which form a ſtrange and barbarous farrago of great bulk; and had large materials for a Flora *Cantabrigienſis*, deſcribing fully every part of each plant from the life, without being obliged to conſult, or being liable to be miſled by, former authors. In 1758 he publiſhed a treatiſe on Fluxions, dedicated to his patron, Dr. *Smith*; and in 1763 "Faſciculus plantarum circa *Cantabrigiam* naſcentium quæ poſt "*Raium* obſervatæ fuere," 8vo. Mr. *Banks* (now Sir *Joſeph Banks*, bart. and preſident of the Royal Society), whom he firſt inſtructed in this ſcience, ſent for him to *Oxford* about 1762 or 1763, to read lectures; which he did with great applauſe to at leaſt ſixty pu-

"have taken different ſides in determining the important queſtion. What my ſentiments are in this "point is not material, nor need I ſay which of the ſides is now more generally eſpouſed: But as "both of them are attended with no inconſiderable difficulties, thoſe who take part with the *Greek* "chronologiſts will here meet with the objections of their opponents coolly ſifted into, and all the "arguments in favour of the Septuagint account ſet in a ſtrong and clear light: and thoſe who re-"ceive the *Hebrew* computation, will perhaps find ſomething, before new to them, urged againſt "their opinion, which they will think worthy of their conſideration, if not of an anſwer. A third "ſort, who are unwilling to enter into a controverſy of this nature, will here meet with a greater "ſtore of *Eaſtern* and *Egyptian* hiſtory and antiquities, laid down in a conciſe and maſterly way, and "founded on ſubſtantial authority, than any other book of this bulk will afford them." *Gent. Mag.* 1761, *p.* 543.

"a free Inquiry into the Origin of Evil," [by the Rev. Mr. *Shepherd**,] 8vo; and "The *Norfolk* Dumplin-eater," [by the Rev. Mr. *Stona*] 8vo.

In 1760 Mr. *Bowyer* ſuperintended a ſecond edition of Mr. *Arnald's*† "Critical Commentary upon the Book of the "Wiſdom of *Solomon*," and enriched it with the remarks of Mr. *Markland*; of which let us take his own account: "In this edition, the reader will obſerve that the many "additions communicated to the author by a very learned "friend‡ are included in hooks, which he deſigned to have "melted down into the body of his work, and to have ac-"knowledged, no doubt, his obligations to the perſon that "ſent them. But he had executed this deſign in part only, "the obſervations being tranſcribed no further than Chap. "IX. and the original copy of them not found among his

pils; but could not be prevailed upon to make a long abſence from *Cambridge*. He had a ſalary of 100*l. per annum* for calculating the "Nautical Almanac," and frequently received preſents from the Board of Longitude for his own inventions. He could read *Latin* and *French* with eaſe, but wrote the former ill; had ſtudied the *Engliſh* hiſtory, and could quote whole paſſages from the monkiſh writers verbatim. He was appointed by the Board of Longitude to go with Capt. *Phipps* (now Lord *Mulgrave*) to the North Pole in 1773, and diſcharged that office to the ſatisfaction of his employers. After his return, he married and ſettled in *London*, where he died of the meazles in about a year. He was then engaged in publiſhing ſome papers of Dr. *Halley*. His "Calculations in Spherical Trigonometry abridged," were printed in Phil. Tranſ. vol. LXI. art. 46.

* See under the year 1761.

† *Richard Arnald*, B. D. fellow of *Emanuel College*, *Cambridge*, by which Society he was preſented to the rectory of *Thurcaſton*, four or five miles North of *Leiceſter*. He married the daughter of Mr. *Wood*, rector of *Wilford* near *Nottingham*, and publiſhed two Sermons at *Cambridge*, 1726, and 1737; a third, at *London*, under the title of "The Parable of the Cedar and Thiſtle, exemplified in the Great Victory at *Culloden*, "1746," 4to; the firſt edition of the "Commentary on *Wiſdom*" in 1744 (ſee p. 172); a "Commentary on *Eccleſiaſticus*" in 1748 (ſee p. 107.); and the "Commentary on "*Tobit*," &c. in 1752 (ſee p. 224). It is ſeldom an agreeable circumſtance to a clergyman or his family to have a ſucceſſor; but it was otherwiſe in the preſent caſe, as Mr. *Hurd* (now Biſhop) patronized the ſon, a fellow of *St. John's College*, who, by his favour and recommendation, became ſub-preceptor to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, canon of *Windſor*, and archdeacon of *Litchfield*.

‡ Mr. *Markland*.

"papers.

"papers. This loſs has, by good fortune, been ſupplied "by another friend*, through whoſe hands the obſerva- "tions were tranſmitted to him, and who was indulged the "liberty of taking a copy of them for himſelf; from "whence they are now given to the publick. They cor- "rect often miſtakes of the author; which it was thought "proper to continue as he left them, that the reader might "the better judge of the force of the remarks, and that a "liberty might not be taken after his death, which him- "ſelf only, while alive, had a right to make uſe of."

The other books of 1760 were "The Ceremonial of the "Funeral of King *George* the Second," folio; "The Actor," a poem by *Robert Lloyd*†, M. A. 4to; "Ancient and Modern "*Rome*,

* Mr. *Bowyer*.

† Son of Dr. *Pierſon Lloyd*, ſecond maſter of *Weſtminſter* ſchool ‡, where *Robert* was educated, and whence he was admitted of *Trinity College*, *Cambridge*, and took the degree of M. A. At the Univerſity, as at *Weſtminſter*, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his poetical genius and (ſorry I am to add) by his irregularities. He was for ſome time employed as one of the uſhers of *Weſtminſter* ſchool, where he wrote the poem which gave occaſion to this note, which not only gave proofs of great judgment in the ſubject he was treating of, but had alſo the merit of ſmooth verſification and great ſtrength of poetry. In the beginning of the Poetical War, which for ſome time raged among the wits of this age, and to which the celebrated *Roſciad* ſounded the firſt charge, Mr. *Lloyd* was ſuſpected to be the author of that poem. But this he honeſtly diſowned by an advertiſement in the public papers; on which occaſion the real author, Mr. *Churchill*, boldly ſtepped forth, and in the ſame public manner declared himſelf; and drew on that torrent of *Anti-Roſciads*, *Apologies*, *Murphiads*, *Churchilliads*, *Examiners*, &c. which for a long time kept up the attention and employed the geniuſes of the greateſt part of the critical world. After Mr. *Lloyd* quitted his place of uſher of *Weſtminſter* ſchool, he relied entirely on his pen for ſubſiſtence; but, being of a thoughtleſs and extravagant diſpoſition, he ſoon made himſelf liable to debts which he was unable to anſwer. In conſequence of this ſituation he was confined in the *Fleet Priſon*, where he depended for ſupport almoſt wholly on the bounty and generoſity of his friend *Churchill*, whoſe kindneſs to him continued undiminiſhed during all his neceſſities. On the death of this liberal benefactor, Mr. *Lloyd* ſunk into a ſtate of deſpondency, which put an end to his exiſtence on the 15th of *December*, 1764, in leſs

‡ Afterwards chancellor of *York*, and portioniſt of *Waddeſdon*, *Bucks*; whoſe learning, judgement, and moderation endeared him to all who partook of his inſtructions, during a courſe of almoſt 50 years ſpent in the ſervice of the publick at *Weſtminſter School*. He had a penſion from his Majeſty of 400*l*. a year for his own life, and that of his now widow; and died *Jan.* 5, 1781.

than

"*Rome*, a poem, written at *Rome* in 1755, by *George Keate*, "eſq." 4to; "De Solis ac Lunæ Defectibus, Libri V. P. "*Rogerii Boſcovich** Societatis *Jeſu*, ad Regiam Societatem "*Londinenſem*. Ibidem autem & Aſtronomiæ Synopſis & "Theorema Luminis *Newtoniana*, & alia multa ad Phyſi- "cam pertinentia, verſibus pertractantur; cum ejuſdem "Auctoris Annotationibus," 4to; "An Account of a Cop- "per Table, &c. by *Philip Carteret Webb*†, eſq." 4to; "The "*Latin* Inſcription on the Copper Table, diſcovered in "the

than a month after he was informed of the loſs of Mr. *Churchill*. Mr. *Wilkes* ſays, that "Mr. *Lloyd* was mild and affable in private life, of gentle manners, and very engaging "in converſation. He was an excellent ſcholar, and an eaſy natural poet. His peculiar "excellence was the dreſſing up an old thought in a new, neat, and trim manner. He "was contented to ſcamper round the foot of *Parnaſſus* on his little *Welch* poney, "which ſeems never to have tired. He left the fury of the winged ſteed, and the daring "heights of the ſacred mountain, to the ſublime genius of his friend *Churchill*." A partial collection of his poetical works was made by Dr. *Kenrick* in two volumes 8vo, 1774; and a good imitation by him, from "The Spectator," may be ſeen in the Seventh Volume of the "Select Collection of Miſcellaneous Poems, 1781," p. 223. He was alſo the Author of "The Capricious Lovers," a comic opera, 1764, 8vo; and of four other dramatic works. His imitation of *Theocritus*, on the King's going to the Houſe, deſerves much praiſe.

* In this work the judicious author's learning and genius (to uſe an expreſſion of Dr. *Johnſon*) have laboured Science into Poetry, and have ſhewn, by explaining Aſtronomy, that Verſe did not refuſe the ideas of Philoſophy. This poem was written at various periods; a part of it having been publicly recited at *Rome* in 1735.

† This diſtinguiſhed Antiquary, born in 1700, was regularly bred to the profeſſion of an attorney, which profeſſion he followed for many years in *Budge Row*, *London*, and afterwards removed to *Great Queen Street*, *Lincoln's Inn Fields*. He was peculiarly learned in the Records of this kingdom, and particularly able as a parliamentary and conſtitutional lawyer. In 1751 he aſſiſted materially in obtaining the charter of incorporation for the Society of Antiquaries, remitting in that buſineſs the cuſtomary fees which were due to him as a ſolicitor; and on many other occaſions proved himſelf a very uſeful member of that learned body. Purchaſing a houſe and eſtate at *Busbridge*‡, near *Godelming*, in *Surrey*, where he reſided in the ſummer, it gave him an influence in the borough of *Haſlemere* ||, for which he was choſen member in 1754, and again in 1761. He became, under the patronage of Lord Chancellor *Hardwicke*, ſecretary of bankrupts in the Court of Chancery, and was appointed one of the joint ſolicitors of the Treaſury in 1756. In *July* 1758 he obtained a ſilver medal from the Society of Arts, for having planted a large quantity of acorns for timber. In 1760 (as has been mentioned already, p. 124) he had the honour of preſenting the famous *Heraclean* table to the king of *Spain*, by the hands of the *Neapolitan* miniſter, from whom he received in return (in *November* that year) a diamond ring, worth 300*l*. In *April* 1763, the period of Mr. *Wilkes's*

‡ Since purchaſed by Sir *Robert Barker*, bart.

|| The conteſted election in 1754 is well known and remembered by the humorous ballad, intituled, "The Cow of *Haſlemere*," attributed to Dr. *King* of *Oxford*, and printed that year in folio.

" the year 1732, near *Heraclea*, in the Bay of *Taren-*
" *tum*, in *Magna Græcia*, and publiſhed by *Mazochius*
" at

being apprehended for writing *The North Briton*, N° 45, Mr. *Webb* became officially a principal actor in that memorable proſecution, but did not altogether approve of the ſeverity with which it was carried on. He held the office of ſolicitor to the Treaſury till *July* 1765, and continued ſecretary of bankrupts till Lord *Northington* quitted the ſeals in 1766. He died at *Uxbridge*, *June* 22, 1770, aged 70; and his library (including that of *John Godfrey**, eſq. which he had purchaſed entire) was ſold, with his MSS. on vellum, *Feb.* 25, and the 16 following days, 1771. A little before his death he ſold to the Houſe of Peers thirty MS. volumes of the Rolls of Parliament. His MSS. on paper were ſold, by his widow and executrix, to the Earl of *Shelburne*. The coins and medals were ſold by auction the ſame year, three days ſale. In this ſale were all the coins and medals found in his collection at the time of his deceaſe, but he had diſpoſed of the moſt valuable part to different perſons. The ſeries of large braſs had been picked by a nobleman. The noble ſeries of *Roman* gold (among which were *Pompey*, *Lepidus*, &c.) and the collection of *Greek* kings and towns had been ſold to Mr. *Duane*, and now form part of the immenſe collection of Dr. *Hunter*. The ancient marble buſts, bronzes, *Roman* earthen ware, gems, ſeals, &c. of which there were 96 lots, were ſold in the above year. On the death of the late Mrs. *Webb*, the remainder of the curioſities was ſold by Mr. *Langford*. Mr. *Webb's* publications were, 1. " A Letter to the Rev. Mr. *William War-*
" *burton*, M. A." occaſioned by ſome paſſages in his book intituled " The Divine Legation
" of *Moſes* demonſtrated. By a Gentleman of *Lincoln's Inn*, 1742," 8vo. 2. " Remarks
" on the Pretender's Declaration and Commiſſion, 1745," 8vo. 3. " Remarks on the
" Pretender's Son's ſecond Declaration, dated the 10th of *October* 1745, by the Author
" of the Remarks on his firſt Declaration, 1745," 8vo. 4. " Excerpta ex Inſtrumentis
" publicis de *Judæis*," conſiſting of ſeven pages ſmall 4to. 5. " Short, but true State of

* Son of *Benjamin Godfrey*, eſq. of *Norton Court*, near *Feverſham* in *Kent*, whom he ſucceeded in that eſtate. He was very corpulent, through indolence or inactivity, and a great epicure, which ſhortened his life. Mr. *Godfrey* (who was related to Sir *Edmondbury*) was a perſon of learning, and had a good collection of antiquities; and alſo of coins and medals, which, after his death, were ſold by auction. His library (containing about 1200 valuable volumes) was bought for 100*l.* by *T. Osborne*, who ſold the whole again to Mr. *Webb* before it was unpacked. Mr. *Godfrey* contributed the plate of *Roman* antiquities in p. 248 of Dr. *Harris's* Hiſtory of *Kent*, and was a good friend and benefactor to Dr. *Harris*, who uſed to ſpunge upon him; and, though a prebendary of *Rochester*, with other good preferments, died inſolvent, at *Norton Court*, and was buried in the pariſh church at Mrs. *Godfrey's* expence. After Mr. *Godfrey's* death (about 1741) his widow retired to her native county (*Staffordſhire*, it is ſuppoſed) and carried with her the valuable MSS. which Dr. *Harris* had collected for the ſecond volume of his Hiſtory of *Kent*, which he never publiſhed. The late Dr. *Thorpe* and other gentlemen made what enquiries they could how ſhe diſpoſed of them, or what became of them after her death, but could never get the leaſt intelligence. Mrs. *Anne Godfrey* (who died about 1746, and was buried with her huſband at *Norton*) was a vain talkative woman, and would often, when her huſband was chatting with a friend on antiquarian matters, interrupt him on the ſubject, and expoſe her ignorance. Her maiden name was *Gough*; her father was an exchange broker in *London*; her brother, who was bound apprentice to an apothecary, but did not ſerve out his time, married ſhortly after *Anne*, daughter of *George Maſon*, eſq. and great grand-daughter of *John Oneby*, eſq. (whoſe epitaph ſee in *Gent. Mag.* 1777, p. 316). This lady had a handſome fortune, which young *Gough* loſt in the *South Sea* bubble, and was afterwards in ſome degree dependent on Mr. *Godfrey*, after whoſe death Mrs. *Godfrey* impoveriſhed herſelf in the aſſiſtance of her brother, ſo as to be unable to pay her own debts. Mr. *Gough* died at *Camberwell* about 1755; and his widow in *May* 1771. On the death of the latter, her effects were ſold by auction; and the editor of this work purchaſed the original portraits of Mr. and Mrs. *Godfrey*, a curious old plan of *Norton Court* (mentioned in Brit. Topog. vol. I. p. 497*), two miniature paintings of perſons unknown, and ſome other curioſities.

"at *Naples* in the year 1758, more particularly consi-
"dered and illuſtrated; by *John Pettingal**, D. D. read
"at the Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries the firſt
"of *May*, 1760, and ordered to be printed," 4to; the
ſecond volume† of Dr. *Jortin's* "Life of *Eraſmus*," 4to;
"An Enquiry into the Beauties of Painting, and the Me-
"rits of the moſt celebrated Painters‡, by *Daniel Webb*, eſq."

"Facts relative to the *Jew* Bill, ſubmitted to the Conſideration of the Publick," three pages ſmall 4to. 6. "Five Plates of Records relating to the *Jews*, engraven at the expence "of *Philip Carteret Webb*, eſq." 7. "The Queſtion whether a *Jew* born within "the *Britiſh* Dominions was, before the making the late Act of Parliament, a "Perſon capable by Law to purchaſe and hold Lands to him and his Heirs, fairly "ſtated and conſidered. [To which is annexed an "Appendix, containing copies of "public Records relating to the *Jews*."] By a Gentleman of *Lincoln's Inn*, 1753," 4to. Printed for *Roberts*, price 2*s*. 6*d*. "A Reply" to this, in the ſame ſize and at the ſame price, written, as it is ſuppoſed, by Mr. *Grove*, author of the Life of Cardinal *Wolſey*, was printed for *Robinſon*, *Woodyer*, and *Swan*. 8. "A ſhort Account of "ſome Particulars concerning *Domeſday Book*, with a view to promote its being publiſh-"ed, 1756," 4to. 9. "A ſhort Account of *Danegeld*, with ſome further Particulars "relating to *William* the Conqueror's Survey, 1756," 4to. 10. "A State of Facts, in "Defence of his Majeſty's Right to certain Fee-Farm Rents in the County of *Norfolk*, "1758," 4to. 11. "An Account of a Copper Table, containing two Inſcriptions in "the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues; diſcovered in the year 1732, near *Heraclea*, in the "Bay of *Tarentum*, in *Magna Græcia*." By *Philip Carteret Webb*, Eſq. Read at a Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries the 13th of *December*, 1759, and ordered to be printed 1760, 4to. 12. "Some Obſervations on the late Determination for diſcharging "Mr. *Wilkes* from his Commitment to *The Tower of London*, for being the author and "publiſher of a ſeditious Libel called *The North Briton*, N° 45. By a Member of the "Houſe of Commons, 4to. 1763." He alſo printed a quarto pamphlet, containing a number of General Warrants iſſued from the time of the Revolution, and ſome other political tracts, particularly at the time of the rebellion in 1745, on the cloſe of which his abilities, as ſolicitor on the trials in *Scotland*, proved of eminent ſervice to the publick. Mr. *Webb* was twice married, and by his firſt lady (who died *March* 12, 1756) left one ſon of his own name, admitted of *Benet College*, *Cambridge*, 1755, under the private tuition of the Rev. *John Hodgſon*‖; removed to *The Temple* 1757; married Miſs *Smith*, of *Milford*, *Surry*, 1763, by whom he has a ſon born 1764, and a daughter ſince dead. His ſecond wife was *Rhoda*, daughter of *John Cotes*, eſq. of *Dodington*, in *Cheſhire*, by *Rhoda* one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir *John Huborn*, bart. of *Warwickſhire*; but by her he had no iſſue.

* See under the year 1763.

† To this volume Mr. *Bowyer* made an Index as it paſſed through the preſs, which will be inſerted among his "Miſcellaneous Tracts."

‡ Remarks on ſome paſſages in this work [by the late Mr. *Highmore*] are in the Gent. Mag. 1766, p. 353.

‖ Mr. *Hodgſon* came on this occaſion from *Queen's College*, *Oxford*; and took his degree of M. A. at *Cambridge* 1756. He was alſo F. S. A. and private tutor, at the ſame college, to the preſent earl of *Maſſareene*. The diſſertation on an antient Cornelian, in the poſſeſſion of *John Lawſon*, eſq. in Archæologia, II. p. 42, was written by him. He was preſented by Mr. *Webb's* intereſt to a living in *Barbadoes*, where he died 1761. The author of this ſhort note is ſorry he cannot do greater juſtice to the character of this mild, unaffected, excellent ſcholar.

8vo; "Dialogues Moral and Political," [by Mr. *Hurd*,] 8vo; "An additional Dialogue of the Dead," [between *Ariſtides* and *Pericles*,] by Dr. *Brown**, 8vo; "De Ratione Inter-"pungendi, Auctore *J. Ward*†, P. P. C. G." 8vo; "The "Honour and Diſhonour of Agriculture, tranſlated from "the *Spaniſh* [of Father *Feijoo*‡, Diſc. 13. vol. VIII.], by "a Farmer in *Cheſhire* ‖," 8vo; "Obſervations on *Miſcella-*"*nea Analytica*," by Dr. *Powell*, 8vo; "A Letter from "Baron *Monteſquieu* to Dr. *Warburton*," prefixed to the Letters on *Bolingbroke*, 8vo; "Emendationes in *Suidam*, Pars "I." by Mr. *Toup*, 8vo; and "Lady *Cateſby's* Letters," from the *French*, by Mrs. *Brooke*, 12mo. It

* This pamphlet is ſaid to have been occaſioned by an unintentional affront given to Dr. *Brown* by Lord *Lyttelton*. That nobleman in a numerous and mixed company neglected to take notice of our author in ſo reſpectful a manner as he thought he deſerved, and in reſentment of it he compoſed the above-mentioned dialogue.

† The learned Profeſſor; of whom an account ſhall be given hereafter.

‡ See *Hughes's* Letters, vol. III. p. 49.

‖ Of this little volume the ingenious Mr. *Benjamin Stillingfleet* was the editor, if not the tranſlator. He was grandſon to the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and equally diſtinguiſhed as a naturaliſt and a poet, the rare union ſo much deſired by the ingenious Mr. *Aickin*. Both the Biſhop and our author's father were fellows of *St. John's College* in *Cambridge*. The latter was alſo F. R. S. M. D. and *Greſham* profeſſor of phyſic; but, marrying in 1692, loſt his lucrative offices, and the Biſhop's favour; a misfortune that affected both him and his poſterity. He took orders § however, and obtained, by his father's patronage, the rectory of *Newington Butts*, which he immediately exchanged for thoſe of *Wood-Norton* and *Swanton* in *Norfolk*. He died in 1708. *Benjamin*, his only ſon, was educated at *Norwich* ſchool, which he left in 1720, with the character of an excellent ſcholar. He then went to *Trinity College*, *Cambridge*, at the requeſt of Dr. *Bentley*, the maſter, who had been private tutor to his father, domeſtic chaplain to his grandfather, and was much indebted to the family. Here he was admitted *April* 14, 1720; took the degree of B. A. and became a candidate for a fellowſhip; but was rejected, by the maſter's influence. This was a ſevere and unexpected diſappointment; and but little alleviated afterwards by the Doctor's apology, that it was a pity that a gentleman of Mr. *Stillingfleet's* parts ſhould be buried within the walls of a college. Perhaps, however, this ingratitude of Dr. *Bentley* was not of any real diſſervice to Mr. *Stillingfleet*. He travelled into *Italy*; and, by being thrown into the world, formed many honourable and valuable connexions. The preſent Lord *Barrington* gave him, in a very polite manner, the place of maſter of the barracks at *Kenſington*; a favour to which Mr. *Stillingfleet*, in the dedication of his "Calendar of *Flora*" to that nobleman, 1761, alludes with great politeneſs, as well

§ This is exactly the caſe of Archbiſhop *Potter* and ſon; the latter, marrying to the diſlike of the father, was cut off by him from any of the fortune; he got however, or gave him, 2000*l. per annum* in church preferments; as if a man might be very deſerving of that, who was not fit to receive his paternal fortune. *T. F.*

as

It was a peculiarity, if it might be ſo called, in the character of Mr. *Bowyer*, that his engagements, as a man of buſineſs never were ſufficient to diveſt him of thoſe ſenſibilities, which men conſcious of their ſuperiority in reſpect to literary abilities ſometimes experience to be not among the bleſſings of a learned education. As he knew himſelf the

as the warmeſt gratitude. His "Calendar" was formed at *Stratton* in *Norfolk*, in 1755, at the hoſpitable ſeat of Mr. *Marſham*, who had made ſeveral remarks of that kind, and had communicated to the publick his curious "Obſervations on the Growth of Trees." But it was to Mr. *Wyndham*, of *Felbrig* in *Norfolk*, that he appears to have had the greateſt obligations. He travelled abroad with him; ſpent much of his time at his houſe; and was appointed one of his executors; with a conſiderable addition to an annuity which that gentleman had ſettled upon him in his life-time. Mr. *Stillingfleet's* genius led him principally to the ſtudy of natural hiſtory, which he proſecuted as an ingenious philoſopher, an uſeful citizen, and a good man. Mr. *Gray* makes the following favourable mention of him, in one of his letters dated from *London*, in 1761: "I have lately made an acquaintance with this "philoſopher, who lives in a garret in the winter, that he may ſupport ſome near rela-"tions who depend upon him. He is always employed, conſequently (according to my "old maxim) always happy, always chearful, and ſeems to me a worthy honeſt man. "His preſent ſcheme is to ſend ſome perſons, properly qualified, to reſide a year or two "in *Attica*, to make themſelves acquainted with the climate, productions, and natural "hiſtory of the country, that we may underſtand *Ariſtotle*, *Theophraſtus*, &c. who have "been Heathen *Greek* to us for ſo many ages; and this he has got propoſed to Lord "*Bute*, no unlikely perſon to put it in execution, as he is himſelf a botaniſt." An epiſtle by Mr. *Stillingfleet*, in 1723, is printed in the "Poetical Magazine, 1764," p. 224. He publiſhed, about 1733, an anonymous pamphlet, intituled, "Some Thoughts concern-"ing Happineſs;" and in 1759 appeared a volume of "Miſcellaneous Tracts," chiefly tranſlated from eſſays in the "Amœnitates Academicæ," publiſhed by *Linnæus*, interſperſed with ſome obſervations and additions of his own. In this volume he ſhews a taſte for claſſical learning, and entertains us with ſome elegant poetical effuſions. He annexed to it ſome valuable "Obſervations on Graſſes," and dedicated the whole to *George* Lord *Lyttelton*. A ſecond edition of it appeared in 1762; a third in 1775. Mr. *Stillingfleet* likewiſe publiſhed "Some Thoughts occaſioned by the "late Earthquakes, 1750," a poem in 4to; "Paradiſe Loſt," an Oratorio, ſet to Muſic by *Stanley*, 1760, 4to; and "The Principles and Powers of Harmony, 1771," 4to. a very learned work, built on *Tartini's* "Trattato di Muſica ſecondo la vera ſcienza "dell' Armonia." Theſe, and his "Eſſay on Converſation, 1757," in the firſt volume of *Dodſley's* Collection of Poems, entitle him to no ſmall degree of rank among our *Engliſh* Poets. The "Eſſay" is addreſſed to Mr. *Wyndham* with all that warmth of friendſhip which diſtinguiſhes the author. As it is chiefly didactic, it does not admit of ſo many ornaments as ſome compoſitions of other kinds. However, it contains much good ſenſe, ſhews a conſiderable knowledge of mankind, and has ſeveral paſſages that, in point of harmony and eaſy verſification, would not diſgrace the writings of our

moſt

the firſt in his profeſſion, he diſdained the ſervility of ſolicitation; but, when he ſaw himſelf neglected, or another preferred where friendſhip gave him a claim, he did not ſuppreſs the impulſes of reſentment, which he felt on ſuch occaſions. Many inſtances of this might be produced. They did not, however, ariſe from avarice; nor was the article of profit that which acted with the greateſt force upon him. The moſt trifling conſideration would produce as warm an expoſtulation as one of the greateſt. As an inſtance, the following ſhall be produced, to ſhew how ſenſibly he felt himſelf hurt on ſuch an occaſion.

His friend the Dean of *Briſtol** having preached before the Houſe of Commons, on the General Faſt-day, *Feb.* 13, 1761;

moſt admired poets. Here more than once Mr. *Stillingfleet* ſhews himſelf ſtill ſore from Dr. *Bentley's* cruel treatment of him; and towards the beautiful and moral cloſe of this poem (where he gives us a ſketch of himſelf) ſeems to hint at a mortification of a more delicate nature, which he is ſaid to have ſuffered from the other ſex. This too may perhaps account for the aſperity with which he treats the ladies in the "Verſes" printed in the ſixth volume of the "Select Collection of Poems, 1781." To theſe diſappointments it was perhaps owing that Mr. *Stillingfleet* neither married, nor went into orders. His *London* reſidence was at a Sadler's in *Piccadilly*, where he died in 1771, aged above 70, leaving ſeveral valuable papers behind him. To theſe Mr. *Pennant* alludes in a beautiful elogium on him, prefixed to the fourth volume of the "*Britiſh* Zoology," when he ſays, "I received the unfiniſhed tokens of his regard by virtue of his promiſe; the only "papers that were reſcued from the flames to which his modeſty had devoted all the "reſt." He was buried in *St. James's* church, without the ſlighteſt monument of his having exiſted. A portrait of him is in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Torriano*. Mr. *Stillingfleet's* eldeſt ſiſter, *Elizabeth*, was married to Mr. *Locker*, a gentleman "eminent for "curioſity and literature †," who has been already mentioned in this volume, p. 110.

* Dr. *Samuel Squire*. This learned Divine, the ſon of an apothecary, was born at *Warminſter* in *Wiltſhire*, in 1714, and was educated at *St. John's College*, *Cambridge*, of which he became a Fellow. Soon after, Dr. *Wynn* Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells* appointed him his chaplain, and collated him to the Archdeaconry of *Bath*. In 1748, he was preſented by the King to the rectory of *Topsfield* in *Eſſex*; and, in 1749, when the Duke of *Newcaſtle* (to whom he was Chaplain, and private ſecretary ‡ as chancellor of the univerſity)

† Such is the character of him given by Dr. *Johnſon*, to whom Mr. *Locker* communicated a collection of examples ſelected by *Addiſon* from the writings of *Tillotſon*, with an intention of making an *Engliſh* Dictionary. *Life of Addiſon*, p. 65.

‡ In this character, from an unlucky ſimilitude of names, he was ridiculed in the famous *Fragment* by the appellation of "Dr. *Squirt*, apothecary to *Alma Mater's* (or the old lady's) Steward." His dark complexion procured him in college converſation, and in the ſquibs of the time, the nick name of "The Man of *Angola*."

was

1761; Mr. *Bowyer* of courſe expected to print the Sermon. The profit attending ſuch a ſmall article, it will be eaſily ſuppoſed

was inſtalled Chancellor of *Cambridge*, he preached one of the commencement ſermons, and took the degree of D. D. In 1750, he was preſented by Archbiſhop *Herring* to the rectory of *St. Anne, Weſtminſter* (then vacant by the death of Dr. *Pelling*), being his Grace's option on the ſee of *London*, and for which he reſigned his living of *Topsfield* in favour of a relation of the Archbiſhop. Soon after, Dr. *Squire* was preſented by the King to the vicarage of *Greenwich* in *Kent*; and, on the eſtabliſhment of the houſhold of the Prince of *Wales* (his preſent Majeſty), he was appointed his Royal Highneſs's Clerk of the Cloſet. In 1760, he was preſented to the Deanry of *Briſtol*; and in 1761 (on the death of Dr. *Ellis*) was advanced to the Biſhoprick of *St. David's*, the revenues of which were conſiderably advanced by him *. He died, after a ſhort illneſs, occaſioned by his anxiety concerning the health of one of his ſons, *May* 7, 1766. As a pariſh miniſter, even after his advancement to the mitre, he was moſt conſcientiouſly diligent in the duties of his function; and as a prelate, in his frequent viſits to his ſee (though he held it but five years), he ſought out and promoted the friendleſs and deſerving, in preference, frequently, to powerful recommendations, and exerciſed the hoſpitality of a Chriſtian Biſhop. In private life, as a parent, huſband, friend, and maſter, no man was more beloved, or more lamented. He was a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquary Societies, and a conſtant attendant upon both. He married one of the daughters of Mrs. *Ardeſoif* †, a widow lady of fortune (his pariſhioner) in *Soho Square*. Some verſes to her "on making a pin-baſket," by Dr. (now Sir *James*) *Marriott*, are in the fourth volume of *Dodſley's* collection. *Iſaac Akerman*, eſq. and *Matthew Howard*, eſq. married her two other daughters. Mrs. *Squire*, an excellent woman, by whom the Biſhop left two ſons and a daughter, ſtill living, did not long ſurvive him. A ſermon, entitled "Mutual Knowledge in a future State, &c." was dedicated to her, with a juſt elogium on his patron, by Dr *Dodd* ‡ in 1766. In this, the occaſion of the Biſhop's death, already mentioned, is thus alluded to, "Alas! Madam, "we think with anxious concern of the exquiſite ſenſibility of his affectionate heart." Beſides ſeveral ſingle ſermons on public occaſions, Biſhop *Squire* publiſhed the following pieces: 1. "An Enquiry into the Nature of the *Engliſh* Conſtitution; or, an Hiſtorical Eſſay "on the *Anglo Saxon* Government, both in *Germany* and *England*." 2. "The ancient "Hiſtory of the *Hebrews* vindicated; or, Remarks on the third volume of the Moral "Philoſopher. *Cambridge*, 1741." 3. "Two Eſſays. I. A Defence of the ancient "*Greek* Chronology. II. An Enquiry into the Origin of the *Greek* Language. *Cam*-"*bridge*. 1741." 4. "*Plutarchi* de *Iſide* & *Oſiride* liber; *Græcè* & *Anglicè*, *Græca*

* Theſe improvements of the eſtates of biſhopricks, colleges, and other eccleſiaſtical revenues happening by fits and ſtarts, make them the more noticed; but in the main they are not more extraordinary than thoſe held in lay hands.

† Mrs. *Ardeſoif* had alſo a ſon, who, after being apprenticed to a merchant in the city, went into the army, and died young.

‡ Chaplain to the Biſhop, from whom he received a prebend of *Brecon*. In *Dodd's* Poems is "A Sonnet, occaſioned by reading the Truth and Importance of Natural and Revealed Religion;" "Gratitude and Merit," an epigram on Biſhop *Squire*; and "An Ode written in the Walks at "*Brecknock*," expreſſive of gratitude to his friendly patron. Of Biſhop *Squire*, Dr. *Dodd* alſo ſays, in his "Thoughts in Priſon," Week IV.

—— "And ſtill more, when urg'd, approv'd,
"And bleſs'd by thee, *St. David's* honour'd friend;
"Alike in Wiſdom's and in Learning's ſchool
"Advanc'd and ſage, &c." [See p. 73. ed. 1781.]

"recenſuit,

ſuppoſed, could be no material object. But the indelicacy of the tranſaction drew from him the following expoſtulatory epiſtle:

" REV. recenſuit, emendavit, Commentariis auxit, Verſionem novam *Anglicanam* adjecit *Samuel Squire*, A.M. Archidiaconus *Bathonienſis*; acceſſerunt *Xylandri*, *Baxteri*, *Bentleii*, *Marklandi*, Conjecturæ & Emendationes, *Cantab.* 1744." 5. "An Eſſay on the Balance of Civil Power in *England*, 8vo. 174..;" which was added to the ſecond edition of the Enquiry, &c. in 1753. 6. "Indifference for Religion inexcuſable *, or, a ſerious, impartial, and practical Review of the certainty, importance, and harmony of natural and revealed Religion. *London*, 1748," again in 12mo, 1759. 7. "Remarks upon Mr. *Carte's* Specimen of his General Hiſtory of *England*, very proper to be read by all ſuch as are Contributors to that great Work, 1748," 8vo. 8. "The Principles of Religion made eaſy to young Perſons, in a ſhort and familiar Catechiſm. Dedicated to (the late) Prince *Frederick*. *London*, 1763." 9. "A Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Hallifax* on the Peace, 1763," 8vo. by Dr. *Dodd*, received great aſſiſtance from Biſhop *Squire*. He alſo left in MS. a *Saxon* Grammar compiled by himſelf. The following juſt character of one of his patrons, prefixed to his Grace's Seven Sermons, was written by this prelate: "Archbiſhop *Herring's* perſon was tall and comely; his conſtitution, from his tendereſt youth, weak and delicate; his addreſs eaſy, engaging, and polite. He was generous without prodigality, magnificent without profuſion, and humble without meanneſs. His diſtinguiſhed application to the buſineſs of his function, his learning, his warm attachment to the conſtitution in church and ſtate, and his pathetic eloquence in the pulpit, having recommended him to the early notice of the great, he ever afterwards maintained himſelf in the poſſeſſion of their favour, eſteem, and affection, by his ingenuous converſation, and by his ſingular candour, temper, and moderation. Every new preferment, by rendering both his public and private virtues more known and conſpicuous, convinced the world that he was ſtill worthy of ſomething higher; till, unſoliciting and unexpecting, he was called by his ſovereign, with the univerſal approbation, to the moſt exalted dignity of the church. So kind and obliging was his Grace's manner in conferring favours, that it added a double pleaſure to the receiver. He felt the anxiety of the doubtful petitioner, and removed his ſuſpenſe as ſoon as poſſible; and, when forced to deny a requeſt, he always ſeaſoned the refuſal with every circumſtance of benevolence, which might render the diſappointment leſs grievous. His religion was of that pureſt and nobleſt kind which true Chriſtianity inſpires: It was piety without ſuperſtition, devotion without hypocriſy, and faith which worketh by love. Conſcious of the uprightneſs of his own heart, and of the ſincerity of his belief of the doctrines and precepts of the Goſpel, he was willing to think the beſt of other people's principles, and to live the friend of mankind. Having no ſelfiſh views, nor private intereſts of his own to ſerve, he was

* Of this work Mr. *Sack*†, jun. now at *Magdebourg*, thus expreſſed himſelf in a MS letter to the Rev. Mr. *Duncombe*: "Biſhop *Squire's* 'Indifference for Religion inexcuſable,' is extremely well tranſlated, and very much eſteemed by every one who loves his religion more than his party's opinions. You know that is not the caſe with every divine. My father in particular is extremely pleaſed with the method the Biſhop employs in defending the Chriſtian religion, it being ſo much the ſame with that he made uſe of in his 'Defence of the Chriſtian Faith,' that one would think the two works had but one author. I am ſorry I had but once the honour to viſit him."

† The late Rev. Mr. *Sack*, firſt chaplain to the King of *Pruſſia*.

" always

"REV. SIR,

"I underſtand I am not to have the favour of printing "your Sermon; which gives me reaſon to fear that I have "behaved in ſuch a manner as to forfeit a friendſhip which "was founded on a natural, I may ſay, a *trading* principle, "conſidering I was a pupil of Dr. *Newcome*. Your tutor, "ſay my brethren, muſt have a mean opinion of you, ſince "he could not make a printer of you fit to print for him-"ſelf* or his nephew †. Let me know wherein I have of-"fended, that I may endeavour to make myſelf more ac-"ceptable to the world, the college, or at leaſt to you, Sir; "who am, your moſt humble ſervant, W. BOWYER."

This was not the only inſtance in which he ſtrongly expreſſed his feelings at what he thought a ſlight put upon him from a quarter where he imagined he had a natural claim to favour. In a letter, dated *Jan.* 11, 1767, to a living Dignitary of the Church, ſpeaking of *Cambridge*, he ſays, "My father (good man!) ſent me thither, to qualify me, "by a new kind of experiment, for a printer. But it "ſerved only in trade to expoſe me to more affronts, and "to give me a keener ſenſibility of them. Time and old "age are at laſt our beſt inſtructors; and I ſhould have "made an ill uſe of the documents of nature, if I had not "learnt to take conſolation from my approach to that ſtate "where the great and little will be equal."

"always ready to ſacrifice his preferments, his fortune, and even his life to the ſafety of "his Majeſty's perſon, to the eaſe and ſucceſs of his adminiſtration, and to the perpe-"tuity of the Proteſtant eſtabliſhment; looking on that eſtabliſhment as the only ſupport "of the Church of *England*, as the bulwark of our civil liberty, and the ſureſt defence "of the independency of *Europe*."

* "The ſquib is better than the ſermon," ſaid Mr. *B.* to a friend on this occaſion.—"Dr. *Newcome* printed once a Sermon; and carried it to *Cambridge*, becauſe he could "not print it in *London* decently unleſs with *W. B.*"

† Biſhop *Squire* was nephew to Mrs. *Newcome*. See above, p. 17.

Let us now turn to a more pleaſing trait in the character of Mr. *Bowyer*, by peruſing a letter dictated at once by gratitude and manly liberality of ſentiment:

" To the Right Hon. the Earl of MACCLESFIELD.

" MY LORD, *July* 4, 1761.

" I have no pretence to your Lordſhip's patronage, but " from what your noble father ſhewed to mine; which I " have preſumed to perpetuate by the incloſed letter*, re- " poſited, I ſuppoſe, in the Univerſity of *Oxford*. I little " thought of making it a ſtep to introduce myſelf to your " Lordſhip; but Mr. *Richardſon's*† death, which you will " ſee

* Which will be printed in p. 313.

† To what has been already ſaid of this original Genius in pp. 89. 138. and 156. I ſhall take the preſent opportunity of adding a few further particulars and remarks. It appears by the original edition of *The True Briton* (ſee p. 156), that Mr. *Richardſon* printed no more than *ſix numbers*; and it ſeems highly probable that *the ſixth* (*June* 21, 1723) was written by himſelf, as it is much in *his* manner. What is ſaid in p. 157, on the authority of Mr. *Hill*, that " *Pamela* was written in three months," is to be underſtood of the firſt and ſecond volumes only, of which *five* editions were ſold in one year. The *French* tranſlation of it (ſee p. 156) was undertaken by the conſent of Mr. *Richardſon*, who furniſhed the tranſlator‡ with ſeveral corrections. It was in two volumes, 12mo, of which only the firſt was printed by Mr. *Bowyer*.—In the enumeration of his writings, p. 158, l. 2. read " A Volume of Familiar Letters to and from ſeveral " perſons, upon Buſineſs and other ſubjects." He was alſo the editor of Sir *Thomas Roe's* Letters (ſee p. 138); he publiſhed, or rather printed, a large ſingle ſheet relative to the Married State, intituled, " The Duties of Wives to Huſbands;" and was under the diſagreeable neceſſity of publiſhing " The Caſe§ of *Samuel Richardſon*, of " *London*,

‡ His *Clariſſa* was tranſlated into *Dutch* by the Rev. Mr. *Stinſtra*, author of " A Paſtoral Letter " againſt Fanaticiſm," tranſlated into *Engliſh* by Mr. *Rimius*. With this learned foreigner Mr. *Richardſon* afterwards carried on a correſpondence (Mr. *Stinſtra* writing in *Latin*, which was interpreted to Mr. *Richardſon* by ſome of his literary friends), and invited him to *England*, which his attendance on an aged mother obliged Mr. *Stinſtra* to decline. See in the collection of Mr. *Hughes's* Letters, vol. II. p. 2. a letter from Mr. *Duncombe* to Mr. *Richardſon*, who is very juſtly ſtyled by the editor " The great maſter of the heart, the *Shakſpeare* of Romance."

§ I ſhall, without apology, lay the whole of this caſe, as a ſingular curioſity, before the reader of theſe Memoirs: " The Editor of 'The Hiſtory of Sir *Charles Grandiſon*' had intended to ſend the " volumes of it, as he did thoſe of 'The Hiſtory of *Clariſſa Harlowe*,' to be printed in *Ireland*, be- " fore he publiſhed them himſelf in *London*. Accordingly, when he had printed off ſo conſiderable " a part of the work, as would have conſtantly employed the preſs to which he purpoſed to con- " ſign them, he ſent over 12 ſheets of the firſt volume to Mr. *George Faulkner*; intending to follow " it with the reſt, as opportunity offered. He had heard an *Iriſh* bookſeller boaſt, ſome years ago, " That he could procure, from any printing-office in *London*, ſheets of any book printing in it, while " it was going on, and before publication; and Mr. *Faulkner* cautioning him on this ſubject with

" regard

"ſee mentioned in the public papers, has incited me to "hope

"*London*, Printer, on the Invaſion of his Property in the Hiſtory of Sir *Charles Gran-* "*diſon*,

"regard to this work, he took particular care to prevent, as he hoped, the effects of ſuch an infa-
"mous corruption, as it muſt be called; ſince it could not be done but by bribing the journeymen
"or ſervants of the *London* printer. He gave a ſtrict charge, before he put the piece to preſs, to all
"his workmen and ſervants, as well in print (that it might the ſtronger impreſs them), as by word
"of mouth, to be on their guard againſt any out-door attacks. This was the ſubſtance of the
"printed caution which he gave to his workmen, on this occaſion: 'A bookſeller of *Dublin* has
"aſſured me, that he could get the ſheets of any book from any printing-houſe in *London*, before
"publication. I hope I may depend upon the care and circumſpection of my friends, compoſitors,
"and preſs-men, that no ſheets of the piece I am now putting to preſs be carried out of the houſe;
"nor any notice taken of its being at preſs. It is of great conſequence to me. Let no ſtranger be
"admitted into any of the work-rooms. Once more, I hope I may rely on the integrity and care of
"all my workmen—And let all the proofs, reviſes, &c. be given to Mr. *Tewley* [his foreman] to
"take care of.' He had no reaſon to diſtruſt their aſſurances; moſt of them being perſons of expe-
"rienced honeſty; and was pleaſed with their declared abhorrence of ſo vile a treachery, and of all
"thoſe who ſhould attempt to corrupt them. Yet, to be ſtill more ſecure, as he thought, he or-
"dered the ſheets, as they were printed off, to be depoſited in a ſeparate warehouſe; the care of
"which was entruſted to one, on whom he had laid ſuch obligations, as, if he is guilty, has made
"his perfidy a crime of the blackeſt nature*. Having three printing-houſes, he had them com-
"poſed, and wrought, by different workmen, and at his different houſes; and took ſuch other pre-
"cautions, that the perſon to whoſe truſt he committed them, being frequently queſtioned by him
"as to the ſafety of the work from pirates, as frequently aſſured him, That it was impoſſible the
"copy of any complete volume could be come at, were there perſons in his houſe capable of being
"corrupted to attempt ſo vile a robbery. What then muſt be his ſurpriſe, when intelligence was
"ſent him from *Dublin*, That copies of a conſiderable part of his work had been obtained by three
"different perſons in that city; and that the ſheets were actually in the preſs? The *honeſt* men pub-
"liſhed their own names, in three different title-pages ſtuck up, in *Dublin*, in the following
"words: '*Dublin*, *Aug.* 4, 1753. Speedily will be publiſhed, The Hiſtory of Sir *Charles Gran-*
"*diſon*. In a ſeries of Letters publiſhed from the Originals, by the Editor of *Pamela* and *Clariſſa*.

* "*Peter Biſhop*, whoſe buſineſs was to read proofs to the corrector, and to employ his leiſure hours in the
"warehouſes; and who (and no other perſon) being entruſted with the ſheets of Sir *Charles Grandiſon*, as
"wrought off; and to lay-by three ſheets of each of the twelves edition, and one of the octavo, for Mr. *Richard-*
"*ſon*'s ſole uſe; had an opportunity which no other man, however inclined, could have, to perpetrate this baſe-
"neſs. Mr. *Richardſon*, on ſuſpicions too well-grounded, diſmiſſed *Biſhop* from his ſervice; and, after he was
"gone, having reaſon to ſuſpect *Thomas Killingbeck*, one of the compoſitors, as the confederate of *Biſhop*, and by
"whoſe means, he having worked ſome years in *Ireland*, it was eaſy for him to manage this piece of treachery;
"and *Killingbeck*, on examination, giving him cauſe to ſtrengthen his ſuſpicions; yet aſſerting his innocence;
"he propoſed to him the ſaid *Killingbeck* to draw up himſelf ſuch an affidavit as he thought he could ſafely take,
"to exculpate himſelf. *Killingbeck* made poor excuſes and pretences; but, at laſt, took till the next morning
"to draw it up. The next morning he told Mr. *Richardſon*, that he was adviſed not to draw up ſuch an affida-
"vit; and gave ſuch evaſive reaſons, as induced every body to believe him guilty. Upon this, Mr. *Richardſon*
"diſcharged him from his ſervice. He left his houſe, pretending he would draw up ſomething, as deſired;
"but never ſince came near it; and is now applying for work elſewhere. Since writing the above, Mr.
"*Richardſon* has received a letter from *Biſhop*, on occaſion of ſome friend of his adviſing him to an ample con-
"feſſion; and to depend on that forgiving temper which he had before experienced; in which, among other
"avowals of his innocence, he thus expreſſes himſelf:—'I never gave Mr. *K.* one ſheet of *Grandiſon*; and
"he muſt have ſtole them out of the warehouſe; for, upon recollection, the key of the bridge warehouſe [in
"which were the five firſt volumes], for the conveniency of *Arthur* [the principal warehouſe-keeper], who
"keeps his cloaths there, hung upon a nail, in the one pair of ſtairs warehouſe; and any perſon putting his
"arm through an opening in the wainſcot, and ſtanding on the ſtairs, may eaſily reach it [a great negligence,
"at leaſt, in *Biſhop*, after ſuch warning, and repeated caution]: And 'tis not impoſſible but Mr. *K.* might ſee
"me take the key from thence, and make uſe of it at a proper opportunity. If he proves to be the villain (adds
"*Biſhop*), as I have great reaſon to think he will, by his refuſing to take an oath, I hope proper care will be
"taken to hinder his eſcape, &c.'—If *Biſhop* ſhould be innocent (againſt other preſumptions, from which he
"will hardly be able to clear himſelf) it cannot but be obſerved, that the cauſe given to ſuſpect unguilty perſons
"is not one of the leaſt miſchiefs that attends the baſeneſs of ſuch cruel and clandeſtine invaders."

"hope for that family friendſhip renewed to me in my de-
"clining years, which filled me with ſentiments of grati-
"tude

"*diſon*," before publication, by certain Bookſellers in *Dublin*;" which bears date *Sept.*

" In ſeven Volumes. *Dublin*: Printed by, and for *Henry Saunders*, at the corner of *Chriſt Church*
" *Lane*.' The ſecond:—' *Aug.* 4th, 1753. In the Preſs, The Hiſtory of Sir *Charles Grandiſon*'
" (as in the other). ' *Dublin*: Printed by *John Exſhaw*, on *Cork Hill*.' The third:—' *Dublin*,
" *Aug.* 4th, 1753. In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed, The Hiſtory of Sir *Charles Gran-*
" *diſon*' (as in the two others). ' *London*: Printed for *S. Richardſon*:' [vile artifice!] ' *Dublin*:
" Reprinted for *Peter Wilſon*, in *Dame Street*.' The editor had convincing proofs given him, that
" one of theſe men had procured a copy of a conſiderable part of the work in octavo; another in
" duodecimo; and that they were proceeding to print it at ſeveral preſſes. Terms having been
" agreed upon between Mr. *Faulkner* and the editor, in conſideration of the preference to be given
" him (one of which related to the time of publiſhing the *Dublin* edition, that it might not interfere
" with the appearance of the *London* one) Mr. *Faulkner*, in conſequence of the ſucceſsful corrup-
" tion, ſignified to the editor, that it was needleſs to ſend him any more than the 12 ſheets he had
" ſent him; and that he had obtained a fourth ſhare of theſe *honourable* confederates: But that (to
" procure this grace, as is ſuppoſed) he had been compelled, as he calls it, to deliver up to them,
" to print by, the copy of the 12 ſheets aforeſaid, which had ſome few corrections in them, which
" occurred on a laſt reviſal; but which are of no moment with regard to the hiſtory: Though poſ-
" ſibly this *worthy* confederacy may make uſe of thoſe few corrections in thoſe 12 ſheets, in order to
" recommend their ſurreptitious edition as preferable to that of the proprietor. Of what will not
" men be capable, who can corrupt the ſervants of another man to betray and rob their maſter?
" The editor, who had alſo great reaſon to complain of the treatment he met with in his *Pamela*,
" on both ſides the water, cannot but obſerve, that never was work more the property of any man,
" than this is his. The copy never was in any other hand: He borrows not from any other author:
" The paper, the printing, entirely at his own expence, to a very large amount; returns of which
" he cannot ſee in ſeveral months: Yet not troubling any of his friends to leſſen his riſque by a ſub-
" ſcription: The work, thus immorally invaded, is a moral work: He has never hurt any man;
" nor offended theſe: They would have had benefits from the ſale, which the editor could not
" have, being not a bookſeller; and he always making full and handſome allowances to bookſellers.
" But nothing leſs, it ſeems, would content theſe men, than an attempt to poſſeſs themſelves of his
" whole property, without notice, leave, condition, or offer at condition; and they are haſtening
" the work at ſeveral preſſes, poſſibly with a view to publiſh their piratical edition before the lawful
" proprietor can publiſh his. And who can ſay, that, if they can get it out before him, they will
" not advertiſe, that his is a piracy upon theirs? Yet theſe men know, that they have obtained the
" parts of the work they are poſſeſſed of, at the price of making no leſs than 40 workmen, in the
" editor's houſe, uneaſy, and ſome of them ſuſpected: Of making an innocent man unſafe in his
" own houſe: Of diſhonouring him in the opinion of his employers (who, probably, may not
" chooſe to truſt their property in the hands of a man, who cannot ſecure his own from inteſtine
" traitors): And to the ruin of as many as he ſhall diſcharge, as ſuſpectable of the baſeneſs; and
" whom, in that caſe, no other maſter will care to employ. Theſe, among others that might be
" enumerated, are the miſchiefs to which this vile and rapacious act of clandeſtine wickedneſs will
" ſubject an innocent man. Since the above was written, Mr. *Richardſon* has been acquainted, that
" his work is now printing at four ſeveral printing-houſes in *Dublin*, for the benefit of the confede-
" racy; viz. two volumes at Mrs. *Reiley's*; one at Mr. *Williamſon's*; one at Mr. *Powell's*; one at
" Mr. *M'Culloch's*; and that they hope at Mrs. *Reiley's* to get another volume to print; and are
" driving on to finiſh their two volumes for that purpoſe. The work will make ſeven volumes in
" twelves; ſix in octavo; and he apprehends, from the quantity he himſelf had printed when the
" fraud was diſcovered, that the confederacy have got poſſeſſion of five entire volumes, the greateſt
" part of the ſixth, and of ſeveral ſheets of the ſeventh and laſt; but the work being ſtopped when
" the wickedneſs was known, they cannot have the better half of the concluding volume. He is
" further aſſured, that theſe worthy men are in treaty with bookſellers in *Scotland*, for their print-
" ing his work, in that part of the united kingdom, from copies that they are to furniſh; and alſo,
" that they purpoſe to ſend a copy to *France*, to be tranſlated there, before publication; no doubt
" for pecuniary conſiderations; and in order to propagate, to the utmoſt, the injury done to one,
" who never did any to them; and who, till this proceeding, he bleſſes God, knew not that there
" were ſuch men in the world; at leaſt, among thoſe who could look out in broad and open day.

" It

"tude in my childhood; and that I may have the honour "of

Sept. 14, 1753 *. "A Collection of the Moral Sentences in *Pamela*, *Clariſſa*, and

"It has been cuſtomary for the *Iriſh* bookſellers to make a ſcramble among themſelves who ſhould "firſt entitle himſelf to the reprinting of a new *Engliſh* book; and happy was he, who could get "his agents in *England* to ſend him a copy of a ſuppoſed ſaleable piece, as ſoon as it was printed, "and ready to be publiſhed. This kind of property was never conteſted with them by authors in "*England*; and it was agreed among themſelves (*i. e.* among the *Iriſh* bookſellers and printers) to "be a ſufficient title; though now and then a *ſhark* was found, who preyed on his own kind; as the "news-papers of *Dublin* have teſtified. But the preſent caſe will ſhew to what a height of baſe-"neſs ſuch an undiſputed licence is arrived. After all, if there is no law to right the editor and "ſole proprietor of this new work (*new* in every ſenſe of the word), he muſt acquieſce; but with "this hope, that, from ſo flagrant an attempt, a law may one day be thought neceſſary, in order to "ſecure to authors the benefit of their own labours: Nor does he wiſh, that even theſe invaders of "his property in *Ireland* may be excluded from the benefit of it, in the property of any of the works "to which they are, or ſhall be, fairly and lawfully entitled. At preſent, the *Engliſh* writers may "be ſaid, from the attempts and practices of the *Iriſh* bookſellers and printers, to live in an age of "*liberty*, but not of *property*.

"N. B. This is not a contention between bookſellers of *England* and *Ireland*, and on a doubtful "property; but between a lawful proprietor of a new and moral work—and

"Let Meſſieurs *Wilſon*, *Exſhaw*, and *Saunders*, reflecting upon the ſteps they have taken, and "making the caſe their own (for they no doubt have ſervants)—fill up the blank."

* The *Gray's Inn Journal* of *October* 13, 1753, enumerates the pains, inconveniencies, and hard-ſhips of eminent authors; the variety of anguiſh and diſtreſs to which the extreme ſenſibility of the minds of men of genius renders them liable, the fatigue of intenſe ſtudy and painful vigils, the care and anxiety attendant on compoſition, their diſſatisfaction with their own performances, even after they have pleaſed every body elſe; and then juſtly obſerves, what an additional load of affliction it muſt bring upon them, to have their property invaded, and to loſe, in a great meaſure, the benefit of their labours. The author then relates the caſe of Mr. *Richardſon*, and, after obſerving, that a greater degree of probity might be expected from bookſellers, on account of their occupation in life, and connexions with the learned, he goes on thus: "What then ſhould be ſaid of Meſſ. *Exſhaw*, *Wilſon*, "and *Saunders*, bookſellers in *Dublin*, and perpetrators of this vile act of piracy? They ſhould all "be expelled from the republic of letters, as literary *Goths* and *Vandals*, who are ready to invade "the property of every man of genius. Had the *Soſii*, who were bookſellers in *Rome*, been guilty "of ſuch ſordid dealings, I am perſuaded, they would have been mentioned with infamy by *Horace*; "and it is recent in every body's memory, that *Curll* underwent many ſevere corrections for con-"duct of the ſame nature with that already mentioned. I am ſorry that the laws of the land have "not ſufficiently ſecured to authors the property of their works; until that is done, the courts of *Par-"naſſus* are in the right to take cognizance of this flagrant unpoetic licence, by the following order:

"To the Students of TRINITY COLLEGE in *Dublin*.

"Truſty and well beloved,

"Whereas *Peter Wilſon*, *John Exſhaw*, and *Henry Saunders*, bookſellers in your city, have, by "the arts of bribery and corruption, obtained the greateſt part of 'The Hiſtory of Sir *Charles* "*Grandiſon*,' to the great detriment of our favourite ſon, Mr. *Samuel Richardſon*, to whom we have "imparted a large portion of our etherial fire, and to whom we have opened the ſecrets of the hu-"man heart, with full commiſſion to deſcribe all the feelings of the ſame; and whereas we are "moved with the higheſt indignation at ſuch an unjuſtifiable deed; we do hereby enjoin our young "collegians, in a collective body, to march to the reſpective houſes of the ſaid *Peter Wilſon*, *John* "*Exſhaw*, and *Henry Saunders*, their bodies to ſeize, and in ſolemn proceſſion to proceed with the "ſame to the place where *William Wood*, hardwareman, was executed in effigy, and then and there "the ſaid perſons in a blanket to toſs †, but not till they are dead; and of this you are not to fail "under our higheſt diſpleaſure. Given on *Parnaſſus* this 10th of *October*, in the year of the *Home-"rican* æra, two thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-three. By order of *Apollo*,

"*Jonathan Swift*, Secretary."

† It is a conſtant practice (we are informed) in *Germany*, *France*, *Holland*, and *Switzerland*, to publiſh a deſcription of ſuch traitors, with their pictures engraved, and ſend them to all the printing offices, to prevent maſters being impoſed upon by them, and the journeymen and apprentices will not converſe with ſuch neſarious villains, nor ſuffer their dead carcaſes to be interred. Pity, indeed, it is, that ſome ſignal and exemplary puniſhment cannot be inflicted upon the encouragers of this vile treachery, as well as upon the perpetrators, who ought to be contemned as the diſcouragers of publick inſtruction and entertainment, the perſecutors and oppreſſors of genius, and the plunderers of the republick of literature.

"*Grandiſon*,"

" of being recommended by your Lordſhip to print for the " Royal Society, if that office ſhall be removed to any other " printing-houſe. But, whatever ſhall be the event, your " Lordſhip

" *Grandiſon*," was printed in 12mo, 1755. To the elogiums on Mr. *Richardſon*, in pp. 158, 159, may be added this by the Earl of *Corke*: " Mr. *Richardſon* draws tears " from every eye. It is impoſſible to take up his works without quitting the thoughts " of every thing elſe, and travelling with him wherever he pleaſes to carry us *." Dr. *Dodd*, in his " Day on Vacation" mentions him thus:

" Ah! *D*[*uncombe*], now where art thou? Bleſt indeed
" In converſe with the man † the world admires."

And Mrs. *Pilkington*, in her Memoirs, vol. II. p. 238, having been directed to the houſe of Mr. *Richardſon*, to receive a ſmall ſum of money, thus gratefully deſcribes the viſit: " As I had never formed any great idea of a printer by thoſe I had ſeen in *Ire-* " *land*, I was very negligent of my dreſs, any more than making myſelf clean; but was " extremely ſurpriſed, when I was directed to a houſe of a very grand outward appear- " ance, and had it been a palace, the beneficent maſter deſerved it. I met a very civil " reception from him; and he not only made me breakfaſt, but alſo dine with him and " his agreeable wife and children. After dinner he called me into his ſtudy, and ſhewed " me an order he had received to pay me twelve guineas, which he immediately took " out of his eſcrutore, and put into my hand; but when I went to tell them over, I " found I had fourteen, and ſuppoſing the gentleman had made a miſtake, I was for " returning two of them; but he, with a ſweetneſs and modeſty almoſt peculiar to him- " ſelf, ſaid, he hoped I would not take it ill, that he had preſumed to add a trifle to " the bounty of my friend. I really was confounded, till, recollecting that I had read " *Pamela*, and been told it was written by one Mr. *Richardſon*, I aſked him, whether he " was not the author of it? He ſaid, he was the editor: I told him, my ſurprize was " now over, as I found he had only given to the incomparable *Pamela* the virtues of " his own worthy heart. When he reads theſe lines, as read them I am certain he " will, even for the writer's ſake, let him reflect, that at leaſt his bread was not ſcattered " on the water." And Mr. *Sherlock*, the celebrated *Engliſh* Traveller, beſtows whole letters ‡ in commendation of *Clariſſa*, of which the Preface to the Firſt Edition was written by the learned Mr. *Warburton*. In his private character Mr. *Richardſon* was a ſilent plain

* From a MS. Letter to Mr. *Duncombe*.

† " Every reader will confeſs the propriety of what is ſaid of this gentleman, when I tell them " the perſon here meant is the truly amiable author of *Clariſſa*." *Dr. Dodd.*

‡ " The greateſt effort of genius that perhaps was ever made was forming the plan of *Clariſſa* " *Harlowe*." ..... " *Richardſon* is not yet arrived at the fulneſs of his glory." ..... " *Richard-* " *ſon* is admirable for every ſpecies of delicacy; for delicacy of wit, ſentiment, language, action, " every thing." ..... " His genius was immenſe. His misfortune was that he did not know the " ancients. Had he but been acquainted with one ſingle principle, 'Omne ſupervacuum pleno de " pectore manat,' (all ſuperfluities tire); he would not have ſatiated his reader as he has done. " There might be made out of *Clariſſa* and Sir *Charles Grandiſon* TWO works, which would be both " the moſt entertaining, and the moſt uſeful, that ever were written. ..... His views were grand. " His ſoul was noble, and his heart was excellent. He formed a plan that embraced all human " nature. His object was to benefit mankind. His knowledge of the world ſhewed him that hap- " pineſs was to be attained by man, only in proportion as he practiſed virtue. His good ſenſe then " ſhewed him that no practical ſyſtem of morality exiſted; and the ſame good ſenſe told him that " nothing but a body of morality, put into action, could work with efficacy on the minds of youth.

" Sermons

"Lordſhip will pardon me in taking this opportunity of "unburthening my heart of thoſe ſenſations which time cannot

plain man, who ſeldom exhibited his talents in mixed company. He heard the ſentiments of others ſometimes with attention, and ſeldom gave his own; rather deſirous of gaining your

" Sermons and eſſays, experience ſhewed him, were ineffectual. The manner of them was dry and " unintereſting to young people; and arguments addreſſed to what is weakeſt in youth, to their un- " derſtandings, he clearly perceived, were without effect. He ſaw farther, that example was the " great point which formed the young; and he ſaw that man was compoſed of paſſions and imagi- " nation as well as of underſtanding. Thoſe were his general principles; and upon thoſe principles " he reaſoned thus: Mankind is naturally good, for it is rare to meet young people with bad hearts. " A young man then coming into the world wiſhes to be perfect. But how ſhall he learn? The " world is a bad ſchool; and precepts ſcattered up and down in books of morality are of little uſe. " An example would form him; but where is it to be found? None exiſts. I will then create one " for him. I will ſet before him a model of perfection. The more he imitates it, the more perfect " he will be; the more perfect he is, the happier he will be. As he reaſoned upon man, ſo he " reaſoned upon woman. He aimed at no leſs than beſtowing felicity on the generation he ſaw " riſing before him, and on every one that was to ſucceed it. And had he not had powers to ac- " compliſh this aim, his wiſh was ſo grand, ſo noble, and of ſuch a ſuperior order of benevolence, " that that alone would have entitled him to immortality; I had almoſt ſaid canoniſation. But " ſuch is the perverſeneſs and weakneſs of mankind, that what conſtitutes *Richardſon's* greateſt merit, " is conſidered by many as a capital defect in his conception. They object that ſuch a woman as " *Clariſſa*, and ſuch a man as Sir *Charles Grandiſon*, having never exiſted, the author has created " palpable chimæras, and conſequently his creations are uſeleſs and unaffecting. How conſiſtent " are the reaſonings of men! Century after century, and country after country, have vied with " each other in praiſing the work and the author of the *Venus of Medici*. Yet this work muſt be " univerſally allowed to be farther from nature than *Richardſon's Clariſſa*. No woman ever came " near the beauty of this ſtatue; yet, has that diminiſhed the merits of the author? Has he not " always been, and is he not hourly and juſtly admired for the ingenuity of his idea, though this " idea is totally barren of profit to the world? Not ſo with *Clariſſa*: ſhe muſt profit every female " that beholds her. Though the whole of theſe two imaginary beings did evidently never exiſt, " yet ſo great has been the maſtery of theſe uncommon artiſts, that there is not a particle in the " compoſition of the ſtatue, nor a trait in the character or conduct of the heroine, that can be ſaid " to deviate in the minuteſt degree from the preciſe line of nature and of truth. *Richardſon* has " done no more than animate the *Venus of Medici*. The *Grecian* ſculptor had *created, of every crea- " ture's beſt*, a marble body: the *Engliſh* writer created equally, *of every creature's beſt*, a ſoul, a " mind, a genius for that body.

" . . . . . The writers of *England* excel thoſe of all other nations in the pathetic; and *Richardſon* " in this point is, I think, ſuperior to all his countrymen. He makes one cry too much: and by a " very ſingular talent, peculiar to himſelf alone, he fills our eyes almoſt as often by elevated ſenti- " ments, as he does by tender ones. He abounds with ſtrokes of greatneſs, ſometimes in the " actions and ſometimes in the ſentiments of his characters, which raiſe the reader's ſoul, and " make the tear of generoſity ſpring into his eye he knows not whence.

" . . . . . It is injuring *Richardſon* to quote a trait of pathos from him, when he has whole vo- " lumes which it is impoſſible to read without crying and ſobbing from beginning to end. I feel for " the injuſtice that is done this author, who, I will venture to aſſert, is ſecond to no man that ever " wrote. It is aſtoniſhing, however, how many men of parts I have met with who ſpeak of him " with contempt. Moſt of them, it is true, have condemned him without reading him; and they " have condemned him becauſe he is a writer of *Novels* or *Romances*. What is a name? What ſig- " nifies how a work is called; whether it is a romance, a novel, a ſtory, or a hiſtory? No matter " for the title; examine the work. Does it grapple the attention (to uſe *Shakſpeare's* expreſſion) " with hooks of ſteel? does it move, does it elevate, does it enlighten, does it amuſe? Theſe are " the points to be enquired into, and not how it is called. I have known many other clever people, " who have dipped into *Clariſſa*, and who hold it and it's author very cheap. Some of theſe men " have gone through a volume or two, others have read a number of letters here and there, have " then formed their opinions of it's merits, and thrown away the book. *Richardſon's* object was not

" to

"cannot efface; and which will remain while I ſhall be "able to ſubſcribe myſelf, your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful "and obedient humble ſervant, W. BOWYER."

The application was ſucceſsful. The noble Lord condeſcended to patroniſe a ſon of the printer his father had generouſly contributed to ſupport; and recommended him effectually to the very learned Society over which he with ſo much dignity preſided. And Mr. *Bowyer* had the ſatisfaction of continuing in that employment till his death, under the friendſhip and patronage of five ſucceſſive preſidents*.

your friendſhip by his modeſty than his parts. His turn of temper led him to improve his fortune with mechanical aſſiduity; and having no violent paſſions, nor any deſire of being triflingly diſtinguiſhed from others, he at laſt became rich, and left his family in eaſy independence; though his houſe and table, both in town and country, were ever open to his numerous friends. Two of them, viz. Mr. *Edwards* and a Miſs *Dutton*, died much about the ſame time at his houſe on *Parſon's Green*. In *Dodſley's* Collection, vol. V. p. 196, are ſome verſes on an alcove there by Mrs. *Bennet*, ſiſter to Mr. *Bridgen*. Mr. *Richardſon* was maſter of the Company of Stationers in 1754, during the mayoralty of Mr. *Janſſen*, when the arms in the Company's Hall were new painted. The following memorial inſcription is copied from a flat ſtone in the body of *St. Bride's* church:

"Here lyeth interred the body of
MARTHA
the beloved wife of
SAMUEL RICHARDSON,
who departed this life
January the 25th, 1730-31.
Here alſo lie the bodies of
WILLIAM and SAMUEL two of their ſons,
Who died { WILLIAM the 12th day of *May*, 1730.
SAMUEL the 5th day of *October*, 1730.
Here alſo lyeth interred the body of
THOMAS VERREN RICHARDSON,
the beloved and hopeful ſon of
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, and nephew of the ſaid
SAMUEL RICHARDSON, who departed this life
November the 8th, 1732,
In the ſixteenth year of his age.
Alſo here lyeth the body of
Mr. SAMUEL RICHARDSON of this pariſh,
who died *July* the 4th, 1761, aged 72 years.
Mrs. ELIZABETH RICHARDSON
Died the 3d of *November*, 1773,
Aged 77 years."

His picture by Mr. *Highmore*, a ſtriking likeneſs, from which *Mac Ardell* ſcraped a mezzotinto, with Mr. *Edward's* ſonnet engraved under it, is now in the poſſeſſion of his ſon-in-law *Edward Bridgen*, eſq. F. R. and A. SS.

* The earls of *Macclesfield* and *Morton*, Sir *James Burrow*, *James Weſt*, eſq. and Sir *John Pringle*.

"to write a volume, or a letter; it was to make. If the entire work be not examined, it is impoſſible to judge it. He built a palace. The ſtair-caſe is too high: if it had fewer ſteps, it would be better. One tires ſometimes before one gets to the head of it. But go on; enter into the apartments; obſerve their diſtribution, their proportion, their effect; ſee their *enſemble*; examine their whole; and then anſwer if ever there was an edifice equal to it for beauty, grandeur, ſublimity, and magnificence? There never was in any country. The introduction into the ſtory of *Clariſſa* is a *leetle* too long; but when you paſs that, there never was a ſtory equally intereſting, or equally affecting; and I aſſert, without dread of being contradicted by any man of taſte and talents who reads it through, that there does not exiſt, in the univerſe, a work equal to it for WIT, SENTIMENT and SENSE." See *Sherlock's* Original Letters, vol. I. *paſſim*.

The

The letter to the earl of *Macclesfield* gives me an opportunity of clearing up a tranſaction to which it alludes. The *Saxon* types, which were uſed in printing *St. Gregory's* Homily, having been burnt, as has been already mentioned in p. 10, Lord Chief Juſtice *Parker* was at the expence of cutting a new *Saxon* type from *fac ſimiles* by Mrs. *Elſtob*; the punches and matrices of which Mr. *Bowyer's* ſon preſented, by the hands of *Edward-Rowe Mores**, eſq. to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, with the following letter:

"To

* To what has been ſaid of Mr. *Mores* in p. 130, may be added, that his father † was in 1709 curate at *Low Leyton*, to Mr. *John Strype* the Hiſtorian; that the late Mr. *Mores* took the degree of B.A. *May* 12, 1750, and of M.A. ‡ *Jan.* 15, 1753; and that he was one of the governors of *Bridewell* and *Bethlem* Hoſpitals. In 1750 he was one of a committee for examining the Minute-books of the Society of Antiquaries, with a view to the ſelecting from thence of papers proper for publication ‖. The edition of *Dionyſius*, which he had nearly finiſhed in 1749, has been publiſhed in 1781, with the ſhort preface tranſcribed below §. By his intimacy with the late Mr. *St. Eloy*, one of the regiſters of the prerogative court, he got acceſs to that office, and had thereby an opportunity of drawing up his learned diſſertations on the authority of that court. It has been ſuggeſted that he entered into deacons orders ** in the church of *England*,

† That the rector of *Tunſtall* was of a litigious diſpoſition, appears not only from the ſquabble with his pariſhioners recorded in his ſon's hiſtory of that pariſh, but from a peruſal of ſeveral of his original letters to Mr. *Strype*, a man of a quiet, humane, and meek diſpoſition, with whom Mr. *Mores* had diſputes; and from his own letters his boiſterous and wrangling nature may eaſily be diſcovered.

‡ The late Mr. *Scott* of *Wolſtan Hall* obſerves of him, in a MS. memorandum, that he had a diſtinguiſhed character for literature at *Oxford*.

‖ A more numerous committee was appointed for the ſame purpoſe in 1762. But ſtill the publication lingered till 1770, when the firſt volume of the Archæologia appeared.

§ "Quæ ſequitur *Dionyſii* Commentariorum Editio eſt a manu viri doctiſſimi *Edvardi-Rowe Mores*, armigeri, nuper defuncti. Eam typis jam olim mandatam fuiſſe, ex pagina 161 perſpicies. Quo minùs in publicum tunc prodiret, in cauſâ erat annotationum deſiderium, quas in animo habebat vir eruditus confiocre: modo per negotia inopinata licuiſſet. Annotationibus tamen aſſiduè meditabatur hanc ſuam editionem cumulare; quod conſilium per mortem tandem irritum factum eſt. Etenim, cum ex hæredibus ſtatim quæſitum eſſet, utrùm ejuſmodi quidquam inter ſcripta ejus extaret, re ſolicitè exploratâ verè nimis compertum eſt, nihil omnino ſupereſſe; niſi fortaſſe ſuo editionis *Hudſonianæ* exemplari ab editore noſtro notæ quædam adſcriptæ fuerint: quod exemplar, cujus in manus jam inciderit, non liquet. Cum itaque fruſtra expectarent bibliopolæ, ſi quis illius meſſi falcem ſuam vellet inſerere; maluerint libellum inchoatum in lucem emittere, quàm juventutis academicæ, hanc editionem jam diu efflagitantis, votis æquiſſimis non obſequi."

** He was at one time in treaty for the advowſon of the rectory of *Bradwell juxta mare*, in *Eſſex*, which he intended for his ſon; who being then very young, Mr. *Mores* talked to his friends of going into orders himſelf, that he might be able to hold it. The annual profits of this living are ſaid to exceed 700*l.* It was held till his death 1771, by Dr. *Roger Long*, Maſter of *Pembroke Hall, Cambridge*. The advowſon of it, with immediate reſignation, was ſold in 1781 for 1500*l.*

"To *Edward-Rowe Mores*, Eſq. at *Low Leyton*.

"SIR, *Dec.* 4, 1753.

"I make bold to tranſmit to *Oxford*, through your "hands, the *Saxon* punches and matrices, which you were "pleaſed

land, with a view to exempt himſelf from ſerving civil offices; but at what time, or by which of the biſhops his ordination was conferred, we have not been happy enough to diſcover. In the original warrant for letters of adminiſtration granted to his ſon, on his dying inteſtate, and in the bond given on that occaſion (which I have ſeen in the Prerogative-office), he is ſtyled "The *Reverend* Edward-Rowe Mores, late of the pa- "riſh of *Leyton*, in the county of *Eſſex*, *Doctor in Divinity*." When, where, or how, he came by this degree, is extremely unaccountable; nor would this have been inſerted, had I not been aſſured by a very intimate friend of his, that Mr. *Mores* received the *honorary* title of D. D. in conſequence of a literary favour which he had conferred on ſome foreign *Roman* Catholic Eccleſiaſtics *, who wiſhed to repay him by a pecuniary acknowledgement, which he politely declined accepting. Mr. *Mores* was as ambitious of ſingularity in religion as in other purſuits; and if he could be ſaid to be a member of any particular church, it was that of *Eraſmus*, whom he endeavoured to imitate. He thought the *Latin* language peculiarly adapted to devotion, and wiſhed, for the ſake of *unity*, that it was univerſally in uſe. He compoſed a creed in it, with a kind of maſs on the death of his wife, of which he printed a few copies, in his own houſe, under the diſguiſed title of "Ordinale Quotidianum, 1685. Ordo Trigintalis." Of his daughter's education he was particularly careful. From her earlieſt infancy he talked to her principally in *Latin*. The gentleman from whom I received this information dined with Mr. *Mores* when his daughter was not more than two years old. Among other articles they had ſoup, with which the child had ſoiled her lip. *Abſterge labium*, ſaid the father. The child underſtood the *Latin*, and wiped her

* From what Univerſity in particular this degree was received, though I have inquired wherever I thought it likely to gain intelligence, I cannot at preſent aſcertain. It was imagined that he was indebted for it to the Society of the *Sorbonne*. But, on application to our very learned countryman Dr. *Hooke*, who has long done honour to the Profeſſor's chair of Aſtronomy in that illuſtrious Body, I have been favoured with this moſt ſatisfactory anſwer: "It never was cuſtomary in the *Sorbonne* "to beſtow the degree of Doctor on any perſon, who had not ſtudied in *Paris*, and taken all the "inferior degrees according to the ſtatutes of the Univerſity; nor is there upon record one example "to the contrary. Beſides, I can atteſt, that for theſe forty years paſt there has been no literary "correſpondence between the Society of *Sorbonne*, and the Rev. Mr. *Rowe Mores*; for, having never "been abſent during all that time from the ſaid Society, I ſhould certainly have been privy to it." MS Letter, dated *Paris, à la Bibliotheque Mazarine, ce* 13 *Avril*, 1781.—To counterbalance this weighty teſtimony, let me quote a few lines from the letter of my original informant: "At this "diſtance of time I cannot ſay poſitively, who were the Eccleſiaſtics whom Dr. *Mores* obliged, or "by what Society the degree was conferred; but this I am poſitive of, that Dr. *Mores* aſſured me "that the degree conferred was a Doctor's in Divinity, and that it was procured for him by the "intereſt of thoſe gentlemen with whom he had held a literary correſpondence. I remember, "when he told me of this affair, he added, 'I could ſhew you my diploma, but,' ſays he, ſmil- "ing, 'I queſtion whether I could do it ſafely, for I do not know whether there are not ſome "things in it which might ſubject me to a *præmunire*.' The diſcourſe unluckily happened to take "another turn, which prevented my requeſting to ſee it. I heartily wiſh that you could meet "with the diploma itſelf; and that a matter of this conſequence ſhould not be delivered to poſte- "rity upon hearſay evidence. I dare to ſay the correſpondence which paſſed between him and thoſe "gentlemen is preſerved, which would throw further light on this matter."

" pleaſed to intimate would not be unacceptable to that " learned body. It would be a great ſatisfaction to me, if " I could

upper lip. *Inferius*, ſaid Mr. *Mores*, and ſhe did as he meant ſhe ſhould. She was ſent to *Rouen*, for education; but without the leaſt view to her being a *Roman* Catholic: on the contrary, he was much diſpleaſed when he found ſhe had been perverted. Two original letters to the Superior of the Houſe under whoſe care ſhe was placed, which are printed below *, contain a ſufficient refutation of the report of his being himſelf a member of the church of *Rome*. They are carefully tranſcribed from an original copy delivered by Mr. *Mores* himſelf to the gentleman who communicated them to me, without any material alteration even in the punctuation.

* I. " Matronæ venerabili Præſidenti domûs monialium S. JOSEPHO dicatæ in civitate Rotho-
" magenſi, EDOARDUS-ROWE MORES S.

" Filiam meam unicam tutelæ veſtræ committimus: eo quidem lubentius quod præter arctam domûs " veſtræ diſciplinam nullas apud vos noſtræ gentis impræſentiarum commorari intelligimus. Judicio " ſatis acuto, ingenio facili, et indole non inſuavi eſt prædita; tractabilis, docilis, ſed orbata matre, " quæ vivens quidem diutino conflictata eſt morbo, et a me nimis amata, et in plurimis ultra infantiles " annos evecta, & præ cæteris ætatis ſuæ ſexûſque plerumque pollens, omne præter meum detrecta- " tavit imperium; cui variis diſtricto negotiis curandi recognoſcendique et defuit et deeſt otium. " Ad te autem venit, Matrona venerabilis, in paternis ab incunabilis enutrita ædibus, non e ſchola " noſtrarum aliqua (quas omnes reſpuo faſtidioque) aut labem aut maculam in ſanctarum tuarum " gregem invectura; ſed pura, munda, et a ſæculi flagitiis innoxia; in puritate, munditia, & innocen- " tia, mox, ſi ſic Deo placuerit, nobis reddenda. De operibus acu conficiendis, et quantum in iiſdem " exerceri oporteat, utpote quæ ad me minus pertineant, loquantur quæ comites ſunt fœminæ. Utilia " ſunto, non nugatoria: ad rem domeſticam accommodata. De iis quæ ad me magis attinent—ſcri- " bendi, delineandique, et arithmetices artibus imbuta prodeat. In ſuperiori commenſalium or- " dine collocamus, neutiquam vero ut habenæ remittantur inertiæ, aut ut arctiſſima domûs veſtræ re- " laxetur diſciplina; quamvis in ordine ſuperior, in ditione ſit quaſi infima, quamvis laica ut reli- " gioſa: non prætextu quovis obambulet oppidum, neque mœnia tranſmeet cœnobii; nec ullis niſi " domûs veſtræ ſanctimonialibus familiaritate conjuncta ſit. Cum iis una prandeat, una cœnet, et " ea re ſodalis eſto. inter provectiores etenim hactenus ordinatam ad parvulas migrare nolumus. " eccleſiæ diligenter peragat officia, matutinum ſcilicet et veſpertinum—mature ſurgat—mature ſe ad " lectum conferat,—deſtinatis negotiis ſedulo navet operam—et quanto magis in his exegeritis obſequi- " um tanto magis apud nos, reverenda, in exiſtimatione et honore eritis. Epiſtolas a puellula aſſig- " natas mihi, et epiſtolas a me puellulæ aſſignatas, inapertas tranſire vellem. de cæteris ſi quæ ſint " (quod vix crediderim) aperiantur, legantur, et pro libitu diſponantur veſtro. de libris quos ſecum " affert, idem fere poſtulandum eſt, ut in ſecretis legat fas eſto. religionem ſpectant nulli niſi biblia. " Huc uſque, Matrona ſpectatiſſima, locutus et te et filiam meam divino præſidio commendarem. " præterire vero non poſſum quod cum ipſe, eccleſiæ alienæ theologus, tutamini veſtro meam com- " miſerim filiam, eandem mihi detur ſperare fiduciam quam præſtarem ipſe, ſi tuam mihi filiam cre- " didiſſes ipſa, mandatis tuis votiſque ſtudioſe obtemperaturo. et cum eidem uterque conſecrati " ſimus ſervitio, Omnipotentis gloriæ & animarum ſaluti, præ oculis eſto affinitatis conjunctio: et " me tuum perinde reſpicias fratrem, ac ipſe te meam ſororem in Domino. ad eandem uterque col- " lineamus metam, etſi parum diſcrepet inſequendi ratio.—Pax Dei omnipotentis adſit vobis cœtui- " que veſtro! Amen.

" *è Leytonâ in comitat. Eſſexiæ die decollationis S. Joh. bapt.* 1768."

II. " Matronæ venerabili ſororum hoſpitalar. ſodalitatis S. JOSEPHI, in civitate Rothomagenſ.
" Superiori EDOARDUS-ROWE MORES S.

" Lætabar admodum et gratias rependo maximas, inſigniſſima Matrona, quod filiam meam perc- " grinam, ignoti parentis prolem, ex deſideriis meis in ſodalitium cooptare veſtrum dignata es. " Adaugetur mihi mentis oblectatio quod in camera Superiori vicina novitia diverſetur hoſpes— " quanto magis vicinia tibi propinqua ſit, Reverenda, tanto magis in literatura propinqua ſit, et in mo- " ribus, et in virtute omni. Tot inter verſata pietatis exemplaria fieri vix poteſt ut in delictum " cadat: advena autem cum ſit, et externæ gentis, et exteris aſſuefacta moribus, inſcite labeſcenti con- " cedatur delicti venia. ſin autem hoſce ſupergrediatur limites, et vel apud te, vel apud aliquam, in of-

"I could by this means perpetuate the munificence of the "noble donor, to whom I am originally indebted for them, "the late Lord Chief Juſtice *Parker*, afterwards Earl of "*Macclesfield*, who, among the numerous benefactors "which my father met with, after his houſe was burnt in "1712-13, was ſo good as to procure thoſe types to be "cut, to enable him to print Mrs. *Elſtob's** *Saxon* Grammar. "*England* had not then the advantage of ſuch an artiſt in "letter-cutting as has ſince ariſen†: and it is to be lament-"ed,

* "This type Miſs *Elſtob* uſed in her grammar, and in her grammar only. In her "capital undertaking, the publication of 'The *Saxon* Homilies,' begun and left un-"finiſhed, whether becauſe the type was thought unſightly to politer eyes, or whether "becauſe the Univerſity of *Oxford* had caſt a new letter that ſhe might print the work "with them, or whether (as ſhe expreſſes herſelf in a letter to her uncle Dr. *Elſtob*.) "becauſe 'women are allowed the privilege of appearing in a richer garb and finer or-"naments than men,' ſhe uſed a *Saxon* of the modern garb; but not one of theſe rea-"ſons is of any weight with an antiquary, who will always prefer the natural face "to 'richer garb and finer ornaments;' and on his ſide is reaſon uncontrovertible. "The fount of Miſs *Elſtob*, though approaching nearly to the old *Saxon*, has yet ſome "tincture of the innovations brought by King *Alfred* from *Rome*, and by King *Edward* "*the Confeſſor* from *Normandy*; all which coaleſcing formed the *Engliſh* hand." *Diſſ. on Founders*, p. 29, 30.—Some account of this learned lady has been already given in p. 11. and 48. The copies of the unfiniſhed "Homilarium" have been lately purchaſed among the remnants of an old bookſeller's ſhop, by Mr. *Prince* of *Oxford*.

† Mr. *William Caſlon*, born in that part of the town of *Hales Owen* which is ſituated in *Shropſhire*, in 1692, and who is juſtly ſtyled by Mr. *Rowe-Mores* "the *Coryphæus* of "Letter-founders," was not trained to that buſineſs; "which is a handy-work, ſo con-"cealed among the artificers of it," that Mr. *Moxon*, in his indefatigable reſearches on that ſubject, "could not diſcover that any one had taught it any other; but every one that had "uſed it learnt it of his own genuine inclination ‡." He ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to an engraver of ornaments on gun-barrels; and was taken from that inſtrument to an em-

"fenſu magis ſit, ut certior ſim factus obſecro; neque paterna deerit ad corrigendum auctoritas. "Lætitiam verò meam nonnihil diluit, Rev. epiſtolium futile ſatis et ineptum W*** meæ, vobis "veſtriſque jure devinctiſſimæ, (datum ab entheâ quadam noſtræ gentis ut conjicere eſt) inſciente "te dictitatum: veſtram etenim veſtraſque alias eſſe cenſeo quam quæ ſic inepte blaterarent. exinde "diſcimus de religione cum puellula fuiſſe actum. ægre profecto fero, et præter fidem mihi præ-"ſtitam arbitror, quod in meſſem meam alter ingerat falcem: ægriùs, quod cum tutiſſimæ natam "meam fidei commiſſam crederem, ſpreta ſentire videar præcepta mea. ex votis erat meis ut de rebus "hujuſmodi ætati teneræ minus idoneis omnino conticeretur, ex mandatis vero ut cum Anglicis "ſociaretur nullis. idem repetimus votum; mandatum iteramus idem.—ut in iis edoceatur quæ ſta-"tuimus olim, Rev. exorare liceat. Cætera mihi curæ ſunto.

"Valeas, et (ignotum licet) ames me.

"*è Leytonâ in com. Eſſex. poſtridie concept.* 1768."

‡ Diſſertation upon *Engliſh* Typographical Founders and Founderies, p. 17.

ployment

"ed, that the execution of theſe is not equal to the inten- "tion

ployment of a very different tendency, *the propagation of the Chriſtian faith.* In the year 1729 (the year in which his eldeſt ſon was born) the Society for promoting Chriſtian knowledge, in conſequence of a repreſentation made by Mr. *Salomon Negri*, a native of *Damaſcus* in *Syria*, well ſkilled in the Oriental languages, who had been profeſſor of *Arabic* in places of note for a great part of his life, deemed it expedient to print for the uſe of the Eaſtern churches the New Teſtament and Pſalter in the *Arabic* language, for the benefit of the poor Chriſtians in *Paleſtine*, *Syria*, *Meſopotamia*, *Arabia*, and *Ægypt*; the conſtitution of which countries allowed of no printing; and Mr. *Caſlon* was pitched upon to cut the fount, which in his ſpecimens is diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Engliſh Arabic*. Mr. *Caſlon*, after he had finiſhed his *Arabic* fount, cut the letters of his own name in *Pica Roman**, and placed the name at the bottom of a ſpecimen of the *Arabic*; and Mr. *Palmer* (the reputed author of *Pſalmanazar's* "Hiſtory of Printing") ſeeing this name, adviſed Mr. *Caſlon* to cut the whole fount of Pica. Mr. *Caſlon* did ſo; and as the performance exceeded the letter of the other founders of the time, Mr. *Palmer*, whoſe circumſtances required credit with thoſe who, by this advice, were now obſtructed, repented of having given the advice, and diſcouraged Mr. *Caſlon* from any further progreſs. Mr. *Caſlon*, diſguſted, applied to Mr. *Bowyer*, under whoſe inſpection he cut in 1722 the beautiful fount of *Engliſh* which was uſed in printing *Selden's* Works, 1726; and the *Coptic* types which were uſed for Dr. *Wilkins's* edition of the Pentateuch. He was encouraged to proceed by Mr. *Bowyer* and Mr. *Bettenham*; and Mr. *Caſlon* always acknowledged Mr. *Bowyer* as his maſter, and that he had taught him an art, in which, by diligence and unwearied application, he arrived to that perfection, as not only to free us from the neceſſity of importing types from *Holland*, but in the beauty and elegance of thoſe made by him ſo far ſurpaſſed the beſt productions of foreign artificers, that his types have not unfrequently been exported to the continent; and it may with great juſtice and confidence be aſſerted, that a more beautiful ſpecimen than his is not to be found in any part of the world. Mr. *Caſlon's* firſt foundery was in a ſmall houſe in *Helmet Row* in *Old Street*; he afterwards removed into *Ironmonger Row*; and about the year 1735 into *Chiſwell Street*, where the foundery was carried on at firſt by himſelf †, and afterwards in conjunction with *William* his eldeſt ſon, whoſe name firſt appeared in the ſpecimen of 1742. His ſecond ſon, *Thomas*, is a bookſeller of eminence in *Stationers Court*. In or about the year 1750, Mr. *Caſlon* was put into the commiſſion of the peace for the county of *Middleſex*; and retired from the active part of buſineſs to a houſe oppoſite *The Nag's Head* in the *Hackney* road, whence he removed to another houſe in *Water Gruel Row*, and afterwards to *Bethnal Green*, where he died *Jan.* 23, 1766, at the age of 74, and was buried in the church-yard ‡ of *St. Luke*, *Middleſex*, in which pariſh all his different founderies were ſituated. Of the modern ſtate of this undoubtedly moſt capital foundery in the world, the particulars are given by Mr.

* This circumſtance has lately been verified by the *American* Dr. *Franklin*, who was at that time a journeyman under Mr. *Watts*, the firſt printer that employed Mr. *Caſlon*.

† It appears by the Diſſertation of Mr. *Mores*, p. 86, that Mr. *Caſlon* had a brother named *Samuel*, who was his mould-maker, and afterwards lived with Mr. *George Anderton*, of *Birmingham*, in the ſame capacity.

‡ A handſome monument is erected to his memory, with this ſlight inſcription:

"W. CASLON, Eſq. ob. 23 Jan. 1766, Æt. 74.
"Alſo, W. CASLON, Eſq. (ſon of the above)
"Ob. 17 Aug. 1778, æt. 58 years."

Mores,

"tion of the noble donor; I now add, to the place in which "they are to be repoſited. However, I eſteem it a pecu- "liar happineſs, that as my father received them from a "great patron of learning, his ſon conſigns them to the "greateſt ſeminary of it, and that he is, Sir, your moſt "obliged friend, and humble ſervant, W. BOWYER."

Among

Mores, with ſome attempts at pleaſantry. His ridicule, however, before the publication of his book, had loſt its ſting by the death of the *ſecond* of the *Caſlons*. That artiſt, who had certainly great merit, though not equal to his father, is ſucceeded in buſineſs by a ſon, to whom we cannot recommend a better model than his grandfather, who was univerſally eſteemed as a firſt-rate artiſt, a tender maſter, and an honeſt, friendly, and benevolent man. One particular in his character is thus excellently deſcribed by Sir *John Hawkins*: "Mr. *Caſlon*, meeting with encouragement ſuitable to his "deſerts, ſettled in *Ironmonger Row* in *Old Street*; and, being a great lover of muſic, "had frequent concerts at his houſe, which were reſorted to by many eminent "maſters; to theſe he uſed to invite his friends, and thoſe of his old acquaint- "ance, the companions of his youth. He afterwards removed to a large houſe in "*Chiſwell Street*, and had an organ in his concert-room; after that he had ſtated "monthly concerts, which, for the convenience of his friends, and that they might "walk home in ſafety when the performance was over, were on that *Thurſday* in the "month which was neareſt the full moon, from which circumſtance his gueſts were "wont humourouſly to call themſelves *Lunatics*. In the intervals of the performance "the gueſts refreſhed themſelves at a ſideboard, which was amply furniſhed; and when "it was over, ſitting down to a bottle of wine, and a decanter of excellent ale, of Mr. "*Caſlon's* own brewing, they concluded the evening's entertainment with a ſong or "two of *Purcell's* ſung to the harpſichord, or a few catches; and about twelve re- "tired *." There is a metzotinto print of him by *J. Faber*, from a painting by *F. Kyte*, inſcribed *Gulielmus Caſlon*. The original picture is in the poſſeſſion of his grandſon; who has alſo a painting of his father, from which he intends to have an engraving.

It is but common juſtice to mention in this place the names of *Cottrell* † and *Jackſon*, as letter-founders trained up under the auſpices, and purſuing with commendable induſtry the ſteps, of Mr. *Caſlon* their excellent inſtructor.

* Hiſtory of Muſic, vol. V. p. 127.

† "Mr. *Thomas Cottrell* is in order *à primo proximus*. He was in the late Mr. *Caſlon's* houſe, an "apprentice to *dreſſing*, but not to *cutting*. This part he learned, as Mr. *Moxon* terms it, 'of his "own genuine inclination.' He began in the year 1757 with a fount of *Engliſh Roman*;" [and has ſince cut a fount of *Norman* intended (but not uſed) for *Domeſday-book*]. "He lives in *Nevil's Court* "in *Fetter Lane*; obliging, good-natured, and friendly; rejecting nothing becauſe it is out of the "common way, and is expeditious in his performances.—Mr. *Joſeph Jackſon* was in Mr. *Caſlon's* "houſe too, an apprentice to the whole art, into which he launched out for himſelf upon the ſame "principle as did Mr. *Cottrell*; for, actuated by the ſame motives, they both flew off together. Mr. "*Jackſon* lives in *Salisbury Court*, in *Fleet Street*; he is obliging and communicative, and his ſpeci- "men will, *adjuvante numine*, have place amongſt the literate ſpecimens of *Engliſh* letter-cutters."—Of Mr. *Jackſon* Mr. *Mores* would have ſaid more, if he had known him in 1781. The labour of eight ſucceſſive years has been diligently exerted ſince Mr. *Mores* deſcribed his foundery in 1773. He too, after cutting a variety of types for the Rolls of Parliament (a work which will ever reflect

honour

Among the ſpecimens of the Univerſity types, theſe *Saxon* characters are preſerved, under the following title: "Characteres *Anglo-Saxonici* per eruditam fœminam *Eliz.* "*Elſtob* ad fidem codd. mſſ. delineati: quorum tam inſtru- "mentis cuſoriis quam matricibus Univ. donari curavit "*E. R. M.** è Collegio *Regin.* 1753.

"Cuſoria majuſcula 42.—deſunt Λ et Þ.

"Matrices majuſculæ 44.

"Cuſoria minuſcula 37.—deſunt ę et ƿ.

"Matrices minuſculæ 39." In

* On the firſt face of this buſineſs there is at leaſt an unhandſome ſuppreſſion of Mr. *Bowyer's* name. The following ſhort ſeries of letters will ſet the matter in a clearer light:

I. "To the Rev. Mr. SHEPHERD, Fellow of *Corpus Chriſti College, Oxon.*

"REV. SIR, *Dec.* 24, 1760.

"A letter, of which the incloſed is a copy †, was ſent agreeably to the date of it, "*Dec.* 4, 1753, with the *Saxon* puncheons and matrices mentioned in it, to *Edward* "*Rowe Mores*, eſq. at *Low Leyton*, in *Eſſex*, who ſoon after put them into the hands "of Mr. *Caſlon*, letter-founder, to repair, and render them more fit for uſe. Mr. "*Caſlon* having kept them for four or five years without touching them, Mr. *Bowyer* "removed them into the hands of Mr. *Cottrell*, another letter-founder, from whom "Mr. *Bowyer* received them fitted up, and delivered them a ſecond time to Mr. *Mores*, "in the year 1758, together with 15lb. of letter freſh caſt from thoſe matrices, and "with them a copy of Mrs. *Elſtob's Saxon* Grammar, bound and lettered, the book for "which they were originally cut; all which are ſaid by Mr. *Mores* to have been deli- "vered to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, agreeably to the deſign of the incloſed letter. Mr. "*Bowyer* looks on his donation as of no moment in itſelf; but ſomewhat remarkable for "the hiſtory attending it; and, having had no authentic teſtimony of the Univerſity's "receipt of it, would be glad if you would give him any information about it. Perhaps "Dr. *Randolph*, who was at that time Vice-chancellor, as he thinks, and to whom he "hath the honour to be known, would aſſiſt you in it. I am, Sir, your moſt obliged "humble ſervant, W. BOWYER.

"P. S. I need not have gone back in my narrative further than to the year 1758, if "it were not to account for the early date of my letter, *December* 1753."

honour on the good taſte and munificence of the preſent reign), has employed his talents on *Domeſday*, and in a manner more ſucceſsful than his fellow labourer. I have the pleaſure of informing the publick, that the larger volume of that valuable record is quite finiſhed at the preſs, and the ſmall one in great forwardneſs, on a plan which I had the honour of projecting, and Mr. *Jackſon* the ſkill to execute. To his *Occidentals* may alſo be added a beautiful Pica *Greek*, which he cut under the expreſs direction of Mr. *Bowyer*, who uſed to ſay, the types in common uſe were 'no more *Greek* than they were *Engliſh*.' And (under the direction of *Joſhua Steele*, eſq. the ingenious author of "Proſodia Rationalis, an Eſſay towards eſtabliſhing the Melody and "Meaſure of Speech,") Mr. *Jackſon* hath augmented the number of muſical types by ſuch as repreſent the emphaſis and cadence of proſe. *See Diſſ. on Founders, pp.* 82, 83. 9.

† The letter printed above, p. 313.

II.

In 1761, appeared, "Verſes on the Coronation of their "late Majeſties King *George* II. and Queen *Caroline*, *October* "4,

II. "To *Edward-Rowe Mores*, Eſq. *Low Leyton*, *Eſſex*.

"SIR, *White Fryars*, *Jan.* 13, 1761.

"I deſired you laſt week, or before, by letter, to let me know to whom you ſent the "matrices and punches of the *Saxon*, deſtined to *Oxford*. I now again earneſtly intreat "that favour, becauſe I am to ſend an anſwer to be laid before the Vice-chancellor. I "am, Sir, your very humble ſervant, W. BOWYER."

III. "To Mr. *Bowyer*.

"DEAR SIR, *Leyton*, *Jan.* 19, 1761.

"The puncheons and matrices are very ſafe at my houſe; they came one day too "late for me to take them the laſt time I went to *Oxford*; I have therefore kept them "with intent to carry them the enſuing ſpring, when I hope to ſpend a little time there. "I am, dear Sir, your very humble ſervant, EDWARD-ROWE MORES."

IV. "To the Rev. Dr. *Randolph*.

"REV. SIR, *Jan.* ... 1761.

"I am aſhamed I have given you ſo much trouble about a very trifle in itſelf, but "which ceaſes to be ſo to me when the Univerſity does me the honour of accepting it. "Mr. *Mores's* letter, which I have now received and have here incloſed, will teſtify "what my intentions long ſince were, and what his are againſt the enſuing ſpring. "I am, Sir, your humble ſervant, *W. B.*"

V. "To Mr. *Bowyer*.

"DEAR SIR, *Jan.* 10, 1773.

"I am heartily obliged to you for that which I have this moment received, and I muſt "acknowledge it as a reproach to myſelf, for I too well remember what I promiſed; "yet, as the beſt excuſe I can make, be pleaſed to take this. The day after I had the "pleaſure of being with you, a pleaſure which I long to enjoy again, I met with an old "acquaintance of the ſtock of *Iſrael* juſt returned from parts abroad, who had brought "with him a volume of almanacks for years to come, written in *Portugueſe* *; he was to "bring it for me the next day to his houſe in *London*, which I dare ſay he did; but "your life and my life are pretty ſimilar, and I have not been in *London* ſince. As I "write immediately, I cannot tell whether you have had occaſion for it or not, that "pleaſure I propoſe to myſelf *craſtino primo diluculo*. I ſhall take it as a ſingular fa-"vour if you will oblige me with the anecdote of the *French Polyglott* and Cardinal "*Richlieu*, inſerted in the margin of your *Palmer*†. Now, Sir, to give a further proof "that you are not out of my thoughts, permit me to trouble you with what I intend to "ſay in defect of the Vice-chancellor of *Oxford*, the late Dr. *Browne*‡, Provoſt of "*Queen's*, a moſt worthy gentleman, and not to be blamed upon this occaſion, becauſe "I believe that he did not fully comprehend the matter.

* Mr. *Bowyer* had it at that time in contemplation to print a *Hebrew* calendar, to anſwer the purpoſe of a modern almanack. He intended alſo to have printed a calendar ſhewing the holidays of old *Rome*. I have the copy of both, which he had begun to prepare for that purpoſe.

† This anecdote is inſerted in Diſſ. on Founders, p. 11.

‡ The matrices were not depoſited at *Oxford* till the 4th of *October* 1764, when Dr. *Browne*, who died in that year, was quite incapable of attending to buſineſs.

" 4, 1727; ſpoken by the ſcholars of *Weſtminſter School* " (ſome of them now the ornaments of the nation), on " *January* 15 following, being the day of the inauguration " of Queen *Elizabeth*, their foundreſs; with a tranſlation of " all the *Latin* copies: the whole placed in the order of " the tranſactions of that important day. Adorned with " the coronation medals of the Royal Pair, and a buſt of " our preſent King. To which is ſubjoined, the Ceremo- " nial of the auguſt proceſſion, very proper to be com- " pared with the approaching one *; and a catalogue of the " coronation medals of the kings and queens of *England* †."

The original part of this pamphlet was entirely Mr. *Bowyer's*; the

" She [Mrs. *Elſtob*] procured a fount of *Engliſh Saxon* to be cut according to her " own delineation from the manuſcripts of the times; they were cut by Mr. " *Robert Andrews*, at the expence of the Earl of *Macclesfield*; ſhe uſed them in " her grammar only. The punches and matrices are now in the *Clarendonian*, " a preſent made at the inſtance of one who would gladly ſhew a greater in- " ſtance of affection and duty, by Mr. *William Bowyer*, a fellow of the Society " of Antiquaries of *London*, a typographer of the *Stephanian* age, a ſon of *Alma* " *Cant.*; but a letter of Mr. *Bowyer's* will ſpeak better than we can ſpeak for " him, and we inſert it with the greater pleaſure, as it mentions with honour " thoſe who live in our eſteem.

" And now, dear Sir, be pleaſed to correct what I have ſaid, and make it agreeable to " yourſelf; there ſhould be no ceremonies betwixt us: add what you pleaſe, but I can " abate nothing. The letter cannot be altered ‡, for it is at *Oxford*. Dear Sir, I am " yours affectionately, EDWARD-ROWE MORES."

* That of their preſent Majeſties.

† The following account of this pamphlet was given anonymouſly by Mr. *Bowyer*, in the " Gentleman's Magazine," 1761, p. 422:

" Among the numerous forms of the proceeding at a coronation, which are in general but a liſt of dignities, and a new arrangement of the court calendar, I am not a little pleaſed to ſee one which gives life to the ſplendid ſhew; and, while the eye is entertained, affords reflection for the underſtanding; I mean, the epigrams ſpoken by the *Weſtminſter* ſcholars upon the coronation of his late Majeſty; which are now very ſeaſonably revived, and appear new to the preſent generation. The editor has ranged them in order of the proceſſion; by which means, as he obſerves, the buſineſs of the day gradually opens before us, and we ſhall be improved, as well as entertained, ſpectators. ..... In ſhort, we are enraptured with genuine gold, dazzling gems, and ſparkling wit, throughout the ceremony. After this, it is but juſt we ſhould give the reader a ſpeci-

‡ It is printed in his Diſſertation on Founders, p. 28.

the *Latin* verſes were tranſlated, partly by him, but principally by the perſon who now inſcribes theſe Anecdotes to his memory. The advertiſement to this pamphlet, which was entirely his own, is a curioſity: "Two things, we "truſt, the great names ſubſcribed to theſe epigrams will "pardon; the one, that we have not obſerved the method "in which they were delivered; which being in an *extem-* "*pore* manner, a neglect of order was then becoming; "but, as they deſcribe a ceremony long ſince paſt, and "now to be revived, it was more natural to place them in "the order of the proceſſion, that the reader might ſee the "buſineſs of the day gradually open before him, and be "again a ſpectator at it. He will recall the ſolicitude "of *Chloe*, riſing by candle-light; the laying aſide of "hoops, and putting on favours; the eager expectation "of the people; the opening of the proceſſion with the "herb-woman; the importance of the beadle of *Weſtmin-* "*ſter*, by the help of his ſtaff; kettle-drums, organ-blowers, "beef-

men of one or two of the epigrams; and ſhall leave him under the pleaſing uncertainty of determining which are originals, and which tranſlations.

On the Favours *.

Thy name, great prince, inſcrib'd in ſilk behold,
On glittering favours rough with woven gold.
The man erect diſplays it on the creſt,
The ſofter fair one wears it at her breaſt.
Thus *Britain* her united wiſh imparts;
Thine are the wiſeſt heads, and trueſt hearts.

On the Opening of the Proceſſion †.

Firſt in proceſſion of the pompous day,
With fragrant flowers a matron marks the way;
Next trumpets, kettle-drums, a various band,
Too hard, too many, in a verſe to ſtand:
Then peers, earls, dukes, their different lights diſplay,
And laſt both majeſties—meridian day:
To ſmall beginnings what great things we owe,
Since one old woman leads up ſuch a ſhow!

On the Diamonds and Coronets ‡.

In mimic ſcenes, where counterfeits will paſs,
The crowns are tinſel, and the diamonds glaſs;
No fictions here prophane the ſacred roof,
The heroes virtues and their gold are proof.
Nobles and gems diſplay a flood of light:
Their blood unſtain'd, as is their water bright.

On the Sceptre borne by the Queen §.

See *Caroline* ſuſtain the ivory dove,
An emblem not of greatneſs, but of love;
Conſcious that ſacred vows, and beauty's ſmiles,
Make ſweets of power ſuperior to its toils.
More proud her monarch's heart than throne to ſhare;
Let the queen-conſort ſtill be regent there.

* An original by the preſent Duke of *Leeds*.
† A tranſlation by *J. Nichols*.
‡ A tranſlation by Mr. *Bowyer*.
§ An original by the Hon. *Spencer Cowper*, afterwards Dean of *Durham*.

" beef-eaters; the charms of peereſſes, and maids of ho-
" nour; fictitious dukes; the dazzling profuſion of ſincere
" gold and real diamonds; the attractive majeſty of Queen
" *Caroline*; the ſtrength of *Britiſh* forces, and the antiquity
" of the *Engliſh* monarchy; the biſhop bearing the trea-
" ſure of divine truths; the King, the enſigns of royalty;
" the Queen, of love and harmony; the croſs on his
" crown, and the ſpurs on his feet; the venerable chair,
" brought from *Scotland*, A. D. 1296; the people's con-
" cern for the abſence of prince *Frederick*, and gratitude
" for the preſence of duke *William*; the act of crowning
" proclaimed by cannons, and beaming forth with the
" concentered blaze of coronets; the medals of the king
" and queen, ennobled leſs from their metal than their
" impreſſes; the toil of the day; the narrowneſs of the
" hall; the leveling of the law courts; the king's majeſtic
" ſeat between them; the ſumptuouſneſs of the preſent
" tables, and the frugality of the ancient; the ſmall-beer
" fee; the tribute of three maple cups; the pyramids of
" ſweetmeats; the terror of the champion; the ill-timed
" ſlumber of an over-tired ſpectator; the candles touched
" into light; the rapine of the vulgar; no abatement of
" the univerſal joy from an unhappy accident; the king,
" in his turn, a partaker of the lord mayor's pomp, having
" firſt contemplated it in the peaceful manſion of a Quaker,
" &c. On each particular the reader will find ſome re-
" flexion, which will prevent his being, in the enſuing
" proceſſion, an unimproved ſpectator.

" For another particular we have more reaſon to apolo-
" giſe, that, though in the tranſlations [which are diſtin-
" guiſhed by being included in crotchets] we have in ge-

" neral kept close to the originals, yet in some few instances " we have deviated from them, when we thought the " point of the epigram might be somewhat sharpened, " without any injury to the scope of it. This we have spa- " ringly done, and, whenever we have taken that liberty, " have marked it out by *Italic* characters.

" As the poets here have been prophets, the reader will " with pleasure compare the events with their predictions. " We have seen our venerable Monarch go down to the " grave full of years and honours; and though it was some " abatement to the comfort of them, that his laurels were " earned with toil amidst destructive wars, we may pro- " mise ourselves that Heaven hath reserved the blessings, " which were wanting to him, to be accumulated upon his " Grandson; in whom the hearts of his subjects are united " beyond what history can parallel, or poetry itself can " paint. Duty and affection in all orders of men seem to " flow in such uninterrupted streams, that he will want " but the exercise of one of his royal virtues, that of for- " giveness."

A copy of these verses was sent, by Mr. *Bowyer*, with the following letter:

" To the Rev. Dr. MARKHAM, Master of *Westminster school*.

" REV. SIR, *April* ... 1761.

" My father being honoured with the friendship of Dr. " *Freind**, he owed to him these verses on the last corona- " tion,

* Dr. *Robert Freind*, born at *Croton* in *Northamptonshire*, where his father was rector, was sent early to *Westminster school*, and elected thence to *Christ Church*, *Oxford*, where he appears to have been a student at the time of the inauguration of K. *William* and Q. *Mary*. He proceeded M. A. *June* 1, 1693; became second master of *Westminster school* in 1699; and accumulated the degrees of B. and D. D. *July* 7, 1709. In 1711 he drew up the preamble to the earl of *Oxford's* patent of peerage;

"tion, ſpoken in *Weſtminſter ſchool.* As at the time they "were printed they were thought no diſcredit to it, ſo I "truſt they will now again be received with freſh appro- "bation from the publick. As it is long ſince they were "printed, you may poſſibly not have a copy of them. I "thought it my duty, therefore, to ſend you one. If "you want more, you may command them from, Sir, "your moſt obedient humble ſervant, W. BOWYER."

The principal articles printed by Mr. *Bowyer* in 1761 were, "Propoſals for printing Mr. *Morant's* * Hiſtory of "*Eſſex*,"

and in that year ſucceeded *Duke* the poet in the valuable living of *Witney* in *Oxford-ſhire*; and alſo became head-maſter of *Weſtminſter ſchool*. He publiſhed, from Mr. *Bowyer's* preſs, in 1724, an edition of *Cicero's* "Orator;" and obtained a prebend of *Weſtminſter* in 1731. In 1734 he was deſirous of reſigning *Witney* to his ſon, afterwards Dean of *Canterbury*. This could not be done without permiſſion from Biſhop *Hoadly*, which he had little reaſon to expect. On application, however, to that Prelate, through Queen *Caroline* and Lady *Sundon* †, he received this laconic anſwer, "If Dr. *Freind* can aſk it, I can grant it ‡." On ſucceeding to a canonry of *Chriſt Church* ||, he reſigned his ſtall at *Weſtminſter* in favour of his ſon in 1744. He died *April* 15, 1745.

* *Philip Morant*; M. A. and F. S. A. a learned and indefatigable Antiquary and Biographer, ſon of *Stephen Morant*, was born at *St. Saviour's* in the Iſle of *Jerſey*, *Oct.* 6, 1700; and, after finiſhing his education at *Abingdon* ſchool, on the 16th of *December* 1717 was entered at *Pembroke College*, *Oxford*, where he took the degree of B. A.

† This lady, more known by the name of Mrs. *Clayton*, was the bed-chamber woman and intimate friend of Queen *Caroline*; and for a conſiderable time ſole arbitreſs of church preferments. Several of Bp *Hoadly's* Letters to her, from 1715 to 1734, are preſerved in his Works. In one of them he ſays, "I do not follow great precedents, and write on the outſide, or in the front, *To the much* "*eſteemed*, *To the much reſpected*, *To the highly honoured Mrs. Clayton.* But it is writ within, in laſt- "ing characters. Your own virtues have writ it. Your other accompliſhments are great and un- "common; but it is your ſincerity and goodneſs which make the deepeſt impreſſion, which manage "the others, and gave them their agreeableneſs."—On the buſineſs of the living of *Witney*, Bp *Hoadly* tells this Lady, "I had no deſign in my neglect of avoiding to give all the aſſurances that "you yourſelf ever deſired about Mr. *Freind*. If you and I continue together upon this dirty pla- "net, you yourſelf ſhall be ſatisfied of the truth of what I have ſaid to you; and I ſay this the ra- "ther, becauſe, if you are not ſatisfied in what I do, I am very ſure I ſhall not be ſo myſelf. You "have done more in two or three words, when you tell me, *You ſhall eſteem it as done to yourſelf*, to "move and engage me (if I had not been already engaged to it) than all the oratory of all others could "have done. And if that caſe ſhould happen, which you once put; but which my heart will not "ſuffer me to repeat; Friendſhip and Honour ſhall moſt certainly act a part, which if your ſpirit "could then look out and ſee, it would ſay, *This is exactly as it would have been, had I been ſtill* "*there.*"

‡ "Dr. *Freind* could aſk any thing. *All* his letters to Lady *Sundon* are ſtill exiſting; they are trifling and low beyond conception; yet Dr. *Freind* was a ſcholar that *Bentley* would conſult." *T. F.*

|| See *Widmore's* Hiſtory of *Weſtminſter Abbey*, p. 226.

June

"*Eſſex*," folio; "Memoirs of the Life of *Roger de Weſe-*
"*ham*, Dean of *Lincoln*, and Biſhop of *Coventry and*
"*Litchfield*, favourite of *Robert Groſſeteſte*, Biſhop of *Lin-*
"*coln*;

June 16, 1721, and continued till *Midſummer* 1722; when he was preferred to the office of Preacher of the *Engliſh* church at *Amſterdam*, but never went to take poſſeſſion. He took the degree of M. A. in 1724, and was preſented to the rectory of *Shellow Bowells*, *April* 20, 1733; to the vicarage of *Bromfield*, *Jan.* 17, 1733-4; to the rectory of *Chicknal Smeley*, *Sept.* 19, 1735; to that of *St. Mary's*, *Colcheſter*, *March* 9, 1737; to that of *Wickham Biſhop's*, *Jan.* 21, 1742-3; and to that of *Aldham*, *Sept.* 14, 1745. All theſe benefices are in the county of *Eſſex*. In 1748 he publiſhed his "Hiſtory of *Colcheſter*," of which only 200 copies were printed, at the joint expence of himſelf and Mr. *Bowyer*, who conſequently intereſted himſelf very much in the embelliſhment of the book, as well as in earneſtly recommending it to ſubſcribers *. The engravings were by *Vertue* † and *Mynde*. In 1751 Mr. *Morant* was elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries ‡; and from that time till his death continued a regular

* "I have applied to Mr. *Browne Willis* for leave to dedicate a plate to him. He ſays, he has juſt "married his children, and in acting the part of a father he has reduced himſelf ſo low that he "knows not how to be a patron. What think you of Dr. *Mead*? Mr. *Vertue* is better, and will "expedite your plates, he ſays, with care. I did not ſee the ſheet G before it was ſent to you; if I "had, I ſhould have propoſed one or two alterations. I have preſumed to add a word or two to "note H. *Spanheim* has ſo fully proved the law that laid open the citizenſhip of *Rome* to belong to *Ca-*"*racalla*, that it would be unpardonable to let the miſtake, though heretofore ſupported by great "names, be perpetuated. Strange, that the Biſhop of *London* [*Gibſon*] ſhould not take notice of ſo "material a point of learning! *Spanheim's* book was printed firſt in *London*, and afterwards taken "into *Grævius's Theſaurus*. P. 25, a complete province, not governed by proconſular deputies, but "accounted præſidial, and appropriated to the emperors, as being annexed to the empire, after the "diviſion of the provinces by *Auguſtus*, &c. This is expreſſed, as if *South Britain* was annexed to "the empire by *Auguſtus*, which you do not mean. What then do you mean? That præſidial "provinces, in diſtinction to the proconſular, were annexed to the empire? Rather the contrary is "true. In the firſt diviſion under *Auguſtus*, ten prætorian and two conſular provinces were al-"lotted to the people's ſhare, *i. e.* to the empire; the reſt the Emperor kept under his own govern-"ment. The governors of the people's provinces were called generally provincials; thoſe of the "Emperor never ſo; but either *legati conſulares*, or *proprætores*, or *legati prætorii*, or *legati im-*"*peratoris pro prætore*, whether they had gone through the office of prætor or conſul, or not. See "*Salmaſ.* Hiſt. *Aug.* Script. vol. I. p. 200. 374. vol. II. p. 346, &c. But the Antiquaries will "not regard this branch of learning, becauſe it looks too claſſical; they are more critical about "things that are more *Gothic* or more Monaſtical." *Mr. B. to Mr. Morant*, *May* 3, 1748.

† The Ichnography, inſcribed to Mr. *Yorke*, coſt five guineas; the plate given by Mr. *Folkes* three guineas; and one was given by the Society of Antiquaries.

‡ "I don't know much of the ſteps which the Society of Antiquaries have lately taken. If you "are choſen, you would have been called on for the money, a guinea at entrance, and a ſhilling a "month afterwards. But they have lately been much engaged in planning ſchemes for a charter, "which may coſt a good deal of money, and I doubt whether it will be of great benefit. I imagine "ſome perſons want ſome new places to be made, and ſalaries annexed to them. In all ſocieties, "the advantages of the publick are moſt talked of when there are the greateſt private views. As to "*Eſſex*, I think, to ſpeak ſincerely, you had better begin again with it. If you undertake it, I "doubt the ſucceſs of it. *Tindal* began it in 4to, and was forced to drop it. You do me much ho-"nour in aſcribing '*Pompey* the Little**' to me. I am obliged to you; and ſhall be glad never "to be ſuſpected of a worſe thing." *Mr. B. to Mr. Morant*, *Aug.* 1, 1751.

** This was written by the ingenious Mr. *Coventry*, rector of *Edgware*, *Middleſex*, and author of *Penſhurſt*, &c. in *Dodſley's* Collection. He died, of the ſmall pox, about the year 1759.

" *coln*; being intended as a Prelude to the Life of the " laſt mentioned excellent Prelate; wherein the Errors " of former Antiquaries are carefully conſidered. By *Sa-* " *muel*

correſpondence with Mr. *Bowyer* *. In *February* 1768 he was appointed by the lords ſub-committees of the houſe of peers to ſucceed Mr. *Blyke* † in preparing for the preſs a copy of the Rolls of Parliament; a ſervice, to which from my own knowledge I can ſay he diligently attended till his death, which happened *Nov.* 25, 1770, in conſequence of a cold caught in returning by water from *The Temple* to *Vauxhall* in his way to *South Lambeth*, where he reſided for the convenience of attending to his parliamentary labours; a work for which, as a native of *Jerſey*, and excellently ſkilled in the old *Norman French*, he was particularly well qualified; and which, after his death, devolved on *Thomas Aſtle*, eſq. F.R. and A.SS. who had married his only daughter, and by whoſe favour I am able to lay before the reader an exact account of Mr. *Morant's* writings, from a liſt of them drawn up by himſelf. 1. " An Intro- " duction to the Reading of the New Teſtament, being a Tranſlation of that of Meſſ. de " *Beauſobre* and *Lenfant*, prefixed to their edition of the New Teſtament. Printed for " *S. Chandler* and *J. Batley*," 1725, 1726, 4to.—2. " The Tranſlation of the Notes " of Meſſ. de *Beauſobre* and *Lenfant* on *St. Mutthew's* Goſpel. *Lond.* 1727," 4to.

* " My intention, for ſome months paſt was, to have been in *London* either this week or the " next; but an afflicting loſs that has happened in my family the beginning of this year hinders me " from coming at preſent. Within the compaſs of three days I was ſo unhappy as to loſe my only " brother and ſiſter-in-law; the former on the 9th, and the latter on the 11th of *January*. My good " brother indeed died at a diſtance, and I could but ſeldom have the pleaſure of ſeeing him; but " my ſiſter-in-law lived with us, and had been a conſtant and inſeparable companion to my good " wife for above 50 years, and was withal a perſon of the moſt amiable qualities, and the moſt " faithful friend, ſo that her loſs is irreparable. It has ſo affected my good wife, that my abſence " even for a day ſinks her ſpirits to that degree, that I find I cannot leave her at preſent; but I " hope time, and the chearful weather that is coming, will recruit her ſpirits. In the mean time I " ſhould be obliged to you, if you would be ſo kind as to diſpoſe of the copy of my Hiſtory of *Col-* " *cheſter*, and the plates; you have yourſelf the beſt right to it, if you will be pleaſed to allow me " ſomething for it that is reaſonable; and I include therewith ſuch corrections and additions as I " have made to the work ſince publication. If it ſhould no way ſuit you, Dr. *R. Rawlinſon* is a " great collector, and will very probably like it beyond any body elſe. Or, if you know any other " perſon whom it would ſuit, be pleaſed to do for me as you would do for yourſelf. I ſhall come to " town as ſoon as the inconveniencies above-mentioned are a little worn out by time; and poſſibly " we may come together, my good wife and I; for motion, and change of place, are ſome cure to " melancholy; though it is full as bad when you return to your wonted habitation, and miſs your " friend." *Mr. Morant to Mr. Bowyer, May* 1, 1752.—" I propoſed to Dr. *Rawlinſon* your offer " on *Thurſday* laſt, and ſhall ſee him again next *Thurſday*. He deſires to know what you aſk for the " plates, and the copy of your book, *i. e.* as I apprehend, a fair copy corrected by your own hand, " with a liberty of reprinting it, if he will; but of this there is no probability, ſince we have ſeve- " ral ſtill remaining. We will ſay then, a copy corrected, and the ſeveral plates you ſell for. . . . " I am ſorry for the melancholy ſituation of your family; but objects, I hope, will be leſſened to the " memory by the diſtance of time, as they are to the eye by the diſtance of ſpace." *Mr. Bowyer to Mr. Morant, May* 9, 1752.—" I had the favour of your letter, and am obliged to you for what you " have done to ſerve me. The plates coſt above thirty guineas, beſides the copy; and therefore I " ſhould have been obliged to you, if you had been ſo kind as to make the beſt bargain with Dr. " *Rawlinſon*, or any body elſe, as if it had been for yourſelf. However, as you ſeem to expect " that I ſhould ſet a price, I think fifteen pounds is very moderate, for a copy corrected, and the " ſeveral plates." *Mr. Morant to Mr. Bowyer, May* 12, 1752. The treaty with Dr. *Rawlinſon* broke off, and the book was afterwards judiciouſly incorporated with the " Hiſtory of *Eſſex*."

† *Richard Blyke*, eſq. F.R. and A.SS. of whom ſee under the year 1774.

N. Tindal.

"*muel Pegge*, Prebendary of *Litchfield*," 4to; "Truth in "Rhyme," a poem by Mr. *Mallet**, 4to; "Concio ad "Clerum,"

N. Tindal tranſlated the text printed therewith.—3. "The Cruelties and Perſecutions "of the *Romiſh* Church diſplayed, &c. *Lond.* printed for *J. Knapton*, 1728," 8vo. tranſlated into *Welſh* by *Thomas Richards*, curate of *Coychurch* in *Glamorganſhire*, 1746, with the approbation of Dr. *Gilbert*, then Biſhop of *Landaff*.—4. "Epitomiſed "thoſe Speeches, Declarations, &c. which *Rapin* had contracted out of *Ruſhworth* in "the Life of King *James* I. King *Charles* I. &c." 1729, 1730.—5. "Remarks on the "19th chapter of the ſecond book of Mr. *Selden's* Mare Clauſum. Printed at the end "of Mr. *Falle's* Account of *Jerſey*," 1734.—6. "I compared *Rapin's* Hiſtory with the "20 volumes of *Rymer's Fœdera*, and *Acta Publica*, and all the ancient and modern "Hiſtorians, and added moſt of the Notes that were in the folio edition," 1728. 1734. This is acknowledged at the end of the preface in the firſt volume of *Rapin's* Hiſtory.—7. "Tranſlation of the Notes in the ſecond Part of the *Othman* Hiſtory, by Prince "*Cantemir*," folio, 1735.—8. Reviſed and corrected "The Hiſtory of *England*, by "way of Queſtion and Anſwer, for *Thomas Aſtley*," 1737, 12mo.—9. Reviſed and corrected "*Hearne's* Ductor Hiſtoricus," and made large Additions thereto, for *J. Knapton*.—10. "Account of the *Spaniſh* Invaſion in 1588, by way of Illuſtration to "the Tapeſtry Hangings in the Houſe of Lords and in the King's Wardrobe. Engraved "and publiſhed by *J. Pine*," 1739, folio.—11. "Geographia Antiqua & Nova; taken "partly from *Duſreſnoy's* Methode pour étudier la Geographie; with *Cellarius's* Maps. "Printed for *J.* and *P. Knapton*," 1742, 4to.—12. "A Summary of the Hiſtory of "*England*," folio; and "Liſts at the end of Mr. *Tindal's* Continuation of *Ra*-"*pin's* Hiſtory, in vol. III. being 55 ſheets. Reprinted in three volumes," 8vo.—13. "The Hiſtory and Antiquities of *Colcheſter*," folio, *London*, 1748; ſecond edition 1768.—14. "All the Lives in the Biographia Britannica marked C." 7 vols. folio, 1739. 1760. I alſo compoſed *Stillingfleet*, which hath no mark at the end.—15. "The Hiſ-"tory of *Eſſex*," 2 vols. folio, 1760—1768†.—16. "I prepared‡ the Rolls of Parliament "for the Preſs."—Other works in MS. 1. "An Anſwer to the firſt Part of the Diſ-"courſe of the Grounds and Reaſons of the Chriſtian Religion, in a Letter to a Friend, "1724. Preſented in MS to *Edmund Gibſon*, Biſhop of *London*." Never printed. N. B. This was the beginning of Mr. *Morant's* acquaintance with the Biſhop, who gave him ſeveral livings in the county of *Eſſex*.—2. "The Life of King *Edward the Con*-"*feſſor*."—3. About 150 Sermons.

* The following account of Mr. *Mallet* is chiefly collected from Dr. *Johnſon's* life of him. "He was by original one of the *Macgregors*, a clan that became about ſixty years ago, under the conduct of *Robin Roy*, ſo formidable and ſo infamous for violence and robbery, that the name was annulled by a legal abolition; and when they were all to denominate themſelves anew, the father, I ſuppoſe, of this author, called himſelf *Malloch*. *David Malloch* was by the penury of his parents compelled to be *Janitor* of the high ſchool at *Edinburgh*; a mean office, of which he did not afterwards delight to

† In the Preface, dated *Jan.* 2, 1768, Mr. *Morant* ſays, "All that remains for me to do is, to "expreſs my heartieſt acknowledgments and gratitude to the great Author of my life and happineſs, "who hath enabled me to go through this and other laborious employments. I can look back with "inexpreſſible ſatisfaction upon a life not ſpent in idleneſs or indolence, or in fruitleſs amuſements; "but in a conſtant endeavour to do all the good in my power. I muſt beg leave to add, that if the "world is benefited by my labours, the praiſe is due to my only Patron good Biſhop *Gibſon*."

‡ Mr. *Morant* prepared the Rolls of Parliament as far as the 16th year of the reign of K. *Henry* IV.

hear.

"Clerum," by Dr. *Freind**, Dean of *Canterbury*, 4to; Mr. *Markland's*

hear. But he ſurmounted the diſadvantages of his birth and fortune; for when the duke of *Montroſe* applied to the college of *Edinburgh* for a tutor to educate his ſons, *Malloch* was recommended; and with his pupils made afterwards the tour of *Europe*; nor is he known to have diſhonoured his credentials. Having cleared his tongue from his native pronunciation ſo as to be no longer diſtinguiſhed as a *Scot*, he ſeemed inclined to diſincumber himſelf from all adherences to his original, and took upon him to change his name from *Scotch Malloch* to *Engliſh Mallet*, without any imaginable reaſon of preference which the eye or ear can diſcover. What other proofs he gave of diſreſpect to his native country, I know not; but it was remarked of him, that he was the only *Scot* whom *Scotchmen* did not commend." Our biographer might have added, that he was the only one whom they did not lament. The news of his death was followed by no encomiums on his writings or his virtues. *April* 6, 1734, he obtained the degree† of M. A. at *St. Mary Hall, Oxford*. "In 1740, when the prince of *Wales* had a ſeparate court, he made *Mallet* his under-ſecretary; and when it was found that *Pope* had clandeſtinely printed an unauthoriſed number of the "Patriot King," *Bolingbroke* employed *Mallet* (1749) as the executioner of his vengeance. *Mallet* wanted either virtue, or ſpirit, to refuſe the office; and was rewarded, not long after, with the legacy of lord *Bolingbroke's* works, which were publiſhed with ſucceſs very inadequate to our editor's expectation. In conſequence of a thouſand pounds left by the dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, he undertook to write the life of the duke her huſband. From the late duke he had likewiſe a penſion to promote his induſtry. He talked much of the progreſs he had made in this work, but left not, when he died, the ſmalleſt veſtige of any hiſtorical labour behind him. In the political diſputes which commenced at the beginning of the preſent reign, Mr. *Malloch* took part with his countryman lord *Bute*, to ſerve whom he wrote his tragedy of "*Elvira*," and was rewarded with the office of keeper of the book of entries for ſhips in the port of *London*, to which he was appointed in the year 1763. He enjoyed alſo a conſiderable penſion, which had been beſtowed on him for his ſucceſs in turning the public vengeance upon *Byng*, by means of a letter of accuſation under the character of a "Plain Man." Towards the latter end of his life, he went with his wife to *France*; but after a while, finding his health declining, he returned alone to *England*, and died in *April* 1765. He was twice married, and by his firſt wife had ſeveral children. One of his daughters has diſtinguiſhed herſelf as a dramatic writer. His ſecond wife was the daughter of a nobleman's ſteward, who had a conſiderable fortune, which ſhe took care to retain in her own hands. Mr. *Malloch's* ſtature was diminutive, but he was regularly formed. His appearance, till he grew corpulent, was agreeable, and he ſuffered it to want no recommendation that dreſs could give it. His converſation was elegant and eaſy. The reſt of his character may, without injury to his memory, ſink into ſilence." See, however, his letter to *Derrick*, publiſhed in a collection, 2 vols. 12mo. 1767, vol. II. p. 21. "As a writer," ſays Dr. *Johnſon*, perhaps a little too contemptuouſly, "he "cannot be placed in any high claſs. There is no ſpecies of compoſition in which he "was eminent. His dramas had their day, a ſhort day, and are forgotten. His life "of *Bacon* is known, as it is appended to *Bacon's* volumes, but is no longer mentioned." The titles of his plays are enumerated in "The Companion to the Playhouſe," vol. II. p. 296, ed. 1781, whence moſt of the circumſtances not mentioned by Dr. *Johnſon* are here extracted.

* *William Freind*, D. D. ſon of the learned Maſter of *Weſtminſter ſchool*, already mentioned in p. 324. He ſucceeded, as has been there ſaid, to the valuable rectory

† See the Catalogue of *Oxford* Graduates. His name alſo as "M. A." is ſubſcribed to his "Verſes preſented to the Prince of *Orange* on viſiting *Oxford* in the year 1734."

Markland's "Quæstio Grammatica," 4to, (see p. 26); "A "Vindication

of *Witney* in 1734; and held also that of *Islip*, in the same county, given him by the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*. He obtained a prebend of *Westminster*, Oct. 27, 1744; which he quitted for a canonry of *Christ Church*, *Oxford*, in 17 ; and was appointed Dean of *Canterbury* in 1760. He married one of the sisters of the late Sir *Thomas Robinson*, bart. and the present Primate of *Ireland*, by whom he left three sons, *viz. Robert*, barrister at law, and student of *Christ Church* (since deceased); *William* and *John*, both in orders; and a daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to Capt. *Duncan Campbell*, of the *Chatham* division of Marines. Dean *Freind* was appointed Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation in 1761, in which character he preached the elegant "Concio" above-mentioned. He died at *Witney*, *Nov.* 28, 1766. He had a valuable library and collection of prints, both which were sold by auction in 1767. On receiving a proof of the "Concio ad Clerum," he told Mr. *Bowyer*, "You have been so correct "and exact in printing, that you have left me little to alter, except what arises, I fancy, "from a blunder of my own." *MS. Letter.*—Against the South wall of the chancel at *Witney* is a tablet of white marble, with an inscription to the memory of "Dr. *Robert* "*Freind*, son of *William*, rector of *Croton* in *Northamptonshire*, who died *August* 9, "1754, aged 84. He was head-master of *Westminster school*, rector of *Witney*, preben- "dary of *Westminster* and *Windsor*, and, on resigning the former, canon of *Christ* "*Church*. He married *Jane*, daughter of —— *Delancie*, one of the pastors of the re- "formed church of *Charenton*, who taking refuge in *England* became a prebendary of "*Westminster*. She died *Feb.* 3, 1758, aged 81. Dr. *William Freind*, his son, dean "of *Canterbury*, rector of *Witney*, died *Nov.* 28, 1766, aged 55. *Charles Freind* died "*July* 16, 1736, aged 16, leaving his parents and only brother surviving." A slab on the floor has this inscription: "By the consent of *Benjamin* lord bishop of *Winchester*, "and *Thomas* lord bishop of *Oxford*, the burial vault underneath was appropriated to "the sole use of Dr. *Freind* and family, 1753."—This inscription enables me to correct the note in p. 324. Dr. *Robert Freind* (who obtained his prebend at *Windsor* in *April* 1729) died *Aug.* 9, 1754. A specimen of his poetry, both in *Latin* and *English*, may be seen in the "Select Collection of Miscellany Poems," vol. VII. p. 122. He wrote also the Dedication to Queen *Caroline*, prefixed to the Medical Works of his brother Dr. *John Freind*.—*John*, who was also of *Westminster school*, was elected to *Christ Church* in 1690; and, under the auspices of dean *Aldrich*, undertook, with Mr. *Foulkes*, to publish two orations, one of *Æschines*, the other of *Demosthenes*, which were well received; and was also prevailed upon to revise an edition of *Ovid's* Metamorphoses, 1696, which Dr. *Bentley* severely reprehends. He was "director of the studies" to Mr. *Boyle*; wrote the Examination of Dr. *Bentley's* Dissertation on *Æsop*; and, says the great critic, "was "of the same size for learning with the late editor of the *Æsopean* Fables [Mr. *Anthony* "*Aisop*]. If they can make but a tolerable copy of verses, with two or three small "faults in it, they must presently set up to be authors." But, whatever may be thought of those juvenile performances, in his professional capacity he was a masterly writer. He proceeded M. A. *April* 12, 1701; B. M. *June* 1, 1701; and, after having published several curious medical treatises, was chosen professor of chemistry at *Oxford* in 1704; and the next year attended lord *Peterborough* on his *Spanish* expedition, of which Dr. *Freind* published an account in 1707. He was created M. D. by diploma, *July* 12, that year; was elected a member of the Royal Society in 1712; and attended the duke of *Ormond* into *Flanders*. After his return, residing chiefly at *London*, he gave himself up

"Vindication* of the New Calendar Tables, and Rules an-
"nexed to the Act for regulating the Commencement of the
"Year, &c." 4to; Dr. *Armſtrong's* "Day, an Epiſtle to *John*
"*Wilkes*, Eſq." 4to; the firſt edition of Mr. *Dodſley's* ex-

wholly to the cares of his profeſſion. He was elected a burgeſs for *Launceſton* in 1722; and, being ſuſpected of having a hand in *Layer's* plot, was committed to *The Tower*, *March* 17, 1722-3, where he continued a priſoner till the 21ſt of *June* following. Soon after he obtained his liberty, he was made phyſician to the prince of *Wales*: and, upon that prince's acceſſion to the crown, became phyſician to queen *Caroline*, who honoured him with a ſhare of her confidence and eſteem. He did not enjoy this office long; dying *July* 26, 1728, in his 52d year. Biſhop *Atterbury*, in an unpubliſhed letter now in my poſſeſſion, ſays, "You have heard of the death of Dr. *Freind*; a public loſs, in more "reſpects than one! for I dare ſay, notwithſtanding his ſtation at court, he died of "the ſame political opinions in which I left him. He is lamented by men of all parties "at home, and of all countries abroad; for he was known every where, and confeſſed "to be at the head of his faculty." Their majeſties, in conſideration of his great merit, ſettled a penſion upon his widow. His celebrated "Hiſtory of Phyſic," the firſt part of which was printed in 1725, was tranſlated into *Latin* by Dr. *Wigan*, and publiſhed, with the *Latin* works of Dr. *Freind*, at *London*, in folio, 1753; which were reprinted at *Paris*, in 4to, 1735. An original portrait of Dr. *John Freind* is in the poſſeſſion of Mrs. *Parſons*.—There appears alſo to have been a third brother, of whom the facetious Mrs. *Pilkington*, deſcribing her ſituation in *The King's Bench*, thus writes: "We had a "ſort of a chapel belonging to the jail, where Dr. *Freind*, a clergyman, brother to Dr. "*Freind* the phyſician, obliged us with divine ſervice every *Sunday*. This gentleman "was himſelf a priſoner in *The King's Bench*, and after all the grandeur he had once "lived in, was now ſo low reduced, as even to be beholden to ſuch an unfortunate crea-"ture as I for ſix-pence; which, unfortunate as I was, I could not refuſe to ſo fine an "orator. a gentleman! and by all accounts, only undone by boundleſs generoſity and "hoſpitality. The firſt day I heard him preach I was charmed with his elocution, but "the reſt of the congregation, mad and drunk, bade him hold his tongue;—he indeed, "like *Orpheus*, played to wolves and bears; nor were they half ſo obliging to him, as "the ſtorms were to *Arion*; neither could he, though uttering dulcet and harmonious "ſounds, make the rude crowd grow civil with his ſong. This fine gentleman I often "invited to my lonely manſion—he was not a little ſurpriſed to hear my mournful ſtory; "and indeed it ſomewhat alleviated my ſorrow to find ſuch a companion:—Poor gentle-"man! Death has releaſed him; I am ſure I ſhould have done it, had the Almighty "given me a power equal to my inclination to ſerve him." This was the Dr. *Freind* who died *April* 15, 1745.

* By *Peter Daval*, eſq. of *The Middle Temple*, a Barriſter at Law, afterwards Maſter in Chancery, and at the time of his death, *January* 8, 1763, Accomptant General of that Court. He at an early period of life tranſlated the Memoirs of Cardinal *De Retz*, which were printed in 12mo, 1723, with a dedication to Mr. *Congreve*, who encouraged the publication. He was Fellow of the Royal Society, and an able Mathematician. In the diſpute concerning Elliptical Arches, at the time when *Black Fryers Bridge* was built, his opinion on the ſubject was applied for by the Committee. See his anſwer, *London Mag. March* 1760.

cellent Collection of "Fugitive Pieces," by Mr. *Spence* *, Lord

* *Joſeph Spence*, M. A. This ornament of polite literature was fellow of *New College*, *Oxford*, where he took the degree of M. A. *Nov.* 2, 1727; and in that year became firſt known to the learned world by "An Eſſay on *Pope's* Odyſſey; in which ſome "particular *beauties* and *blemiſhes* of that work are conſidered, in two parts," 12mo. "On the *Engliſh* Odyſſey," ſays Dr. *Johnſon*, "a criticiſm was publiſhed by *Spence*, a "man whoſe learning was not very great, and whoſe mind was not very powerful. His "criticiſm, however, was commonly juſt, what he thought, he thought rightly; and "his remarks were recommended by his coolneſs and candour. In him *Pope* had the "firſt experience of a critick without malevolence, who thought it as much his duty to "diſplay beauties as expoſe faults; who cenſured with reſpect, and praiſed with alacrity. "With this criticiſm *Pope* was ſo little offended, that he ſought the acquaintance of the "writer, who lived with him from that time in great familiarity, attended him in his "laſt hours, and compiled memorials of his converſation. The regard of *Pope* recommended him to the great and powerful, and he obtained very valuable preferments "in the church." He was elected, by the Univerſity, Profeſſor of Poetry *July* 11, 1728, ſucceeding the Rev. *Thomas Warton*, B. D. father to Dr. *Joſeph Warton*, now maſter of *Wincheſter ſchool*, and Mr. *Thomas Warton*, author of "The "Hiſtory of *Engliſh* Poetry," and poetry profeſſor; each of which three profeſſors were twice elected to their office, and held it for ten years, a period as long as the ſtatutes will allow. Mr. *Spence* wrote an account of *Stephen Duck*, which was firſt publiſhed, as a pamphlet, in 1731, and ſaid to be written by "*Joſeph Spence*, eſq. "Poetry Profeſſor." From this circumſtance it has been ſuppoſed that he was not then in orders. But this is a falſe concluſion, as he was ordained in 1724; and left this pamphlet in the hands of his friend Mr. *Lowth* †, to be publiſhed as ſoon as he left *England*, with a *Grub-ſtreet* title, which he had drawn up merely for a diſguiſe, not chooſing to have it thought that he publiſhed it himſelf. It was afterwards much altered, and prefixed to *Duck's* poems. He travelled with the preſent duke of *Newcaſtle* (then earl of *Lincoln*) into *Italy*, where his attention to his noble pupil did him the higheſt honour ‡. In 1736, at Mr. *Pope's* deſire, he republiſhed § "*Gorboduc*," with a preface containing an account of the author, the earl of *Dorſet*. He never took a doctor's degree; but quitted his fellowſhip on being preſented by the Society of *New College* to the rectory of *Great Horwood* in *Buckinghamſhire*, in the year 1742. As he never reſided upon his living, but in a pleaſant houſe and gardens lent to him by his noble pupil, at *Byfleet* in *Surrey* (the rectory of which pariſh he had obtained for his friend *Stephen Duck*), he thought it his duty to make an annual viſit to *Horwood*, and gave away many ſums of money to the diſtreſſed poor, and placed out many of their children as apprentices. In *June* 1742, he ſucceeded Dr. *Holmes* as his Majeſty's Profeſſor of Modern Hiſtory, at *Oxford*.

† The preſent Biſhop of *London*; who, with that obliging condeſcenſion for which his Lordſhip is eminently diſtinguiſhed, has honoured me with much uſeful information on the ſubject of this note.

‡ The mortification which Dr. *Goddard* the preſent Maſter of *Clare Hall*, his Grace's *Cambridge* tutor, felt by this appointment, probably occaſioned the extraordinary Dedication to the Duke, prefixed to his "Sermons," 1781, 8vo.

§ In a malignant Epiſtle from *Curll* to Mr. *Pope*, 1737, our author is introduced as an early patron of the late ingenious Mr. *Dodſley*:

"'Tis kind indeed a Livery Muſe to aid,
"Who ſcribbles Farces to augment his trade:
"Where *You* and *Spence* and *Glover* drive the nail,
"The Devil's in it if the plot ſhould fail."

Lord *Whitworth* (who had been employed on a moſt important

His "Polymetis, or an Enquiry concerning the Agreement between the Works of the "*Roman* Poets, and the Remains of the ancient Artiſts, being an Attempt to illuſtrate "them mutually from each other," was publiſhed in folio in 1747. Of this work of acknowledged taſte and learning, Mr. *Gray* has been thought to ſpeak too contemptuouſly in his Letters. His chief objection is, that the author has illuſtrated his ſubject from the *Roman*, and not from the *Greek*, Poets; that is, that he has not performed, what he never undertook; nay, what he expreſsly did not undertake. A third edition appeared in folio in 1774, and an Abridgement of it has been frequently printed in octayo. I have ſeen a pamphlet with *Spence's* name to it in MS. as the author, called "Plain Matter of Fact, or, a ſhort Review of the Reigns of our Popiſh Princes "ſince the Reformation; in order to ſhew what we are to expect if another ſhould happen to reign over us. Part I. 1748," 12mo. He was inſtalled prebendary of the ſeventh ſtall at *Durham*, *May* 24, 1754; and publiſhed in that year, "An Account of "the Life, Character, and Poems, of Mr. *Blacklock*, Student of Philoſophy at *Edin*"*burgh*," 8vo; which was afterwards prefixed to his Poems. The proſe pieces which he printed in "The Muſeum" he collected and publiſhed, with ſome others, in a pamphlet called "MORALITIES, by Sir *Harry Beaumont*, 1753." Under that name he publiſhed "*Crito*, or a Dialogue on Beauty," and "A particular Account of the Em"peror of *China's* Gardens near *Pekin*, in a Letter from *F. Attiret*, a *French* Miſſionary "now employed by that Emperor to paint the apartments in thoſe gardens, to his "Friend at *Paris*;" both in 8vo. 1752, and both re-printed in *Dodſley's* "Fugitive "Pieces." He wrote "An Epiſtle from a *Swiſs* Officer to his friend at *Rome*," firſt printed in "The Muſeum;" and ſince in the third volume of *Dodſley's* Collection. The ſeveral copies publiſhed under his name in the *Oxford* Verſes are preſerved in the "Select Collection, 1781." In 1758 he publiſhed "A Parallel, in the Manner of "*Plutarch*, between a moſt celebrated Man of *Florence* (*Magliabecchi*), and one "ſcarce ever heard of in *England* (*Robert Hill*, the *Hebrew* Taylor)," 12mo. Printed at *Strawberry Hill*. In the ſame year he took a tour into *Scotland*, which is well deſcribed in an affectionate letter to Mr. *Shenſtone*, in a collection of ſeveral letters publiſhed by Mr. *Hull* in 1778, vol. I. p. 238. In 1763 he communicated to Dr. *Warton* ſeveral excellent remarks on *Virgil*, which he had made when he was abroad, and ſome few of Mr. *Pope's*.—*Weſt Finchale Priory* (the ſcene of the holy *Godric's* miracles and auſterities, who, from an itinerant merchant, turned hermit, and wore out three ſuits of iron cloaths) was now become Mr. *Spence's* retreat, being part of his prebendal eſtate. In 1764 he was well pourtrayed by Mr. *James Ridley*, in his admirable "Tales of the *Genii*," under the name of "*Pheſoi* "*Ecneps* (his name read backwards) Derviſe of the Groves;" and a panegyrical letter from him to that ingenious moraliſt, under the ſame ſignature, is inſerted in "Letters of "Eminent Perſons," vol. III. p. 139. In 1764 he paid the laſt kind office to the remains of his friend Mr. *Dodſley*, who died on a viſit to him at *Durham*. He cloſed his literary labours with "Remarks and Diſſertations on *Virgil*; with ſome other claſſical "Obſervations; by the late Mr. *Holdſworth*. Publiſhed, with ſeveral Notes and ad"ditional Remarks, by Mr. *Spence*," 4to. This volume, of which the greater part was printed off in 1767, was publiſhed in *February* 1768; and on the 20th of *Auguſt* following, Mr. *Spence* was unfortunately drowned in a canal in his garden at *Byfleet* in *Surrey*. Being, when the accident happened, quite alone, it could only be conjectured in what manner it happened; but it was generally ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by a fit while he was ſtanding near the brink of the water. He was found flat upon his face, at

the

portant embaſſy to *Ruſſia*, which his Lordſhip there deſcribes), Mr. *Burke**, Mr. *Clubbe*†, Mr. *William Hay*‡, Mr.

the edge, where the water was too ſhallow to cover his head, or any part of his body. The duke of *Newcaſtle* poſſeſſes ſome MS. volumes of anecdotes of eminent writers, collected by Mr. *Spence*, who in his life-time communicated to Dr. *Warton* as many of them as related to *Pope*; and, by permiſſion of the noble owner, Dr. *Johnſon* has made many extracts from them in his "Lives of the *Engliſh* Poets."

* The tract by this maſterly writer is called "A Vindication of Natural Society, "written in the Character of a late noble Author [Lord *Bolingbroke*]." It was firſt printed in 1756, 8vo.

† "The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the ancient Villa of *Wheatfield*, in the County of "*Suffolk*," firſt printed in 1758, 4to, was written by the Rev. *John Clubbe*; author alſo of a treatiſe on Phyſiognomy, 1763, 4to. He (like Mr. *Spence*) was unfortunately drowned in a moat that ſurrounded his own garden, *March* 2, 1773. His works were collected ſoon after his death, and printed at *Ipſwich* in 2 vols. 8vo. no date.

‡ This good-humoured agreeable writer was born at *Glenburne*, near *Lewes*, in the county of *Suſſex*, probably about the beginning of the preſent century, and was educated under Mr. *Bonwicke*‖ at *Headley ſchool*. In the year 1730 he publiſhed a poem called "*Mount Caburn*," dedicated to the Dutcheſs of *Newcaſtle*, in which he deſcribes the beauties of his native country, and celebrates the virtues of his friends and relations. On Lord *Hardwicke's* being called up to the Houſe of Lords, his ſeat in parliament for the Borough of *Seaford* was vacated, and Mr. *Hay* was choſen to fill it in the month of *January* 1734, and continued to repreſent the ſame place during the reſt of his life, being re-choſen in the new parliament *June* 1734, and again in 1741, 1747, and 1754. As a ſenator he ſupported the meaſures of Sir *Robert Walpole*, and is imagined to have been the author of a pamphlet on the miniſterial ſide, intituled "A Letter to a Freeholder on the late "Reduction of the Land Tax to One Shilling in the Pound, 1732," 8vo. Being convinced that the laws concerning the poor were inſufficient to anſwer the purpoſes for which they were deſigned, he took great pains to new model and improve them; in conſequence whereof, he publiſhed a pamphlet in 1735, on the ſubject, intituled, "Re-"marks on the Laws relative to the Poor, with Propoſals for their better Relief and Em-"ployment," 8vo. no date; and about the ſame time brought in a bill (which however was not proceeded on) to correct the abuſes which had crept into the adminiſtration of thoſe laws. In *May* 1738 he was appointed a Commiſſioner of the Victualling Office, and in 1747 brought in a bill for the better relief of the poor by voluntary charities, which paſſed the Houſe of Commons; but, for reaſons which do not appear, was loſt in the upper aſſembly. In 1751 the late *Henry Fielding* having again drawn the attention of the publick towards the ſame object, Mr. *Hay* republiſhed his pamphlet with additions, but without producing any effect; though Dr. *Burn*, in his Hiſtory of the Poor Laws, p. 183, ſays, that it contains many things worthy of obſervation. In 1753 appeared "Religio Philoſophi, or the Prin-"ciples of Morality and Chriſtianity, illuſtrated from a view of the Univerſe, and of "Man's ſituation in it," 8vo; which was followed in 1754 by the ingenious "Eſſay

‖ In 1766, Mr. *Bowyer*, having mentioned to an intimate friend the uneaſineſs he laboured under from the violent attacks of gravel and ſtone, was adviſed to turn to his "old ſchoolfellow "*Hay's*" Eſſay on Deformity, at the end of which the author had added hisown caſe, very ſimilar to Mr. *Bowyer's*, and inſerted the regimen by which he was conſtantly relieved.

"on

Mr. *Cooper*, Dr. *Lancaſter**, Dr. *Hill*†, and other elegant writers,

" on Deformity," in which he has treated what might be apprehended a barren ſubject with great ſpirit, vivacity, and good-humour; indeed he has drawn ſo amiable a picture of his mind, that it may be concluded he was amply recompenſed by Providence for thoſe defects of his body which he rallies with ſo much livelineſs. " Bodily Defor-" mity," he obſerves, " is very rare. Among 558 gentlemen in the Houſe of Com-" mons, I am the only one that is ſo. Thanks to my worthy Conſtituents, who never " objected to my perſon, and I hope never to give them cauſe to object to my behaviour." In the ſame year he tranſlated Mr. *Iſaac Hawkins Browne's* admired poem " De Im-" mortalitate Animi," and printed it in 4to; and likewiſe was appointed Keeper of the Records in *The Tower*. His attention and aſſiduity during the few months he held that office were eminently ſerviceable to his ſucceſſors. In 1755 he gave the publick a tranſ-lation of " *Martial*," of which two editions were printed the ſame year. He ſurvived this publication but a ſhort time, dying *June* 19, 1755. He left a ſon, who inherited the imperfections of his father's perſon. This gentleman went into the ſervice of the *Eaſt India* Company, where he acquired rank, fortune, and reputation; but, being one of thoſe who oppoſed *Caſſim Ally Kawn*, was ſo unfortunate as to fall into the hands of that ruffian, who cauſed him to be murdered, with ſeveral other gentlemen, at *Patna Oct.* 5, 1763.

* " The Eſſay on Delicacy was the production of Dr. *Nathaniel Lancaſter*, many " years rector of *Stanford Rivers*, near *Ongar*, in *Eſſex*, uncle to the Editor of theſe " Letters‡. He was a man of ſtrong natural parts, great erudition, refined taſte, and " maſter of a nervous, and at the ſame time, elegant ſtyle, as is very obvious to every " one who has had the happineſs to read the Eſſay here ſpoken of. His writings were " fewer in number than their author's genius ſeemed to promiſe to his friends, and his " publications leſs known than their intrinſic excellence deſerved. Had he been as ſo-" licitous, as he was capable, to inſtruct and pleaſe the world, few proſe-writers would " have ſurpaſſed him; but in his latter years he lived a recluſe, and whatever he com-" poſed in the hours of retired leiſure he (unhappily for the public) ordered to be " burned, which was religiouſly (I had almoſt ſaid irreligiouſly) performed. He was a " native of *Cheſhire*; and, in his earlier years, under the patronage and friendſhip of " the late earl of *Cholmondeley*, mixed in all the more exalted ſcenes of poliſhed life, " where his lively ſpirit, and brilliant converſation, rendered him univerſally diſtinguiſh-" ed and eſteemed; and even till within a few months of his deceaſe (near 75 years of " age) theſe faculties could ſcarce be ſaid to be impaired. The Eſſay on Delicacy (of " which we are now ſpeaking), the only material work of his which the editor knows " to have ſurvived him, was firſt printed in the year 1748, and has been very judici-" ouſly and meritoriouſly preſerved by the late Mr. *Dodſley*, in his Fugitive Pieces." Notwithſtanding Mr. *Hull's* aſſertion that his uncle wrote nothing but the " Eſſay," a Sermon of his, under the title of " Public Virtue, or the Love of our Country," was printed in 1746, 4to. He was alſo author of a long anonymous rhapſodical poem, called " The Old Serpent, or Methodiſm Triumphant," 4to. The Doctor's imprudence in-volved him ſo deeply in debt, that he was ſome time confined for it, and left his parſon-age houſe in ſo ruinous a condition, that his ſucceſſor Dr. *Beadon* was forced entirely to take it down. He died *June* 20, 1775, leaving two daughters, one of whom married to the Rev. *Thomas Wetenhall*, of *Cheſter*, chaplain of a man of war, and vicar of *Wal-thamſtow*, *Eſſex*, from 1759 till his death 1776.

† The celebrated botaniſt, afterwards Sir *John Hill*. The hiſtory of this *Proteus* in literature is too well known to need recital here, where he is only mentioned as

‡ I uſe in this note the words of Mr. *Hull*, in a note on " Select Letters between the late " Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, Lady *Luxborough*, &c. &c." 1768, 2 vols. 8vo.

author

writers, 2 volumes, 8vo.; 200 copies of "Mr. *Smith's** "Will," for the uſe of the Truſtees, 8vo; "The *Engliſh* "Verb, a Grammatical Eſſay in the Didactive Form†," 8vo; a Tranſlation of the "Elegies of *Tyrtæus*," 8vo; two new editions of Mr. *Webb's* "Inquiry into the Beauties of "Painting," 8vo; "A Conference between a *Myſtic*, a "*Hutchinſonian*, a *Calviniſt*, a *Methodiſt*, and a Member of "the Church of *England*, and others; wherein the Tenets "of each are freely examined and diſcuſſed," by Dr. *Dodd*‡, 8vo;

author of *Lucina ſine Concubitu*. He was born in or about the year 1716; and, after figuring as an author in almoſt every poſſible department of literature, had the honour of being made a Knight of the Polar Star by the King of *Sweden*, and died in *November* 1755.

* Commonly known by the name of *Dog Smith*. His charities in the county of *Surrey* are generally known. See an Abſtract of them in *Rudder's* "New Hiſtory of "*Glouceſterſhire*," p. 535.

† By Mr. *James White*, a ſchool-maſter in *Cecil Street* in *The Strand*. He publiſhed a tranſlation of "The Clouds" of *Ariſtophanes* in 1759.

‡ This unfortunate Divine, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. *William Dodd*, many years vicar of *Bourne*, in *Lincolnſhire*, was born *May* 29, 1729. He was ſent, at the age of ſixteen, to the univerſity of *Cambridge*, and admitted, in the year 1745, a ſizar of *Clare Hall*. In 1749-50 he took the degree of B. A. with great honour, being upon that occaſion in the liſt of wranglers. Leaving the univerſity, he imprudently married a Miſs *Mary Perkins* in 1751, was ordained a deacon the ſame year, prieſt in 1753, and ſoon became a celebrated and popular preacher. His firſt preferment was the lecture-ſhip of *Weſt Ham*. In 1754 he was alſo choſen lecturer of *St. Olave's, Hart Street*; and in 1757 took the degree of M. A. at *Cambridge*. On the foundation of the *Magdalen Hoſpital* in 1758, he was a ſtrenuous ſupporter of that charity, and ſoon after became preacher at the chapel of it. By the patronage of Biſhop *Squire*, he in 1763 obtained a prebend of *Brecon*, and by the intereſt of ſome city friends procured himſelf to be appointed one of the king's chaplains; ſoon after which he had the education of the preſent earl of *Cheſterfield* committed to his care. In 1766 he went to *Cambridge*, and took the degree of L L. D. At this period, the eſtimation in which he was held by the world was ſufficient to give him expectations of preferment, and hopes of riches and honours; and theſe he might probably have acquired, had he poſſeſſed a common portion of prudence and diſcretion. But, impatient of his ſituation, and eager for advancement, he raſhly fell upon means, which in the end were the occaſion of his ruin. On the living of *St. George, Hanover Square*, becoming vacant, he wrote an anonymous letter to the Chancellor's lady, offering 3000 guineas if by her aſſiſtance he was promoted to it. This being traced to him, complaint was immediately made to the king, and Dr. *Dodd* was diſmiſſed with diſgrace from his office of chaplain. From this period he lived neglected, if not deſpiſed; and his extravagance ſtill continuing, he became involved in difficulties, which tempted him to forge a bond from his late pupil lord *Cheſterfield*, *Feb.* 4, 1777, for 4200*l.* which he

8vo; Dr. *Brown's* "Sermon at *Bath*," 8vo; *Johnſon's* "Epigrammatum Delectus," 12mo; a part of two editions of Mrs. *Sheridan's** "*Sidney Biddulph*," 12mo; "The Life "of the Chevalier *Taylor*," two volumes, 12mo; and "The "Hiſtory of *James Lovegrove*, eſq." by Mr. *James Ridley*†.

Biſhop *Warburton's* "Divine Legation" (a work of ſome conſequence in the Typographical Annals of Mr. *Bowyer*) appears by the very learned Prelate's Letters‡ to have received no ſmall advantage from his corrections; and this even in an edition which (in the courſe of Mr. *B's* firſt partnerſhip) was of neceſſity given to another preſs.—In 1762 he was employed to print his Lordſhip's "Doctrine

he actually received; but, being detected, was tried at the *Old Bailey*, found guilty, and received ſentence of death; and, in ſpite of every application for mercy, was executed at *Tyburn*, *June* 27, 1777. Dr. *Dodd* was a voluminous writer, and poſſeſſed conſiderable abilities, with little judgement and much vanity. An accurate liſt of his various writings is prefixed to his "Thoughts in Priſon," ed. 1781.

* Mrs. *Frances Sheridan*, wife to *Thomas Sheridan*, M. A. was born in *Ireland* about the year 1724, but deſcended from a good *Engliſh* family which had removed thither. Her maiden name was *Chamberlaine*, and ſhe was grand-daughter of Sir *Oliver Chamberlaine*. The firſt literary performance by which ſhe diſtinguiſhed herſelf was a little pamphlet at the time of a violent party diſpute relative to the theatre, in which Mr. *Sheridan* had newly embarked his fortune. So well-timed a work exciting the attention of Mr. *Sheridan*, he by an accident diſcovered his fair patroneſs, to whom he was ſoon afterwards married. She was a perſon of the moſt amiable character in every relation of life, with the moſt engaging manners. After lingering ſome years in a very weak ſtate of health, ſhe died at *Blois*, in the South of *France*, in the year 1767. Her "*Sydney Biddulph*" may be ranked with the firſt productions of that claſs in ours, or in any other language. She alſo wrote a little romance in one volume, called, *Nourjahad*, in which there is a great deal of imagination productive of an admirable moral. And ſhe was the authoreſs of two comedies; "The Diſcovery" and "The Dupe."

† This ingenious writer was the eldeſt ſon of Dr. *Gloſter Ridley*. He was the author of "The Tales of the Genii, 1764," 2 vols. 8vo; a humourous paper called "The "Schemer," firſt printed in "The *London* Chronicle," and ſince collected into a volume; and ſome other literary performances.

‡ "*March* 3, 1739. I eſteem myſelf exceeding happy in ſuch a learned Printer, but "much more in ſo candid a friend. Your very ingenious obſervations are, and always "will be, an extreme pleaſure to me."—Mr. *B.* himſelf ſays, in one of the letters alluded to in p. 238, "The firſt, ſecond, and third volumes of your Divine Legation, "from the year 1737, were printed under my inſpection only, without your Lordſhip read-"ing a ſingle proof. Fame followed them as faſt as you could wiſh; and I do not know "that you felt any abatement of it from the inaccuracy of the Printer. I pretend not to "be faultleſs; but the editions were printed as correctly, I hope, as books uſually are."

"of Grace;" a work which, as might have been expected, ſold rapidly. A ſecond edition being ſoon wanted, and Mr. *B.* not having been intruſted with the care of it, he thought it neceſſary to vindicate himſelf from reflections that might ariſe on this apparent change in his Patron's ſentiments. With this view, he prepared a ſeries of letters to the Biſhop; of which, together with a few he had formerly received from that great writer, he afterwards printed *twelve* copies.* But on this ſubject it is the more unneceſſary to enlarge, as I can aſſert, on the beſt authority, that, notwithſtanding any little altercations which had happened, Biſhop *Warburton* always continued to retain a ſincere regard for Mr. *Bowyer*.

In the ſame year, 1762, he was Editor of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth octavo volumes of Dr. *Swift's* Works. For theſe volumes his own advertiſement will account:

"The pleaſure Dean *Swift's* Works have already afford-
"ed will be a ſufficient apology for communicating to the
"Reader, though ſomewhat out of ſeaſon, theſe additional
"volumes; who will be leſs diſpleaſed that they have been
"ſo long ſuppreſſed, than thankful that they are now at
"laſt publiſhed. We have no occaſion to apologiſe for the
"pieces themſelves; for as they have all the internal
"marks of genuineneſs, ſo, by their further opening the
"Author's private correſpondence, they diſplay the good-
"neſs of his heart, no leſs than the never-ceaſing ſallies of
"his wit. His anſwer to *The Rights of the Chriſtian Church*
"is a remarkable inſtance of both; which, though un-
"finiſhed, and but the ſlight proluſions of his ſtrength,

* Two copies only of theſe Letters were given away by Mr. *Bowyer*; the others have been ſince deſtroyed by the writer of this note.

"ſhew

"ſhew how ſincere, how able a champion he was of reli-
"gion and the church. So ſoon as theſe were printed in
"*Dublin*, in a new edition of the Dean's works, it was a
"juſtice due to them to ſelect them thence, to complete the
"*London* edition. Like the Author, though they owe
"their birth to *Ireland*, they will feel their maturity in
"*England**; and each nation will contend which ſhall re-
"ceive them with greater ardour. In the laſt volume is
"added, an Index to ALL the WORKS; wherein are ranged
"the *bon-mots* ſcattered throughout them under the article
"SWIFTIANA, by which their brightneſs is collected, as it
"were, into a *focus*, and they are placed in ſuch open day,
"that they are ſecured, for the future, from the petty
"larceny of meaner wits."

The other books of 1762 were the firſt † part of Mr. *Morant's* "Hiſtory of *Eſſex*," folio; Mr. *Farneworth's*‡ tranſ-

lation

* The following Epigram, occaſioned by this thought, was written by the Compiler of theſe Anecdotes:

"Which gave the DRAPIER *Birth* two Realms contend:
"And each aſſerts her Poet, Patriot, Friend:
"Her Mitre jealous BRITAIN may deny;
"That Loſs IERNE's Laurel ſhall ſupply;
"Through Life's low Vale, ſhe, grateful, gave him Bread;
"Her vocal Stones ſhall vindicate him dead."

† A ſecond part came out in 1763; a third in 1766. Theſe three parts are all contained in the ſecond (though firſt-publiſhed) volume. In 1768 the firſt volume (containing a new edition of the Hiſtory of *Colcheſter*) was publiſhed complete.

‡ *Ellis Farneworth*, M. A. and rector of *Roſthern* in *Cheſhire*, was ſon of Mr. *Farneworth*, rector of *Bonteſhal* in *Derbyſhire*, and, I believe, was born there. He was bred firſt at *Cheſterfield* ſchool under the celebrated Mr. *William Burrow*, and afterwards was removed to *Eton*. He was admitted of *Jeſus College*, *Cambridge*; and matriculated *Dec.* 17, 1730. He was preſented by Dr. *James Yorke*, Dean of *Lincoln*, to the rectory of *Carſington*, in *Derbyſhire*, at the ſolicitation of the late *William Fitzherbert*, of *Tiſſington*, eſq. and was inſtituted *Oct.* 6, 1762; but he did not enjoy his benefice long, as he died *March* 25, 1763. He was author, it is believed, of that ludicrous and pleaſant account of *Powell*, the fire-eater, in Gent. Mag. 1755, p. 59, ſigned *Philopyrphagus Aſhburnienſis*; and was curate to the Rev. *John Fitzherbert*, vicar of *Aſhbourne*, brother of *William* above-mentioned. His publications from the preſs of his old

lation of "*Machiavel*," 4to; Mr. *Shepherd's** "Odes Moral "and friend Mr. *Bowyer*† were, 1. "The Life of Pope *Sixtus* V." tranſlated from the *Italian*, folio (ſee p. 240). 2. "A ſhort Hiſtory of the *Iſraelites*‡," from the *French* of Abbé *Fleury*, 1754, 8vo. (ſee p. 268). 3. "*Davila's* "Hiſtory of the "Wars of *France*," tranſlated from the *French*, 1757, 2 vols. 4to. (ſee p. 272). 4. A tranſlation of the Works of *Machiavel*; "illuſtrated with Notes, Annotations, Diſ- "ſertations, and ſeveral new Plans on the Art of War," 2 vols. 4to. 1761; reprinted in 4 vols. 8vo. 1775.

* *Richard Shepherd*, B.D. Fellow of *Corpus Chriſti College*, *Oxford*; where he took the degree of M.A. *Jan.* 14, 1757, and that of B.D. *Jan.* 28, 1765. This gentleman has been already mentioned in p. 295. He publiſhed "The Nuptials, a Didactic poem,"

† "Poor *Farneworth*, though obliged to hawk his *Machiavel* round the town, yet tacked me "every where to the conditions of ſale. *Stackhouſe***, while under the pay of a bookſeller, refuſed "his lord and maſter, *T. Cox*, to deliver his copy to any one but the printer he befriended, though "*Cox* urged the neceſſity of coming out before the ſeaſon was paſſed. Theſe heroes knew how to "ſet a value not only on themſelves, but on their friendſhips too." *MS Letter of Mr. B.* 1762.

‡ By the following letter to Mr. *Bowyer*, dated *Compton*, near *Aſhbourne*, *Derbyſhire*, 1763, it appears that Mr. *Farneworth* was *not* the tranſlator of this uſeful little book: "Mr. *Farneworth* "has left his poor ſiſter in woeful circumſtances, a very worthy gentlewoman, in the decline of life, "and of an infirm conſtitution. She will be ſo juſt to the creditors as to give up all his effects to "any one who will adminiſter, and depend upon Providence, and the benevolence of her friends "and other charitable people, for her future ſubſiſtence. I was ſorry *Fleury's* little uſeful book was "ſo unſucceſsful; it was I that put it into his hands, both the original and tranſlation that had "lain by me many years, in hopes that it would have raiſed him fifteen or twenty pounds, knowing "that both he and his ſiſters, for then he had another living, were low at that time. Your very "humble ſervant, THOMAS BEDFORD."

The writer of the preceding letter was ſecond ſon of the famous *Hilkiah Bedford*††, who was taken up and impriſoned as author of "The Hereditary Right of the Crown of *England* aſſerted," though he was not the author. He was of *Weſtminſter ſchool*; afterwards admitted of *St. John's College*, *Cambridge*; became maſter's ſizar to Dr. *Robert Jenkin*, the maſter; and was matriculated, *Dec.* 9, 1730; Being a Nonjuror, he never took a degree; but going into orders in that party, officiated amongſt the people of that mode of thinking in *Derbyſhire*, fixing his reſidence at *Compton* near *Aſhbourne*, where he became much acquainted with *Ellis Farneworth*, and was indeed a good ſcholar. Having ſome original fortune, and withal being a very frugal man, and making alſo the moſt of his money for a length of years, Mr. *Bedford* died rich at *Compton*, in *February* 1773, where he was well reſpected. As ſoon as he took orders, he went chaplain into the family of Sir *John Cotton*, bart. then at *Angiers* in *France*. From thence, having a ſiſter married to *George Smith*, eſq. near *Durham* (who publiſhed his father Dr. *John Smith's* fine edition of *Bede*), Mr. *Bedford* went into the North, and there prepared his edition of "*Symeonis* monachi *Dunhelmenſis* libellus de exordio atque "procurſu *Dunhelmenſis* eccleſiæ;" with a continuation to 1154, and an account of the hard uſage Biſhop *William* received from *Rufus*; which was printed by ſubſcription in 1732, 8vo. from a very valuable and beautiful MS. in the cathedral library, which he ſuppoſes to be either the original, or copied in the author's life-time. He was living at *Aſhbourne* 1742, and about that time publiſhed an "Hiſtorical Catechiſm," containing, in brief, the ſacred hiſtory, the doctrines of chriſtianity, and an explanation of the feaſts and faſts of the church, the ſecond edition corrected and enlarged. The firſt edition was taken from Abbé *Fleury*; but as this ſecond varied ſo much from that author, Mr. *Bedford* left out his name.

** *Thomas Stackhouſe*, M.A. vicar of *Beenham*, *Berks*, author of the famous treatiſe "on the Miſeries of the "inferior Clergy, 1722," 8vo; "Memoirs of Biſhop *Atterbury*, from his Birth to his Baniſhment, 1723," 8vo; "A Funeral Sermon on the Death of Dr. *Brady*, 1726," 8vo; "The Complete Body of Divinity," &c. 1729, folio; "A new Hiſtory of the Bible, from the Beginning of the World, to the Eſtabliſhment of "Chriſtianity, 1732, and 1741," 2 vols. folio; a Sermon on the 30th of *January*, 1736, 8vo; a "Sermon "on the Decalogue," 1743, folio; and "A New and Practical Expoſition of the Apoſtles Creed, 1747," folio. He died *Oct.* 11, 1752.

†† Of whom ſee a particular account in Brit. Top. vol. I. p. 337.

"and Allegorical," 4to; "The Cub at *Newmarket*, a poem *," 4to; Mr. *Hoole's* † "Tranſlation of *Taſſo*," 2 volumes, 8vo; Mr. *Hurd's* "Letters on Chivalry and Romance," two editions, 8vo; a new edition of Mr. *Cheſelden's* ‡ "Anatomy of

8vo, in 1763; and collected his "Miſcellanies," in two volumes, 8vo, *Oxford*, 1775. In 1779 he publiſhed "Reflections on the Doctrine of Materialiſm, &c." 8vo. Since the former part of this note were written, Mr. *Shepherd* has publiſhed "A brief Examination of the *Socinian* Expoſition of the prefatory verſes of *St. John's* Goſpel, 1781," 8vo.

* This was one of the early productions of *James Boſwell*, eſq. the celebrated Hiſtorian of *Corſica*.

† By this gentleman, who is auditor of accompts at the *Eaſt India* houſe, the publick have been favoured with three tragedies, and alſo with a tranſlation of *Taſſo*, part of *Arioſto*, and ſix of the operas of *Metaſtaſio*.

‡ While the particulars of this excellent Anatomiſt in p. 213, & ſeq. were printing, I was informed that there was an eloge on Mr. *Cheſelden* in the Memoirs of one of the *French* Academies, which I ſought after with fruitleſs inquiries, but have ſince found in the "Memoires de l'Academie Royale de Chirurgerie, 1757," tome VII. 12mo. p. 168; and am happy to find that my account of him (collected from various ſources of information) is no way materially erroneous. The Memoirs however (for which the materials were furniſhed by his family) will ſupply ſome additional facts. Mr. *Cheſelden*, it there appears, was born in 1688, at *Somerby* § in *Leiceſterſhire*. After receiving a claſſical education, he was placed, about the year 1703, under the immediate tuition of *Cowper*, the celebrated anatomiſt, in whoſe houſe he reſided, and ſtudied ſurgery under Mr. *Ferne*, head ſurgeon of *St. Thomas's Hoſpital*, whom he afterwards ſucceeded for 19 years. In 1711 Mr. *Cheſelden* was elected fellow of the Royal Society At the early age of 22, he read lectures on Anatomy, of which the Syllabus was firſt printed in 4to, 1711; and afterwards (as already mentioned) annexed to his 8vo volume in 1713. Such lectures were not then very common in *England*, having been firſt introduced by M. *Buſſiere* ‖, a *French* refugee, a ſurgeon of high repute in the reign of Queen *Anne*. Till then, popular prejudice had run ſo high againſt the practice of diſſection, that the civil power could not without difficulty accommodate the ſurgeons with proper ſubjects. Their pupils therefore were under the unavoidable neceſſity of attending the univerſities **, or other public ſeminaries of medicine and ſurgery; the anatomiſt who wiſhed to inveſtigate the ſubject more intimately being unable to gratify his inclination. Mr. *Cheſelden* continued his lectures for twenty years, and in that period obliged the publick with many curious and ſingular caſes, which are printed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, the Memoirs of the Academy of Surgery at *Paris*, and in other valuable repoſitories. His "Oſteography," inſcribed to Queen *Caroline*, was publiſhed by ſubſcription, in a handſome folio, in 1733. A peeviſh critique on that work was printed by Dr. *Douglas* in 1735, under the title of "Remarks on

§ I had before ſaid at *Burrow on the Hill*, ſomewhat more exactly; but both are right, *Burrow on the Hill* being part of the pariſh of *Somerby*.

‖ This was the ſurgeon who attended Mr. *Harley* after the wound he had received from *Guiſcard*; he attended alſo that aſſaſſin after his commitment to *Newgate*. M. *Buſſiere* lived to be called in to the conſultation on the laſt illneſs of Queen *Caroline*. The notorious *St. André* (of whom ſee Memoirs in Gent. Mag. 1781, p. 320) was another very early lecturer in anatomy.

** At *Cambridge* bodies were then with difficulty, if at all, procured.

"that

" of the Human Body," 8vo; Mr. *Webb's* "Remarks on " the " that pompous book, the Osteography of Mr. *Cheselden*." It received a more judicious censure from the famous *Hallèr*, who with great candour pointed out what was amiss in it, yet paid Mr. *Cheselden* the encomium which he so well deserved. *Heister* also, in his "Compendium of Anatomy," has done justice to his merit. In his several publications on Anatomy, Mr. *Cheselden* never failed to introduce select cases in surgery; and to the work of M. *Le Dran* (see p. 214), annexed twenty-one useful plates; and a variety of valuable remarks, some of which he had made so early as whilst he was a pupil of Mr. *Ferne*. Guided by consummate skill, perfectly master of his hand, successful in resources, he was prepared for all events, and performed every operation with remarkable dexterity and coolness: fully competent to each possible case, he was successful in all. But the study to which he more particularly devoted his attention, was the operation of cutting for the stone. In 1722 he gained great applause by his successful practice in this line; and in the following year published his "Treatise on the high Operation for the Stone" (see p. 213), which was soon followed by an anonymous pamphlet, called "*Lithotomus castratus*, or an Examination of the "Treatise of Mr. *Cheselden*;" and accusing our Anatomist of plagiarism. He had not only, however, in his preface, acknowledged his obligations to Dr. *Douglas* *, but annexed to his own work a translation of what had been written on the subject by *Franco*, who published "Traité des Hernies," &c. at *Lyons* in 1561; and by *Rosset* in his "Cæsarei, Partus Assertio Historiologica, *Paris*, 1590." The whole business was more candidly explained in 1724, by a writer who had no other object than the interest of mankind, in a little work, called "Methode de la Taille au haut appareile re- "cueillie des Ouvrages du fameux Triumvirat †;" these were *Rosset*, to whom the honour of the invention was due; *Douglas*, who had revived it after long disuse; and *Cheselden*, who had practised the operation with the most eminent success and skill ‡. In 1729

* "In the year 1717-18, Dr. *James Douglas* presented a paper to the Royal Society, in which " he demonstrated from the anatomy of the parts, that the high operation for the stone might be " performed safely; and though most were convinced of it, yet either no one understood which way " to do it, or cared to venture his reputation upon it, till his brother Mr. *John Douglas*, a good " anatomist, and formerly a pupil in *St. Thomas's Hospital*, performed it; his method is nearly the " same with *Rosset's* (vid. Mr. *Douglas's* treatise called Lithotomia *Douglassiana*), though, as he de- " clares, he had never heard of that author at that time. He performed his operations with suc- " cess, and if he may not be called the inventor, he was surely the first man that ever practised it " this way upon living bodies (his operation and *Franco's* differing as much as the ways by the " greater and lesser apparatus), for which the Company of Surgeons (forward to encourage every " improvement in surgery) have presented him with his freedom, with an exemption from several " expensive offices. In my own account of this operation I have fairly set down every thing that I " judged most material to be known, without the least disguise or partiality to myself; and that the " reader might see what had been before done, and that I might not be suspected of arrogating to " myself any part of this operation, which was not my own invention (which I confess is very " little), I have added to it a translation of what had been writ upon the subject by several authors." *Mr. Cheselden, in the Preface to his Treatise above mentioned.*

† I quote this title from the *Eloge*; not knowing the exact title of the book, nor in what language it was written.

‡ The surgeon and anatomist will find much satisfactory information on this subject in the *Eloge* which furnishes this note. The writer of it was present at many of Mr. *Cheselden's* operations, one of which was performed in so small a time as 54 seconds; and received from him the particular detail of his method, on the single condition of not communicating it to any person till it had been laid before the Royal Academy of Sciences at *Paris*. That Academy defrayed the expences of the gentleman's journey, returned their thanks to Mr. *Cheselden*, and began a correspondence with him.

"the Beauties of Poetry," 8vo; and "Innocence, a Poe-
"tical

he was elected a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at *Paris*; and almoſt on the inſtitution of the Royal Academy of Surgery in that city, 1732, had the honour of being the firſt foreigner aſſociated to their learned body. A man aſpiring moſt eagerly to fame might have reſted here. So partial a reputation was not ſufficient for Mr. *Cheſelden*, who in 1728 again immortalized himſelf by giving ſight to a lad near fourteen years old, who had been totally blind from his birth *, by the cloſure of the iris without the leaſt opening for light in the pupil. His fame was now ſo fully eſtabliſhed, that, on Mr. *Ferne's* retiring from buſineſs, he was elected head ſurgeon of *St. Thomas's Hoſpital*, and was eſteemed the firſt man in his profeſſion. At two other hoſpitals, *St. George's* and the *Weſtminſter Infirmary*, he was elected conſulting ſurgeon; and had alſo the honour of being appointed principal ſurgeon to Queen *Caroline* †, who had a great eſteem for him. Having now obtained his utmoſt wiſhes as to fame and fortune, Mr. *Cheſelden* ſought for that moſt deſirable of bleſſings, a life of tranquillity; which he found in 1737 in the appointment of Head Surgeon to *Chelſea Hoſpital*, which he held with the higheſt reputation till his death. In 1738 Mr. *Sharpe* dedicated his "Treatiſe on the Operations "of Surgery" to Mr. *Cheſelden*; to whom he acknowledges himſelf "chiefly indebted "for whatever knowledge he can pretend to in ſurgery;" calls him "the ornament "of his profeſſion;" and ſays, "To Mr. *Cheſelden* poſterity will be ever indebted for "the ſignal ſervices he has done to ſurgery." In the latter end of the year 1751, he was ſeized with a paralytic ſtroke, from which, to appearance, he was perfectly recovered; when, on the 10th of *April*, 1752, a ſudden ſtroke of apoplexy hurried him to the grave, at the age of 64. Amongſt the other good qualities of Mr. *Cheſelden*, tenderneſs for his patients was eminently conſpicuous. His eulogiſt relates a remarkable contraſt between him and a *French* ſurgeon of eminence. Whenever *Cheſelden* entered the Hoſpital on his morning viſits, the reflection of what he was unavoidably to perform impreſſed him with uneaſy ſenſations ‡; but in the afternoon he would frequently amuſe himſelf as a ſpectator at the fencing-ſchool. The *Frenchman*, aſtoniſhed at what he thought a weakneſs in our great Surgeon's behaviour at the Hoſpital, was perſuaded to accompany him to the fencing-ſchool, where he could not bear the ſight, and was taken ill. The adventure was the ſubject of converſation at court. Both were praiſed equally for goodneſs of heart. In fact, however different the occaſions, each was affected by ſimilar ſentiments of humanity. Mr. *Cheſelden* had an only daughter, who (as has been already ſaid) was married to Dr. *Cotes* ‖. His intimacy with Mr. *Pope* has been

* The particulars of this operation are related at large by the Eulogiſt of Mr. *Cheſelden*, who was a witneſs to the performance, and received from him as a preſent the invaluable inſtrument invented by Mr. *Cheſelden* on the occaſion. Mr. *Cheſelden* drew up a particular account of the whole proceſs, and the various obſervations made by the patient after he had recovered his ſight. See Phil. Tranſ. vol. XXXV. p. 451. Abridgement, vol. VII. p. 493.

† By a letter from Mr. *Ford* to Dr. *Swift*, *Nov.* 22, 1737, it appears that her Majeſty, by an injudicious delicacy, haſtened her death. She had a rupture which ſhe would not diſcover; and the ſurgeon who opened her navel [moſt probably Mr. *Cheſelden*] declared, "if he had known it two "days ſooner, ſhe ſhould have been walking about next day." By the Queen's concealing her diſtemper, they gave her ſtrong cordials for the gout in her ſtomach, which did great miſchief.

‡ Mr. *Cheſelden*, I have heard, was generally ſick with anxiety before he began an operation, but during it he was quite himſelf and ſelf-collected.

‖ My good friend Mr. *Kynaſton* has enabled me to correct a capital error in what is ſaid on Dr. *Cotes* in p. 413, which I cannot do better than in the words of his obliging letter, dated *June* 20, 1781: "You have told us he was the ſon of *Digby Cotes*, Principal of *Magdalen Hall*, and formerly

"Public

"tical Eſſay, by Mr. *Abraham Portal* *," 8vo; and an "*Italian* Grammar," by Mr. *Lates*, of *Oxford*, 8vo.

In 1763 Mr. *Bowyer* publiſhed an excellent edition of the *Greek* Teſtament, in 2 volumes, 12mo. under the title of "Novum Teſtamentum *Græcum*, ad fidem *Græcorum* ſolùm "Codicum MSS. nunc primùm expreſſum, adſtipulante "*Joanne Jacobo Wetſtenio*, juxta ſectiones *Jo. Alberti Bengelii* diviſum; & novâ Interpunctione ſæpius illuſtratum. "Acceſſêre in altero volumine Emendationes conjecturales "Virorum doctorum undecunque collectæ." This edition was ſold with great rapidity †; though announced to the publick

been mentioned in p. 214, where the following circumſtance might have been added: In 1742, in a converſation with Mr. *Pope* at *Dodſley's*, Mr. *Cheſelden* expreſſed his wonder at the folly of thoſe who could imagine that the fourth book of the *Dunciad* had the leaſt reſemblance in ſtyle, wit, humour, or fancy, to the three preceding books. He was much mortified when his friend undeceived him, by ſaying, that "he was ſorry Mr. *Cheſelden* did not like the poem, as he [*Pope*] was the author of it." A friend ſaying to Mr. *Cheſelden* at dinner that as he was the beſt anatomiſt in *England*, he ought to be the beſt carver, he anſwered; "I am."

* Son of a clergyman, preferred in *Eſſex*. He was lately a goldſmith and jeweller on *Ludgate Hill*, and now (1781) keeps a ſtationary and muſic warehouſe in *The Strand*, and has this year collected his Poetical Works in one octavo volume.

† Mr. *Markland*, *April* 11, 1763, tells him, "I am really glad that your N. T. is "likely to turn out ſo much better than you expected: which, I can tell you, is owing "to the notes being written in *Engliſh*. And if the Notes on this Play [the *Supplices Mulieres* of *Euripides*] had been written in that language, I do not doubt but twice the num-

"Public Orator of the Univerſity of *Oxford*. He moſt certainly was not. I knew his brother well, "*Shirley Cotes*, late rector of *Wigan*. He was educated at *Magdalen Hall*, under *Digby Cotes*, whom "I take to have been his uncle, a younger brother of the father of *Charles* the phyſician, and "my friend *Shirley*. There were ſix brothers in all; one you have mentioned, who was a Lieutenant Colonel. *This* was the eldeſt. The next was, I think, *Charles* the phyſician. The third, "I apprehend, *Thomas Cotes*, the admiral. The fourth, *Waſhington Cotes*, an *Iriſh* Dean. The "fifth, my worthy friend *Shirley*, late rector of *Wigan*; and the youngeſt, *Humphry Cotes*, wine "merchant, and candidate for *Weſtminſter*. I am very clear the father of theſe ſix ſons was the poſſeſſor of the family eſtate at *Woodcote* in *Shropſhire* (now inherited by the eldeſt ſon of *Shirley* ‡;) "but whether *Digby*, the Principal of *Magdalen Hall*, was in ſo near a relationſhip to him as brother, I am not quite clear; though I think I have heard my much-eſteemed friend, the late "rector of *Wigan*, ſay, that he was. *Digby's* family lived in *Oxford*, in my time. Three daughters and one ſon, who was upon the foundation of *Trinity College*, and afterwards vicar of *Sherborne* in *Dorſetſhire*." *Edward Cotes*, vicar of *Sherborne*, 1773; rector of *Biſhops Caſtle*, 1748; and vicar of *Haydon*, 17 ; all in the county of *Dorſet*, died *July* 18, 1780.

‡ "*John Cotes*, eſq. educated at *Eton*, and removed thence to *Magdalen College*, *Oxford*, where he reſided ſome "years, a Gentleman Commoner, under the care of the Rev. Dr. *Wheeler*, at that time principal Tutor of the "College, now Canon of *Chriſt Church*, and King's Profeſſor of Divinity. Mr. *Cotes*, at his return from making "the tour of *Europe*, married in 1779 the honourable Miſs *Courtenay*, ſiſter of Lord Viſcount *Courtenay*."

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publick in a light, perhaps, not the moſt captivating to a purchaſer; to the advertiſements in the public papers Mr. *Bowyer* having ſubjoined a ſomewhat ſingular remark; "This edition boaſts neither elegance of type nor paper*, "but truſts to other merits." The conjectural emendations are a very valuable addition to the *Greek* Teſtament, and were extremely well received by the Learned†.

The other books of 1763 were, "A Report from the "Committee appointed on the 27th of *January* 1763, to

"ber would have been ſold; for I think it is plain that we are haſtening to the ſetting aſide "*Latin* and *Greek*; and if the ſetting them aſide, in our Schools, for *Engliſh*, *French*, *Ita-* "*lian*, *Spaniſh*, &c. were to come to the vote, I fancy the moderns would carry it by a "great majority.—I ſhall not be ſurpriſed or ſorry to hear that you differed with the perſon "you mention ‡, rather than be inſtrumental in expoſing him. On the contrary, I "ſhall think you have acted very honourably in ſo doing. The plea, of another perſon's "undertaking it, if you do not, is nothing to you. You mention a *Dedication*, but do "not ſay of *what*; I hope, not of the *Muſe*—which would be ridiculous in one of his "degree and ſtation, at any age; but at 80 is intolerably abſurd. It would be very "fortunate for him, if, when you refuſe to be concerned in it, you would plainly and "honeſtly tell him the reaſon. I know he would like it. Probably he does not think "of that circumſtance, *Non decet*. I have known him deſiſt from improper things for a "ſingle hint. Heaven preſerve us from hobby-horſes at eighty!"

* It was an edition more particularly accommodated to the uſe of ſchools.

† "We may allow illiterate witlings and half-learned poets to call perſons engaged "in grammatical ſtudies by the opprobrious title of word-catchers and point-ſetters; "but we cannot but be concerned to hear any one, who really is, or pretends to be, "a man of learning, join with them in the cry. To convince all ſuch deſpiſers how "much depends even upon the minutiæ of grammar, I would offer this remark, that "the conjunction καὶ has upwards of ten meanings, not only in the Bible (on account of "its anſwering to that extenſive *Hebrew* particle Vau), but alſo in the beſt profane au- "thors; and that it has been above twenty times wrongly tranſlated in the New Teſta- "ment, ſo as to deſtroy, if not the ſenſe of thoſe paſſages, at leaſt their force and "elegance, which is not likely to be reſtored to them by perſons who know no other "meaning of καὶ but one. I would have them too obſerve, that the leaving out the "definitive article (*the*) where it is expreſſed in the *Greek*, and inſerting it where it is "not expreſſed, has perverted the meaning of ſome important paſſages of Holy Writ. "I would alſo recommend it to them to look into a *Greek* Teſtament lately publiſhed by "Mr. *Bowyer*, a printer, whoſe erudition not only ſets him on a par with the beſt "ſcholars among the early printers, but would do credit to perſons of high rank even "in the learned profeſſions. They may there ſee how much has been done by punc- "tuation, parentheſis, proper ſection, and other contemptible articles, towards illuſtrat- "ing a book, which, as of all books it moſt deſerves our reading, claims our greateſt "care that it be truly pointed and juſtly tranſlated." *Two Grammatical Eſſays, &c.* 1769.

‡ Dr. *Cobden*; of whom ſee pp. 207. 271.

"enquire into the State of Private Madhouſes, with the "Proceedings of the Houſe of Commons thereupon, pub-"liſhed by their Order," folio; "Tracts on the Liberty, Spi-"ritual and Temporal, of Proteſtants in *England*," by Bp. *Ellys**, 4to; a new edition of "*Ecton's* Theſaurus," 4to; the firſt volume of Dr. *Warner's*† "Hiſtory of *Ireland*," 4to; Mr.

* A ſecond part was publiſhed in 1765; under which year an account will be given of Bp. *Ellys*.

† *Ferdinando Warner*, LL. D. rector of *St. Michael, Queenhithe, London*, and of *Barnes* in *Surrey*, a celebrated preacher, and author of 1. "A Sermon preached before "the Lord Mayor *January* 30, 1748." 2. "A Sermon preached before the Lord "Mayor on *September* 2, 1749." 3 "A Syſtem of Divinity and Morality, contain-"ing a ſeries of Diſcourſes on the principal and moſt important points of natural and "revealed Religion; compiled from the Works of the moſt eminent Divines of the "Church of *England*, 1750," 5 vols. 12mo. This was reprinted in 4 vols. 8vo. 1756. 4. "A Scheme for a Fund for the better Maintenance of the Widows and Children of "the Clergy, 1753," 8vo. 5. "An Illuſtration of the Book of Common Prayer and "Adminiſtration of Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of *Eng-"land*, &c. 1754," folio. In this year he took the Degree of LL. D. 6. "*Bolin-"broke*, or a Dialogue on the Origin and Authority of Revelation, 1755," 8vo. 7. "A free and neceſſary Enquiry whether the Church of *England* in her Li-"turgy, and many of her learned Divines in their Writings, have not by ſome unwary "Expreſſions relating to Tranſubſtantiation and the real Preſence, given ſo great an "Advantage to Papiſts and Deiſts, as may prove fatal to true Religion, unleſs ſome "Remedy be ſpeedily ſupplied; with Remarks on the Power of Prieſtly Abſolution. "1755," 8vo. 8. In 1756 he publiſhed the firſt volume of his "Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory "to the eighteenth Century," folio; the ſecond volume in 1757. 9. "Memoirs of "the Life of Sir *Thomas More*, Lord High Chancellor of *England* in the reign of "*Henry* VIII. 1758," 8vo. This is dedicated to Sir *Robert Henley*, afterwards Lord Chancellor *Northington*, who is complimented for the favours he had conferred on him on his receiving the ſeals; probably for the rectory of *Barnes*, which was given him in 1758, and with which he held *Queenhithe* and *Trinity the Leſs*. 10. "Remarks on the "Hiſtory of *Fingal* and other Poems of *Oſſian*, tranſlated by Mr. *Macpherſon*, in a Letter "to the Right Hon. the Lord *L*——[*Lyttelton*], 1762," 8vo. 11. "The Hiſtory of *Ire-"land*, vol. I. 1763," 4to. He publiſhed no more of this, being diſcouraged by a diſap-pointment in his expectations of ſome Parliamentary aſſiſtance. 12. "A Letter to the Fel-"lows of *Sion College*, and to all the Clergy within the Bills of Mortality, and in the "County of *Middleſex*, humbly propoſing their forming themſelves into a Society for "the Maintenance of the Widows and Orphans of ſuch Clergymen. To which is added, "a ſketch of ſome Rules and Orders ſuitable to that purpoſe, 1765," 8vo. 13. "The "Hiſtory of the Rebellion and Civil War in *Ireland*, 1767," 4to. For collecting ma-terials for his Hiſtory of *Ireland*, he went over to that kingdom about 1761. 12. "A full "and plain Account of the Gout, from whence will be clearly ſeen the folly or the "baſeneſs of all Pretenders to the cure of it, in which every thing material by the beſt

 "writers

Mr. *Folkes's** "Tables of *Engliſh* Silver and Gold Coins," 2 vols. 4to. (ſee p. 180); "A Diſſertation upon the *Taſ-* "*cia*†, or Legend, on the *Britiſh* Coins of *Cunobelin* and "others, by *John Pettingal* ‡, D.D. Read at the Society of "Antiquaries, and ordered to be printed," 4to; Mr. *Mark-*

"writers on that ſubject is taken notice of, and accompanied with ſome new and im- "portant inſtructions for its relief, which the author's experience in the gout above "thirty years hath induced him to impart, 1768," 8vo. He died *Oct.* 3, 1768, and thereby deſtroyed the credit of the remedy which he recommended for the gout, and the reputation of his book, which inſtantly ſunk into oblivion. He had the living of *Wandſworth* when he died. His ſon *John* is D.D. and vicar of *Weſt Ham, Eſſex.*

* Dr. *Birch's* MSS. have enabled me to add a few circumſtances to what is ſaid of Mr. *Folkes* in p. 177—180. He was born in *Queen Street*, near *Lincoln's Inn Fields*; and received a private education till he went to *Clare Hall, Cambridge*, where he took the degree of M.A. and was afterwards admitted *ad eundem* at *Oxford*. There alſo he was made LL.D. and admitted *ad eundem* at *Cambridge*. A remark on Father *Hardouin's* amendment of a paſſage in *Pliny*, relating to the gnomon of *Ancona*, Nat. Hiſt. lib. ii. § 74. ed. *Pariſ.* by *Martin Folkes*, eſq. Pr. R.S. is in Phil. Tranſ. vol. XLIV. p. 365.—In p. 178, l. 30, r. "a ſon and two daughters;" and in the laſt line of the note read, "ſhe ſpoke an epilogue." His portrait by *Hogarth* is in the meeting-room of the Royal Society. Mr. *Hearne*, the celebrated Antiquary, in a letter to the Earl of *Oxford*, *Aug.* 28, 1732, ſays, "As for Mr. *Martin Folkes* (an ingenious "Gentleman) his deſign upon our *Engliſh* Coins (in which is not much erudition, "however the ſubject be curious) I never heard of it before. I remember Sir *Andrew* "*Fountaine*, many years ago, told me more than once he had ſuch a work in view, "by way of continuation of his *Saxon* Coins; but what progreſs he made I never heard, "though I preſume conſiderable with reſpect to ſuch a Collection, unleſs he parted "with all or moſt to Lord *Pembroke*."—Since p. 180 was printed off, I have been favoured by a friend with the following remark: "The plates of *Engliſh* ſilver coins, "publiſhed by *Snelling*, were only 17, and not 44 as here aſſerted. It is alſo "an error to ſay that they were not continued beyond the protectorate of *Crom-* "*well*, as they were brought down to the reign of the late king; and it is too harſh "to ſay in general terms 'evidently copied from the Society's plates,' as himſelf has "given the names of ſeveral gentlemen who lent him rare and valuable coins for the ex- "preſs purpoſe of being engraven in his work, beſides ſeveral in his own poſſeſſion which "he has ſpecified, and many others which are well known to have been put into his "hands, but the poſſeſſors names were not mentioned on account of the coins not being "of any great rarity. There is alſo a proof of *Snelling* having publiſhed ſeveral coins "totally unknown to the editor of the Society's plates, the latter having frequently re- "ferred to the 'View of the *Engliſh* Silver Coin.' What *Snelling* was to blame for is "in having availed himſelf ſomewhat unhandſomely of the Society's *unpubliſhed* plates; "whence, however, he copied only a very ſmall number of coins, the originals of which "were not then to be got at, and thoſe few are wrong engraven by both editors; there- "fore *fiat juſtitia!*"

† The reward offered for diſcovering ſtealers of cattle in the Highlands is called *Taſcal* money. See "Letters from the North," vol. II. p. 243.

‡ Miniſter of the chapel in *Duke Street, Weſtminſter.*

land's edition of the "Supplices Mulieres" of *Euripides*, 4to. (ſee p. 20); "Epiſtolæ ſex," by Mr. *Waterhouſe**," 4to; Dr. *Brown's* "Cure of *Saul*," and his "Diſſertation on the Riſe, "Union, and Power, the Progreſſions, Separations, and "Corruptions of Poetry and Muſic," 4to; "*Telemachus*, a "Maſque, by *George Graham*†," M. A. 4to; "The *Alps*, a "poem," by Mr. *Keate*‡, 4to; "*Elvira*, a tragedy," by Mr. *Mallet*, 8vo; Dr. *Gally's* "Second Diſſertation§ againſt "pronouncing the *Greek* Language according to Accents, "in anſwer to Mr. *Foſter's* Eſſay on the different nature of "Accent and Quantity," 8vo; "Faſciculus Plantarum," &c. by Mr. *Lyons*, 8vo, (ſee p. 294); "An Introduction "to *Engliſh* Grammar," by Dr. *Lowth* (ſince Biſhop of *London*) which he very frequently reprinted, 8vo. and 12mo; "A View of the Internal Policy of *Great Britain*," 12mo; and "*Julia Mandeville*," 12mo. by Mrs. *Brooke*.

In 1763 Mr. *Bowyer* attended the aſtronomical lectures of Mr. *Ferguſon*‖, and not unfrequently conſulted him on that ſubject. A letter to him on the paſchal full moons is inſerted below**. In *September* this year he paid a viſit to his friend

* The Rev. *Benjamin Waterhouſe*, rector of *Hollingbourne*, near *Maidſtone*, in *Kent*.

† This gentleman, the younger ſon of a clergyman, was educated at *Eton* ſchool, and from thence elected, in 1746, to *King's College*, *Cambridge*. He afterwards became one of the aſſiſtants at the ſchool already named, and died in *February* 1767. He was author of a tragedy, which was refuſed by Mr. *Garrick*, and has not hitherto appeared in print. His elder brother, *David*, alſo fellow of *King's*, and a barriſter at law, has likewiſe been dead ſome years.

‡ This elegant writer's poetic works are now (1781) collected in two volumes, 8vo. He is equally diſtinguiſhed as a painter.

§ Which may be added to the liſt of his publications in p. 250. Dr. *Gally* was made king's chaplain in *October* 1735.

‖ Of whom an account will be given under the year 1767.

** "SIR, It was a great entertainment to me to hear you direct your aſtronomical "lecture to the confirmation of hiſtory, but eſpecially of ſo important a part of it, as to "fix the exact year of the Paſſion of *Jeſus Chriſt*. This is a point in which every "Chriſtian is intereſted. All will thank you for the reſult of your inquiries, though "they may not have patience to accompany you in your progreſs through them. It

friend Mr. *Clarke* at *Buxted*, where change of liquor occaſioned

" may look like ill-nature in me, to endeavour to abate of the ſatisfaction you took in " finding, from your computation, that in the whole courſe of twenty years †, *viz.* from " A. D. 21, to A. D. 40, there was but one Paſſover Full Moon that fell on a *Friday*; and " that one was in the 33d year of our Saviour's age, not including the year of his birth. " It may ſeem untoward in me to leſſen this confirmation of the ſacred hiſtory, or abate of " your pleaſure in diſcovering it; but as ſome learned writers have been lately involved " in difficulties on this head, which you probably are not aware of, I will lay them be- " fore you, that you may have a freſh ſatisfaction in removing them. I will lead you " into the labyrinth, and truſt to your aſtronomical ſkill to conduct me out of it. *Jo-* " *ſeph Scaliger*, a great maſter in chronology, as well as every branch of critical learn- " ing, made the ſame computation which you have done, but with a different reſult; " for he found two years in ſeven produced a Paſſover day on a *Friday*, and was in ſome " doubt. The accurate Mr. *Mann*, who is lately dead, took up this examination again, " and, having adopted *Scaliger's* calculation, found reaſon, as he thought, to place the " Paſſion of *Jeſus Chriſt* on the firſt of thoſe years, in which the Paſſover fell on a " *Friday*, A. D. 27, ſeven years ‡ more early than that which you and our preſent Divines " adopt, of A. D. 33. Another great Chronologer between theſe two made tables like- " wiſe for the ſame purpoſe, the celebrated Mr. *Dodwell*, in his book *De Cyclis*, which " ſerve but the more to embarraſs the ſubject, his calculations differing from the other " two. Mr. *Mann* ſhould, in juſtice to his ſubject, have detected Mr. *Dodwell's* errors, " if they are ſuch; but, truſting wholly to *Scaliger's* computations, he did not heſitate " about *Dodwell's*, becauſe about a year before his death, when I hinted to him the " difference, he ſaid he would examine it; and I loſt, by not waiting on him, as he de- " ſired I would, the reſult of his examination §. Yours, &c. *W. B.*"

To the learned Father *Boſcovich* ‖ he thus addreſſed his thoughts on the ſame ſubject: " Vir doctiſſime, Aſtronomus noſtras, cui nomen *Ferguſon*, ut definiat annum ipſiſſimum " quo Chriſtus paſſus eſt, computavit quibus annis plenilunium paſchale in feria ſexta " hebdomadis inciderit per viginti annorum limites, intra quos omnes conſentiunt

† See Mr. *Ferguſon's* Brief Deſcription of the Solar Syſtem, p. 15.

‡ " It is very remarkable, and much in favour of this ſyſtem, that *Magnan*, who probably never " heard a ſyllable of it, concludes from medals alone, that the vulgar æra is ſeven years too late. " I think he ſays ſeven or eight; but that depends on a ſmall matter, even whether you place the " birth in *December* or *January*; which though it makes in reality but a few days difference, yet in " dating is a whole year." *T. F.*

§ Mr. *Bowyer*, after this, collected the ſeveral computations of the Paſchal full moons, by *Roger Bacon*, *Joſeph Scaliger*, Sir *Iſaac Newton*, Mr. *Manne*, Mr. *Ferguſon*, and F. *Lamy*, which are all printed in his " Conjectures on the New Teſtament," 4to. p. 149.

‖ The learned Jeſuit, whoſe elegant *Latin* poem has been mentioned in p. 297; the printing of which was undertaken, at the ſolicitation of Dr. *Morton*, by Mr. *Dodſley*. But Dr. *Morton*, apprehending perhaps that Mr. *Dodſley* might run too great a riſk in printing it on his own ſingle account, applied to Mr. *Hollis* to prevail with Mr. *Millar* to take a part with Mr. *Dodſley* in the publication. To this Mr. *Millar* agreed; and thus this poem, " which," ſays Mr. *Hollis*, " however " important in itſelf to all lovers of aſtronomy, or honourable on many accounts for the *Britiſh* na- " tion, was in danger otherwiſe of being ſuppreſſed by diſguſt, or of being printed abroad," was given to the publick by the means of an *Engliſh* preſs. Since this tranſaction, Father *Boſcovich's* abilities have been better known to the world, which has done juſtice to his merit on ſeveral occaſions. See " Memoirs of Mr. *Hollis*," p. 98.

" eum

ſioned a ſlight diſorder, of which both Mr. *Clarke* and Mr. *Markland* take notice in their letters*.

" eum crucifixum eſſe. Deprehendit vero tale plenilunium accidiſſe ſolummodo, A. D. " 33. Per. Jul. 4746. Facile aſſenſum præberem viro in arte ſua præſtantiſſimo, niſi " alii viri doctiſſimi aliud juberent; præſertim *Nicolaus Mann* ex *Scaligeri* et ſua compu- " tatione probare velit plenilunium fuiſſe *Judeæ* etiam feria ſexta, A. D. 26. Per. Jul. " 4739. Martii 22. At ſi *Dodwelli* tabulas rectè intelligo, ne ſemel quidem per decem " annos, ab A. D. 26, ad A. D. 35, in ſexta feria paſchale novilunium cecidit; imo nec " in tabulis *Rogeri Bacon*, quamvis in eum finem tabulas compoſuerit. 'Multi,' inquit, " in aſtronomia periti laboraverunt hic, ut has oppoſitiones ſolis & lunæ invenirent, & " non potuerunt invenire annum paſſionis a xxx ad xxxv, ubi in Martio eſſet oppoſitio " in die Veneris, nec dies ante oppoſitionem nec proximus poſt, ita ut quod cum paſ- " ſione concorderet. Nec EGO POTUI INVENIRE adhuc.' Per cyclos quoſdam credo, " *Baconem*, *Scaligerum*, & *Dodwellum* computaſſe, *Ferguſon* forſan per inſtrumentum " Horarium. Sed unde ſit, rogo, ut omnes iſtos computiſtas adeo inter ſe diſtare, ut " ex tabula † iſta ex illis omnibus confecta videre licet?"

* " I am ſorry that you have not been ſo well ſince you left *Suſſex*. Believe " me, it was not the air, but the beer, that diſagreed with you. We could do very well " with you in the country, air and exerciſe would certainly be an advantage to you, if we " could furniſh you with proper liquor. I doubt the inconveniences of buſineſs may contri- " bute ſomething, and occaſion part of the attrition that ſo ſenſibly affects your inſide. " But theſe are maladies you will never get rid of. *Aliter non fit, Avite, liber.*" *Mr. Clarke to Mr. B. dated All Souls*, 1763.—" What befel you at *Buxted* is a common caſe, owing to " a great relaxation of the faſhionable nervous ſyſtem. The late Duke of *Marlborough* " (*Churchill*) had it to a great degree, inſomuch that the hero often cried like a child ‡. " I ſuppoſe this was the caſe of *Heraclitus* too, who, it is ſaid, always wept when he went " out of doors. They give it a philoſophical turn, and ſay, that he wept at the follies of " mankind. But then I do not ſee why he ſhould not have wept within doors as well as " without. *Juvenal's* remark on it is droll enough, 'Mirandum eſt, unde ille oculis ſuffe- " cerit humor.' I often wiſh, however, that we had a collection of the fragments of this " crying philoſopher; for from what I have ſeen of his, he ſeems to have been a " ſtrange, ſenſible, out-of-the-way man, and very much ſuperior to his brethren the " ancient philoſophers. The weather, I fancy, will ſoon break, as I judge from the " barometer; ſo that I do not much expect to ſee you, and will compound with you if " you will ſend me the two emendations on the *Supplices* and that on *Clemens Alexandri-* " *nus*. You need only to mention what Mr. *Toup* reads, without giving yourſelf the " trouble of ſending the reaſons or proofs. He has a conjecture on *Iphigenia in Aulide*, " which is confirmed by two very good MSS. and is moſt certainly wrong; and yet, were " I to publiſh that play, I would publiſh it as he has conjectured, though I know it to " be falſe; but it has the authority of MSS. and it is *Greek*, which the vulgar read- " ing is not. He finds fault with Mr. *Pierſon*, who I believe is right, and who knew " what he was about; and yet Mr. *T's* conjecture, which was obvious enough, and " I do not doubt was ſeen by Mr. *Pierſon*, could not be true, had it been confirmed " by twenty MSS. But Mr. *T.* has not gone far enough in the old tragedians to " know that; Mr. *Pierſon* had."

† This table is printed in the "Conjectures," &c. as already mentioned in p. 349.

‡ " From *Marlborough's* eyes the tears of dotage flow." *Dr. Johnſon's Vanity of Human Wiſhes.*

In

In 1764 Mr. *Bowyer* printed Dr. *Tunſtall's** "Lectures "on

* *James Tunſtall*, D. D. Fellow of *St. John's College, Cambridge*, and one of the two principal tutors of that Society, was inſtituted to the rectory of *Sturmer*, in *Eſſex*, in *December* 1739, and elected public orator † (on the reſignation of Dr. *Williams*) in *October* 1741, after a ſmart oppoſition from Mr. *Philip Yonge*, of *Trinity College*, now Biſhop of *Norwich*, and who was afterwards choſen when Dr. *Tunſtall* reſigned upon being made chaplain to Archbiſhop *Potter*. This primate had only four chaplains whilſt he held the ſee of *Canterbury*; and of theſe Dr. *Tunſtall* was the junior. He was created D. D. at the Commencement at *Cambridge*, *July* 10, 1744; was collated by the Archbiſhop to the rectory of *Great Chart* in *Kent*; and to the vicarage of *Minſter* in the Iſle of *Thanet*, 175, both of which he quitted for the valuable vicarage of *Rochdale* in *Lancaſhire*, in *November* 1757, given him by Archbiſhop *Hutton* who married Mrs. *Tunſtall's* aunt. The exchange, from many untoward circumſtances, did not anſwer his expectation. He died *March* 28, 1772. Dr. *Tunſtall* diſtinguiſhed himſelf as one intimately acquainted with *Tully's* works and the hiſtory of thoſe times, by a learned and ſpirited attack upon that claſſical work of Dr. *Middleton's*, ſo much admired in *Italy*, the "Life of *Marcus Tullius Cicero*," by queſtioning the genuineneſs of *Tully's* Epiſtles to *Brutus*, in his "Epiſtola ad virum eruditum *Conyers Middleton*, Vitæ "*M. T. Ciceronis* Scriptorem; in quâ, ex locis ejus operis quamplurimis recen- "ſionem *Ciceronis* Epiſtolarum ad *Atticum* & *Quintum Fratrem* deſiderari oſten- "ditur, &c. *Cantabrigiæ*, 1741‡." His other publications were, 1. "Obſerva- "tions on the preſent Collection of Epiſtles between *Cicero* and *M. Brutus* §," &c.

† "I am perſuaded by my friends to offer myſelf for the Orator's place, as ſoon as Dr. *Williams* "reſigns, and promiſe myſelf the continuance of your favour. The Doctor does not reſign this "year; and I am thus forward, leſt you ſhould have applications from other hands. Mr. *Yonge* "of *Trinity* is the only competitor who has yet declared." *MS. Letter of Dr. Tunſtall to Dr. T. Grey, April* 7, 1740.

‡ "As the Doctor had made great uſe of theſe materials in his Life of *Tully*, he would probably much rather have ſeen the genuineneſs of the Four Goſpels called in queſtion. Accordingly he had recourſe to every expedient to ſave a ſinking cauſe; deſcended ſo low, as to ſay the Public Orator's language was not intelligible, and would have been very glad to have proved it. I could name a well-known patriotic Duke, who has lately not only read over the whole controverſy (which is neither ſhort nor ſlight), but declares his aſtoniſhment that any body could have any doubts about the merits of the cauſe. Yet Dr. *Middleton* was much the more faſhionable man, and many ſuperficial gentry would have taken the wrong ſide with ſuch a popular writer. Dr. *Tunſtall's* death was rather premature, occaſioned either by family uneaſineſſes or diſappointment of preferment‖; yet he was a perſon of ſuch equal civility, if not humility of deportment, that it was ſaid of him for ſome time after he had left *Lambeth*, that many a man came there, as chaplain, humble; but that none ever went thence ſo, except Dr. *Tunſtall*." *T. F.*—who was not his pupil, but, in the language of college, belonged to the other ſide or line, yet willingly pays this mark of reſpect to a learned and virtuous character.

§ "I cannot help mentioning that Mr. *Cumberland* informed me, that in the Library of the *Eſcurial* are 20 *Greek* Letters, from *M. Brutus* to the *Greek* Cities; exacting contributions from them. Such is the illiberality of *Spain*, that he could only procure one. They are in *Greek*, which may occaſion a ſpeculation, how far it is likely that a *Roman* General could write in that language on a public buſineſs. From the only word I have heard, viz. καταπαλτα, I preſume that he threatened them, in caſe of non-compliance, with as ſevere a fate as he inflicted on the brave *Xanthians*. One may wonder too that 20 ſuch detached Orders ſhould any how be got together "and preſerved." *T. F.*—It is more probable they are the manufacture of ſome Sophiſt.

‖ The cauſe above aſſigned contributed to it. *Rochdale* was reputed worth 700*l. per annum*, but fell greatly ſhort of it. Dr. *Tunſtall* left ſeveral daughters, ſome of them moſt unfortunately circumſtanced in their health, to whom their uncle, the Rev. Mr. *Dodſworth* Treaſurer of *Saliſbury* (who ſuperintended the publication of the "Lectures") has been a father. Mrs. *Tunſtall* did not long ſurvive her huſband. *D.*

(ſee

"on Natural and Revealed Religion," 4to; Mr. *Evans's* "Specimens

(ſee p. 176); 2. "A Sermon before the Houſe of Commons, *May* 29, 1746." 3. "A Vindication of the Power of the State to prohibit Clandeſtine Marriages "under the pain of abſolute nullity; particularly the Marriages of Minors made "without the conſent of their Parents and Guardians, &c. 1755," 8vo. 4. "Marriage in Society ſtated; with ſome Conſiderations on Government, the different "kinds of Civil Laws, and their diſtinct Obligations in Conſcience, in a ſecond Letter "to the Rev. Dr. *Stebbing*, occaſioned by his Review, &c. 1755," 8vo. 5. "Academica: Part the firſt, containing ſeveral Diſcourſes on the certainty, diſtinction, and "connection of Natural and Revealed Religion, 1759," 8vo. This contains "Concio "ad Clerum habita in templo beatæ *Mariæ* in Academia *Cant.* pro gradu S. T. B. "anno 1738;" the Theſis read when he took his Doctor's degree in 1744, and ſome Sermons. The ſecond part was to have conſiſted of Lectures, 1. On the Being, Perfection, and Providence of God; 2. On the Laws of Univerſal Benevolence; 3. On a State of future Exiſtence; and was, I ſuppoſe, the work publiſhed after his death, under the title of "Lectures on Natural and Revealed Religion, read in the Chapel of *St. John's College*, "*Cambridge*, by *James Tunſtall*, D. D. ſometime chaplain to Dr. *Potter*, Archbiſhop "of *Canterbury*, and Vicar of *Rochdale* in *Lancaſhire*," 4to. Theſe Lectures were begun by the Author when a Tutor in *St. John's*, but he was prevented from finiſhing the comprehenſive plan laid down in the beginning of them, by being called from that employment in College to the ſervice of Archbiſhop *Potter*. They were, however, ſo nearly completed, that the Author, had he lived, intended to have publiſhed them himſelf, and they were faithfully printed from his MS. without the leaſt addition or correction. A very large and reſpectable liſt of ſubſcribers is prefixed to theſe Lectures, of which 1500 copies were printed, and *eight* only on large paper. Some critical Annotations by Dr. *Tunſtall* are annexed to the firſt edition of Mr. *Duncombe's Horace*. In 1740 he obtained for Dr. *Grey* Mr. *Warburton's* remarks on *Hudibras*, as is publickly acknowledged in the Preface to that work, and is confirmed by the following quotation from an unpubliſhed letter of Mr. *Tunſtall* to Dr. *Grey*: "Immediately after your favour came to "hand I applied to Mr. *Warburton*, who anſwers in theſe words: 'I can deny you "nothing. Dr. *Grey* ſhall have my Remarks on *Hudibras*, and I will depend upon his "honour†. I had thoughts (as I had conſidered this author pretty much) to have given "an edition of him, and had mentioned it to an eminent bookſeller. But I will think "no more of it, as this matter will oblige you. But I cannot poſſibly ſet about tranſcribing them for the Doctor till after *Lady-day*, becauſe of my ſecond volume.' "Thus far Mr. *Warburton*, whom I had told that he might depend upon your doing "him juſtice in the notes he communicated, for I knew I could ſafely promiſe it‡."

Among

† Yet Dr. *Grey*, two years after, ſhot ſome arrows at this *Coloſſus*.

‡ From the readineſs with which Dr. *Warburton* ſupplied *Grey* with his remarks on *Hudibras*, and the grateful acknowledgment with which they were received (ſee Preface to *Hudibras*, p. 35), the rudeneſs of that Author's mention of the edition to which he had contributed is difficult to be accounted for. Speaking of criticks in his preface to *Shakſpeare*, he introduces Dr. *Grey's Hudibras* in the following manner: "I hardly think there ever appeared, in any learned language, ſo execrable a heap of nonſenſe under the name of Commentaries, as hath been lately given us on a certain "ſatyric poet of the laſt age by his Editor and Coadjutor." For this attack Dr. *Grey* took his revenge in ſome pamphlets mentioned under his article, and in 1754 again noticed his antagoniſt in the following terms: "The firſt to whom I am indebted is the Rev. Mr. *Smith*, of *Harleſton*, in *Norfolk*,

"Specimens of *Welsh* Poetry," 4to; Mr. *Costard** on the Fall of the Stone in *Ægospotamos*, 4to; "The Ruins of *Netley* "*Abbey*," a poem, by Mr. *Keate*, 4to; "An Account of the "First Settlement of the *Cessares*, a people of *South America*," 8vo. (see p. 241); two editions of "Thoughts on Foreign "Travel," by Mr. *Hurd*, 8vo; "A Letter to Dr. *Leland*," in vindication of Bishop *Warburton*, 8vo; Mr. *Shenstone's*† "Essays on Men, Manners, and Things," being the first volume of his works, 8vo; Dr. *Owen's* "Observations on "the Four Gospels," 8vo; Dr. *Akenside*‡ "De Dysen-"teriâ,"

Among Dr. *Birch's* MSS. in *The British Museum* is a Collection of MS. Letters from Dr. *Tunstall* to the Earl of *Oxford*, in 1738 and 1739, on *Ducket's* Atheistical Letters, and the Proceedings thereon; there is also a Letter to Dr. *Birch*, dated "*Great Chart*, "*Nov.* 21, 1744," communicating an original letter from *Meric Casaubon*, his predecessor as vicar of *Minster*, whence it appears that Dr. *Tunstall* was *then* possessed of the livings of *Minster* and *Chart*.

* This very learned writer (well known by his many valuable publications) was formerly fellow and tutor of *Wadham College, Oxford*; and is now vicar of *Twickenham, Middlesex*. Mr. *Bowyer* had always a very high regard for him, and greatly esteemed his writings.

† Of Mr. *Shenstone*, besides the Life by Dr. *Johnson*, a good account has been given, from authentic information, in Dr. *Nash's* "History of *Worcestershire*," vol. I. p. 531—534.

‡ To the Life of Dr. *Akenside* which has appeared in the first volume of the "Biogra-"phia," and the additions prefixed to the second, I shall add, from Dr. *Johnson*, that the Discourse on the Dysentery "was considered as a very conspicuous specimen of "*Latinity*, which entitled him to the same height of place among the Scholars, as he "possessed before among the Wits."—The following circumstances, which are extracted from *Brand's* "Observations on Popular Antiquities, 1777," 8vo. p. 113, are omitted by

"*Folk*, the most friendly and communicative man living, who was greatly assistant to Sir *Thomas* "*Hanmer* in his edition of *Shakespeare*, as he was to me in *Hudibras*, for which he has been spitefully "called my Coadjutor, but by a gentleman whose slander stands for nothing with every candid and "ingenuous person." *Grey's* Commentary on *Hudibras*, notwithstanding Dr. *Warburton's* censure, will, generally, be viewed with favour. Trifling and insignificant as the books he quotes are allowed to be, they were such as *Butler* himself saw, referred, and alluded to; and therefore were the proper sources to consult for materials to explain him. As Mr. *Warton* has observed of *Shakspeare*, "If *Butler* is worth reading, he is worth explaining; and the researches "used for so valuable and elegant a purpose merit the thanks of genius and candour, not the "satire of prejudice and ignorance." It may be remarked that the multiplicity of authors quoted in the Commentary on *Hudibras* always impresses a superficial reader in the same manner. *Fielding*, whose writings shew to what an excellent purpose he applied his reading, and who did not attempt to conceal what he obtained from books (little as it was, owing to business and dissipation), appears to have been struck in the same manner as many others of Dr. *Grey's* readers. "If we should carry on the "analogy between the traveller and the commentator, it is impossible to keep one's eye a moment "off from the laborious much-read Doctor *Zachary Grey*, of whose redundant notes on *Hudibras* I "shall only say, that it is, I am confident, the single book extant in which above five hundred au-"thors are quoted, not one of which could be found in the collection of the late Dr. *Mead*." *Pref. to Voyage to Lisbon.*

teria," 8vo; "The Song of *Solomon*, newly tranſlated from the original *Hebrew*, with a Commentary and Annotations," [by Dr. *Percy*, ſince Dean of *Carliſle*,] 8vo; and the ſecond edition of Dr. *Grey's** *Hudibras*. In

Dr. *Kippis*. "Dr. *Akenſide* was born at *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*, and received the firſt "principles of his education at the very reſpectable grammar-ſchool there; his father a "reputable butcher of the town. A halt in his gait, occaſioned when a boy by the "falling of a cleaver from his father's ſtall, muſt have been a perpetual remembrancer "of his humble origin. I mention this, becauſe, from the biographical account of "him prefixed to the poſthumous edition of his works (an outline with which he muſt "have furniſhed his friends), one is inclined to believe that he was aſhamed of his "birth. We regret, on peruſing it, the omiſſion of thoſe pleaſing and intereſting little "anecdotes uſually given of the firſt indications of genius. His townſmen have many "other reaſons that lead to the confirmation of this ſuſpicion. Taking this for granted, "it was a great and unpardonable foible in one of ſo exalted an underſtanding. Falſe "ſhame was perhaps never more ſtrongly exemplified. The learned world" (I continue to uſe Mr. *Brand's* words), "will forgive me for attempting in this note to defeat his "very narrow purpoſe (for I can call it by no ſofter name), the wiſhing to conceal from "poſterity a circumſtance that would by no means have leſſened his fame with them. I "flatter myſelf it is compatible with the reſpect we owe to the dead, and even to the "memory of him, who on other accounts deſerved ſo highly of his country."

* Dr. *Zachary Grey* was of a *Yorkſhire* family, originally from *France*†. He was admitted a penſioner in *Jeſus College*, *Cambridge*, *April* 18, 1704, but afterwards removed to *Trinity Hall*, where he was admitted ſcholar of the houſe, *Jan.* 6, 1706-7; and though he was never Fellow of that College, yet being LL. D. in 1730, he was elected one of the truſtees for Mr. *Ayliffe's* benefaction to it. He was rector of *Houghton Conqueſt* in *Bedfordſhire*, and vicar of *St. Peter's* and *St. Giles's* pariſhes in *Cambridge*, where he uſually paſſed the winter, and the reſt of his time at *Ampthill*, the neighbouring market town to his living. He died *Nov.* 25, 1766, at *Ampthill*, in the 79th year of his age, and was buried at *Houghton Conqueſt*. He was of a moſt amiable, ſweet, and communicative diſpoſition; moſt friendly to his acquaintance, and never better pleaſed than when performing acts of friendſhip and benevolence. He had one brother (*George*‡, born in 1680) a chamber counſellor at *Newcaſtle*. Dr. *Grey* was twice married; his firſt wife was a Miſs *Tooley*; and by his ſecond lady

† "The *Greys* or *Grays*," ſays *Rapin*, "came from *Gray*, a town in *Franche Comté*, and had "probably lands given them by the Conqueror or his immediate ſucceſſors, among other *Normans* "and *Frenchmen* who made the poſſeſſions of the former inhabitants their prey." Several noble families of this name appeared very early, and they have continued pretty prolific, great numbers of them being diſperſed all over the kingdom both in high and low life. And ſee a letter to Dr. *Grey* on the ſubject from the late *Charles Gray*, eſq. in Bibl. Topog. Brit. N° II. p. 171.

‡ I have a number of this gentleman's MS. letters to Dr. *Grey*, by which it appears that they both were very induſtrious in collecting memorials of their family, which, with an ample pedigree, were in the hands of Mr. *George Grey* ||; who often mentions his "brother and ſiſter *Hindmarſh*" and

|| Mr. *Reed* has a collection of records, pedigrees, &c. of the family (bought out of the *Northampton* Catalogue, mentioned p. 356), with ſome curious particulars of the *Greys* earls of *Kent*; amongſt others, "Summons "to Parliament of the Lords *Grey of Codnover*, *Wilton*, *Ruthyn*, and the other Lords of that name, collected out "of *Rymer's* volumes and *Dugdale's* Summons;" and alſo "My Lord's expences for his houſhold in ſeven weeks "ended 5 *April* 1593; diſtinguiſhed under the reſpective articles of "Buttry and Pantry," "Seller," "Spycery," "Ewery," Wood and Cole," "Accator of Store," "Preſents," and "Redy Money."

In *December*, 1764, Mr. *Bowyer* presented a copy of Mr. *Folkes's*

lady (who was related to Dean *Moss*, and whom he married in 1720) had two daughters, one of whom was married to the Rev. Mr. *William Cole* of *Ely*, Fellow of *St. John's College*, *Cambridge*, and now rector of *Alberghe* near *Harlestone* and *Bungay* in *Norfolk*; the other to the Rev. Mr. *Lepipre*, rector of *Aspley Guise* in *Bedfordshire*. The Doctor was often at *Wimple* in the time of *Edward* Earl of *Oxford*, from whom he received many marks of friendship, particularly a present of a noble silver cup and ewer. By several letters which are in my possession, from the late Duke of *Bedford*, Lord *Trevor*, Lord *St. John*, and others of the Nobility and Gentry of *Bedfordshire*, it appears, that, being in the commission of the peace, and a man of respectable character, he was much courted for his interest in elections. He was not, however, very active on those occasions, preferring literary retirement. The number of his publications were so great, that Bishop *Warburton* insults him for them. Amongst them were, 1. "A Vindication of the Church of *England*, in two parts, 1720," 8vo. 2. "Presbyterian Prejudice displayed, 1722," 8vo. 3. "A Pair of clean Shoes and Boots "for a Dirty Baronet, or an Answer to Sir *Richard Cox*, *London*, 1722," 8vo. 4. "A "Letter of Thanks to Mr. *Benjamin Bennet*, *London*, 1723," 8vo. 5. "A Caveat "against Mr. *Benjamin Bennet*, *London*, 1724," 8vo. 6. "A Defence of our ancient and "modern Historians against the frivolous Cavils of a late Pretender to Critical History, in "which the false Quotations and unjust Inferences of the anonymous Author are confuted "and exposed in the manner they deserve. In two parts. 1725." 8vo 8. In 1732 he wrote the Preface to his relation Dean *Moss's* Sermons*, said to be "by a Learned Hand†." 9.

"s brother *Warcop*." In several of his letters he observes, that their father died at the age of sixty, and that he did not himself expect to exceed that age. He lived, however, to be at least 65. In one letter he says, "As to our family you have a particular account in *Dugdale's* Baronage, vol. I. p. 710, "viz. '*Henry* Lord *Grey of Codnover* gave to *Nicholas*, his second son, the Manor of *Barton* in *Yorkshire*, about 2 *Edward* II.' The posterity of *Nicholas* enjoyed it till the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, "and my great grandfather was a son of that family, and I believe was father to him who sold the "estate. Our arms are the original arms of that; for when I first went to *London*, I applied to one "of the Heralds of my acquaintance to get me a seal cut, and he told me it was the arms of the "*Codnover* family; and that family, as appears by *Dugdale*, is the original of all the *Greys*." The following little circumstance, in another of his letters, dated *July* 30, 1731, may be worth preserving: "I had a letter lately from aunt *Milton*, who is very well, and lives at *Nampstwich*. There "were THREE widow *Miltons* there, viz. the POET'S widow, my aunt, and another. The Poet's "widow died last summer."—In another letter he says, "My Grandfather *Cawdrey*, after he lost "his fellowship, went to live with one Dr. *Mason*, who was master of requests to King *Charles* the "First; but I cannot find who this Doctor was."

* "Sermons and Discourses on Practical Subjects, by *Robert Moss*, D. D. late Dean of *Ely*, and "Preacher to the Hon. Society of *Gray's-Inn*. Published from the originals at the Request of the "said Society; with a Preface, giving some account of the author, by a Learned Hand. 1732." Of these a second edition corrected appeared in 1736.—Vol. V. was published in 1733; Vol. VI. and VII. in 1736; Vol. VIII. in 1738; and a new edition of the four last volumes in 1746.

† I am aware that this "learned hand" has been always supposed to be Dr. *Snape*, (see above, p. 78.) and it is ascribed to him by the Rev. Mr. *Masters* in his "History of *Corpus Christi College*," *Cambridge*, p. 349. I now transfer the credit of it to Dr. *Grey* on the authority of the following letter from his brother: "I received the favour of your kind letter, and also of the Dean's valuable Sermons, for "which I return a great many thanks. When I read them, I remember the extraordinary pleasure "I had in hearing most of them delivered from the pulpit by that admirable orator; and must beg "an account of the day and place each of them was preached, having several memorandums or notes "by me, and the day when I heard them at *Gray's Inn*. YOUR PREFACE I think a very good one, "and think you should have put your name to it." *Mr. G. Grey to Dr. Grey*, *May* 14, [1732.]—Dr. *Snape* was possibly the editor of the Sermons, but the Preface was by Dr. *Grey*.

Folkes's "Table of Gold and Silver Coins" to the Cathedral Library

" The Spirit of Infidelity detected, in anſwer to *Barbeyrac*, with a Defence of Dr. *Water-*
" *land*. *London*, 1735," 8vo. 10. " *Engliſh* Preſbyterian Eloquence, *London*, 1736," 8vo.
11. " Examination of *Chandler's* Hiſtory of Perſecution, *London*, 1736," 8vo. 12.
" The true Picture of Quakeriſm, &c. *London*, 1736," 8vo. 13. " Caveat againſt the
" Diſſenters, *London*, 1736," 8vo. 14. " An impartial Examination * of the ſecond †
" volume of Mr. *Daniel Neal's* Hiſtory ‡ of the Puritans, 1736." That on the third
" volume was printed in 1737. That on the fourth in 1739. 15. " An Examination
" of the fourteenth chapter of Sir *Iſaac Newton's* Obſervations upon the Prophecies of
" *Daniel*; in which that Author's Notion of the Riſe and Cauſes of Saint-Worſhip in
" the Chriſtian Churches is carefully conſidered and diſproved, 1736," 8vo. 16.
" Schiſmatics delineated from authentic Vouchers, in reply to *Neal*, with *Dowſing's*
" Journal, &c. 1739," 8vo. 17. " A Review of Mr. *Daniel Neal's* Hiſtory of the Pu-
" ritans, with a Poſtſcript." The Poſtſcript is a Defence of the Biſhop of *Worceſter's*
" Vindication of the Church of *England*, &c." This is an 8vo. pamphlet of 82 pages,
" *Cambridge*, 1744." 18. An edition of *Hudibras*, 1744, 2 vols. 8vo. 19. " Ad-
" dreſs to Lay Methodiſts, 1745," 8vo; 20. " Popery in its proper colours, with a Liſt
" of Saints invocated in *England* before the Reformation, 17..," 8vo; 21. " Re-
" marks upon a late edition of *Shakeſpeare*, with a long ſtring of emendations borrowed
" by the celebrated editor from the *Oxford* edition without acknowledgment. To
" which is prefixed, a Defence of the late Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, Bart. addreſſed to the
" Rev. Mr. *Warburton*, preacher of *Lincoln's-Inn*," 8vo. No date. (about 1745) 22.
" A Word or two of Advice to *William Warburton*, a Dealer in many Words. By a
" Friend. With an Appendix, containing a taſte of *William's* ſpirit of railing,
" 1746," 8vo. 23. " A free and familiar Letter to that great Refiner of *Pope* and
" *Shakeſpeare*, the Rev. Mr. *William Warburton*, Preacher at *Lincoln's Inn*. With
" Remarks upon the Epiſtle of Friend *W. E.* In which his unhandſome Treatment
" of this celebrated Writer is expoſed in the manner it deſerves. By a Country Curate.
" 1750." 8vo. 24. " A Supplement to *Hudibras*, 1752," 8vo. 25. " Critical, Hiſ-
" torical, and Explanatory Notes §, on *Shakeſpeare*, with Emendations of the Text and
" Metre, 1755," 2 vols. 8vo. 26. " Chronological Account of Earthquakes." 1757, 8vo.
In 1756 he aſſiſted Mr. *Whalley* in his edition of *Ben Jonſon*. In the preface to that
work is the following acknowledgment: " I am likewiſe obliged to the learned Dr. *Za-*
" *chary Grey*, who communicated to me ſome claſſical imitations he had obſerved in

* For this work Dr. *Grey* received the thanks of many Divines of the firſt eminence, particularly of Dr. *Gibſon* then Biſhop of *London*, and Dr. *Sherlock* Biſhop of *Salisbury*. The laſt-mentioned Prelate ſays, " It is happy that Mr. *Neal's* account appeared, when there was one ſo well verſed in
" the hiſtory, and ſo able to correct his miſtakes and his prejudices. The ſervice you have done,
" muſt be conſidered as a very important one by all the friends to the conſtitution of the church of
" *England*." *MS. Letter to Dr. Grey, April* 5, 1739.

† The firſt part of *Neal* had been examined by Biſhop *Maddox*.

‡ In the library of the cathedral church at *Durham* is a copy of *Neal's* "Hiſtory," with the MS. remarks of Bp *Warburton* in the margin. When Dr. *Warburton* came to *Durham* as Prebendary, he found *Neal* in the Library, but not one anſwer. This diſguſted him; and provoked him to make the lively remarks already mentioned. A tranſcript of them is in the hands of Mr. *Prince* of *Oxford*.

§ On this work Dr. *Johnſon* has obſerved, that " *Grey's* diligent peruſal of the old *Engliſh*
" Writers has enabled him to make ſome uſeful obſervations. What he undertook, he has well
" enough performed; but as he neither attempts judicial nor emendatory criticiſm, he employs ra-
" ther his memory than his ſagacity. It were to be wiſhed that all would endeavour to imitate his
" modeſty, who have not been able to ſurpaſs his knowledge." *Preface to Shakſpeare.*

" *Jonſon*;

Library at *Chichester* *, with the following inſcription:

HAS. NVMMORVM. ANGLICORVM. TABVLAS.
VETERIS. AMICITIAE. MONVMENTVM.
CVM. VIRO. REVERENDO. GVILIELMO. CLARKE.
CANONICO. CICESTRENSI.
AVRO. ARGENTO. AERE.
PVRIORIS. PRETIOSIORIS. STABILIORIS.
IN. BIBLIOTHECA.
EIVSDEM. ECCLESIAE. CATHEDRALIS.
REPONI. VOLVIT.
GVILIELMVS. BOWYER. TYPOGRAPHVS.

In

"*Jonſon*; and who hath pointed out ſome alluſions to the times with that exact know-"ledge which he hath ſhewn in clearing up the various references of the like kind "which abound in *Hudibras*." Dr. *Grey* correſponded regularly with Mr. *Peck*; and furniſhed him with ſeveral articles for the ſecond volume of his "Deſiderata Curioſa," and alſo that annexed to his Life of *Cromwell*. I have ſeveral of Mr. *Peck's* † Letters to him, from 1732 till his death.—Some materials towards a Life of Mr. *Thomas Baker*, the celebrated *Cambridge* Antiquary, were prepared by Dr. *Grey*; and the MS. has ſince been digeſted and improved by a gentleman who had an intention of printing it. Some particulars of Mr. *Baker* will appear in the Appendix to theſe Anecdotes, from the papers of Dr. *Grey*, after whoſe death I bought them in 1778 out of a bookſeller's catalogue at *Northampton*, together with the following MSS. 1. "A Life of Dean *Moſs*," which may poſſibly be printed. 2. "Memoirs of *Robert Harley*, Earl of *Oxford*." 3. "Notes on *Hudibras*," many of them unpubliſhed; and 4. A large collection of original Letters from ſeveral eminent perſons to Dean *Moſs* and Dr. *Grey*.—Some few MS. volumes, which were in Dr. *Grey's* collection, relating to miſcellaneous articles, are in the poſſeſſion of his ſon-in-law Mr. *W. Cole* of *Ely*.

* He had before made ſome occaſional preſents to their library; one of which has been mentioned in p. 244. Another is thus acknowledged by Mr. *Clarke* (who appears to

† A few extracts will, perhaps, not be diſagreeable to the reader: "I ought ſooner to have "thanked you for civilities and the promiſe of your correſpondence, which you made me at *Cam-*"*bridge*. I am ſettling materials for a third volume of *Deſiderata Curioſa*; becauſe, when I print "the ſecond, I muſt give the contents of the third at the end of it, according to the method laid down "in my firſt. I remember you ſaid you had a copy of the Exerciſe performed at the entertainment "in 1564‡, and Dr. *Boyſe's* Life, both from Mr. *Baker's* papers: and you was ſo kind as to ſay, "with Mr. *Baker's* leave, I ſhould be welcome to them. I beg therefore you will preſent my moſt "humble ſervice and beſt reſpects to my ſaid honoured friend and benefactor, and aſk his leave to "ſend them; which if you can obtain, be pleaſed to direct for me to be left at Dr. *Stukeley's* in "*Stamford*." *Mr. Peck to Dr. Grey, Nov.* 4, 1732.—"This epiſtle waits upon you with the moſt "grateful acknowledgements for the great pains you have been at in tranſcribing the papers I re-"queſted of Dr. *Williams*. I beſeech you to tell the Doctor I am greatly obliged to him for per-"mitting thoſe tranſcripts to be made, as alſo for his many other civilities. There is a little thing "in *Benet College* Library, which I ſhould be very thankful for a copy of. In Dr. *Stanley's* copy "it is thus ſet down: M. XIV. 98. Teſtimonium quod *Henrici* IV. Corpus fuit in *Thameſin*

‡ See "the Triumphs of the Muſes; or the grand reception and entertainment of Queen *Elizabeth* at *Cambridge*, 1564," (tranſcribed principally by Dr. *Grey*) in *Peck's* "Deſiderata," vol. II. N° XV. and alſo in the Gent. Mag. 1772, pp. 450. 625 and 1772. p. 21.

"projectum,

In conſequence of overtures from a few reſpectable friends at *Cambridge*, Mr. *Bowyer* had ſome inclination, towards the latter

to have had the augmenting of it very much at heart): "I thank you for remembering "the ſpital. Every addition is ſomething to our little library. We take in all, like "a real hoſpital, the poor, the maimed, and the blind. But I cannot think of con- "cealing your name under ſuch a cover. Who can reach 8 or 9 feet high, to ſhew the "favour he has received? Let me have a *folio* of ſome ſort or other, that I may put "my hand upon it as I walk by, and ſay, 'Here's Mr. *Bowyer!*' What would you "have from public libraries? If people do not read, that is no more the fault of the "library, than their not praying in publick is of the church. But is there no pleaſure "in ſurveying ſuch ſtructures, though we do not uſe them?" *Mr. Clarke to Mr. Bowyer, March* 14, 1759.—On the receipt of Mr. *Folkes's* book, Mr. *Clarke* ſays, "How "much am I obliged to you for a moſt elegant and agreeable preſent to our church "library, which I received on *Tueſday* morning! It gave me the more pleaſure, as it "was opening the new year ſo auſpiciouſly, with a book that will be as much looked "into as any in the library; and upon a ſubject that does not ſeem to admit of many "more improvements. I am likewiſe commiſſioned by the Dean and the reſt of our "body, to make their very grateful acknowledgements for the favour you have done "them. You may be ſure that I had not the leaſt ſcruple about *terms* or *ceremonies* in "ordering the looſe leaf to be prefixed. It was making me a compliment that I ought

"projectum, & non tumulatum *Cantuariæ*". Perhaps Mr. *Baker* can give you ſome account of it. "I ſhall always remember you when I meet with any old deeds or hands worth your acceptance." *Ibid. Dec.* 3, 1734.—"When I was at *Cambridge*, you ſhewed me an humourous deſcription of a "ſtorm, by a Clergyman then on ſhipboard. I wiſh you would beſtow a copy of that paſſage on "me; adding the name of the ſhip, whither bound, and the dates. The MS. I think was your "own." *Ibid Dec.* 9, 1734.—Several other acknowledgements occur in ſubſequent letters; and in the Preface to the ſecond volume Mr. *Peck* ſays, "Neither may I forget thanks to the reve- "rend *Zachary Grey*, LL.D. rector of *Houghton Conqueſt*, who kindly lent me his hand to copy ſe- "veral things, which I had not time to tranſcribe when I was laſt ſummer at *Cambridge*." The correſpondence goes on after the publication of the *Deſiderata*. "I thank you for your kind pre- "ſent of your two laſt pieces, which I received from Mr. *Bettenham*. I make no queſtion but you "will have encouragement enough to print your Anſwer to *Neal's* third volume ſpeedily. I want "much to know what your *other Squibs* are (as you call them) which you have in the preſs. I "pray you to give my humble ſervice and thanks to Mr. *Bernard*, and wiſh him to ſend the account "of *S. Peter's* Gild, which ſhall be very ſafely returned." *Mr. Peck to Dr. Grey, May ult.* 1736.—"I "heartily condole with you upon the loſs of our mutual friend, the late very reverend and learned "Mr. *Thomas Baker*. His death (after that of Mr. *Cowper*) hath been a great concern to me." *Ibid. ſans Date.* "Mr. *Benſon* (I dedicate to) [the Auditor] is the ſame gentleman you mention, "and a gentleman, I aſſure you, of exceeding good ſenſe and learning and candour. For my part, "I do not ſee how *Weſtminſter* Abbey is profaned by a Cenotaph in honour of *Milton*, conſidered only "as a poet. His politics I have nothing to ſay to. You or I may write of *Milton* and *Cromwell*, "and ſtill think as we pleaſe." *Ibid. Dec.* 15, 1739. "I had the favour of yours, and the paper "about *Richard Cromwell* and *Durham*, came in time, and is very *a-propos*, and I heartily thank "you for it. I am juſt going to the Antiquarian Society." *Ibid. London, Jan.* 10, 1739.—"I am "favoured with yours, and as ſoon as I can find the book you mention, will ſend it directed for "you at *Cambridge*, aſſuring you that it is very much at your ſervice. My father's books lie at "preſent in great diſorder, and it will take ſome time to look them over; but as you are now in "great want of the book, upon receipt of a line from you, I will make immediate ſearch for it." *Mr. F. Peck (the ſon) to Dr. Grey, July* 17, 1745.

* This is printed in Deſid. Cur. vol. II. 6, 7. n. 2.

to "

latter end of 1765, to have undertaken the management of the Univerſity Preſs, by purchaſing a leaſe of their excluſive privileges; and actually went thither for that purpoſe*.

The

"to be pleaſed with, and therefore from a principle of ſelf-love willing to perpetuate; "though at preſent it puts me under ſome diſadvantages. I cannot ſhew the book with "ſo much freedom as I ſhould otherwiſe do. You have certainly diſpoſed of it in theſe "two volumes to the moſt advantage you could. The coins and the explanations are "much the better for being ſeparate, and may be turned to with more eaſe. The word "*ſhilling* was uſed very ſoon after the Conqueſt for the twentieth part of a pound ſter-"ling; the Engliſh, fond of their own language, applied it to the Norman *ſolidus* or *ſolt*, "and *called their own ſhilling the groat*, which was, agreeably to the *Roman* cuſtom, "the *tremiſſis* of the ſhilling." *Ibid. Jan.* 30, 1765.—In a ſubſequent letter he ſays, "Your volatile ſpirits often put me in mind of *Hudibras's* ſword, which worked its "way through the ſcabbard—it was ſo manful. Your zeal for your friend *Markland* "is not at all in the ſtrain of the *Supplices*—You treat univerſities and heads of houſes "with an air of a viſitor, as if they had no taſte, no regard for learning, becauſe they "don't do the new edition of the *Supplices* the honour of a funeral in their libraries. "To prevent your indignation from turning more immediately to this quarter, I deſire "to do the office of an undertaker, and beg you would ſend down a copy of the *Supplices*, "handſomely bound, to be decently interred in our library. He ſhall have all the ho-"nours of the place; the ſame that ſages, ſaints, and criticks, have had before—kept "ſacred from any interruption by the unburied dead, who never moleſt the manes of "theſe good authors, that take ſanctuary among us." And in another letter, *Nov.* 20, 1767, Mr. *Clarke* ſays, "We have juſt put a ticket into the lottery for our library; "for we find that nothing but the wheel of Fortune will give it a tolerable appearance."

* To the Compiler of theſe Anecdotes, whom he afterwards ſent to *Cambridge* as a Negotiator with the Vice-Chancellor, he thus writes in *September* 1765: "According to Dr. "*Powell's* diſcourſe with me, I underſtood the Univerſity would not proceed upon "making the moſt *pecuniary* bargain, but on making ſuch an one as ſhould be conſiſtent "with ſafety and their own credit. I think he ſaid that 400*l. per annum* † would ſatisfy, "if they had reaſonable ſecurity. But be that as it may, and as a computation of the "returns ſhall anſwer. I ſuppoſe an abſolute bargain will hardly be ſtruck till I ſee "you. thought I think I could leave myſelf to your direction. A bookſeller joining "with me might, as you obſerve, extend the trade very much. Even ſo, it is much "better to be propoſed to him, when we have made a bargain, than before. But I al-"moſt dread the thought, from the example of **** and *******. The former was ad-"viſed to take ******* partner in the law-patent. The conſequence was, they never "ſettled accounts during the whole partnerſhip; and at laſt they were ſo intricate, "that upon arbitration each was to be content with what he had received. Mr. *Arch-"deacon*, as you obſerve, muſt be a leading perſon, and there is ſome delicacy neceſſary "to be ſhewn to him. But you muſt be my right hand, or indeed both hands; for I "would hope from this plan, if it ſhould take, to have leſs trouble than I have now "with authors and booksellers. Beſides, my pride will be to ſee you come forward,

† For ſeven years preceding 1765, the Univerſity had cleared 1500*l.* annually by the profits of their preſs.

"and

The treaty, however, was fruitleſs; and he did not much regret the diſappointment. Mr. *Clarke*, *Sept.* 4, 1765, wrote thus upon this ſubject: "What to ſay about the "Univerſity affair, I do not well know—it is certain that "you have more buſineſs already than does you good; and "ſuch a fortune as will anſwer all the rational purpoſes of "life, that you need not wiſh for more. If you were "younger, and ambitious of raiſing a greater fortune, I "could tell what to ſay. But there are certainly two ob-"jects in view in this propoſal, which, if theſe objections "did not lie in the way, would to me be great induce-"ments. The thoughts of *governing the bookſellers*, either "for gain or glory, would give me a greater pleaſure, than "any other object in trade. In that reſpect, I think juſt "as you do. But *Tanti non eſt*; the laurel is ſcarce worth "the labour. Happineſs and eaſe are greater acquiſitions "than victory.—Beſides, the honour of putting the Uni-"verſity in a way to get ſomething beſides credit, would "be a means of enrolling you among her Benefactors; "and that not for a temporary, but a perpetual Dona-"tion.—But you had better relinquiſh all theſe honours, "unleſs you quit buſineſs and think of doing nothing elſe."

Mr. *Markland*, to whom he communicated what had "paſſed, tells him, "The ſubject of your journey to *Cam-"bridge* I am no judge at all of; but I underſtand your "and in the way to make a figure like the ******* and the ********; much "greater than, good *John*, your ſincere friend and well-wiſher, W. Bowyer.

"I have heard not a word more of *Cambridge* affairs ſince you went. I have worked "hard to-day, and hope to give a good account of myſelf. I have read your concluſion "of the Novel*, which is admirable, but too good for the place. It is like a new piece "of cloth ſewed into an old garment."

* The work here alluded to was a trifling production called "The Amours of *Lais*;" which ending abruptly in the original copy, a few pages were added to it by *J. N.*

"practical

"practical inference at laſt, which ſays, that you are too "old to live out a leaſe; and I think you conclude right, "it not being worth while to put out to ſea again, not even "if you were ſure of making a proſperous voyage. I have "received another letter from Mr. ——, who tells me that "he intends to lay out fifty pounds in books, and deſires "me to recommend to him fifty pounds worth of Theo-"logy and Claſſics. I have thought of it, and find my-"ſelf in the condition of *Simonides*, when he was aſked "about the Deity, deſiring more time to conſider of it. "But I believe I ſhall not anſwer it at all; for it ſeems to me "as difficult as to make a pair of breeches for a man you "never ſaw."

In 1765, at the requeſt of the munificent Mr. *Hollis**, he wrote the ſhort *Latin* preface to "*Joannis Walliſii* Gram-"matica.

* "Some time in the ſpring of the year 1765 Mr. *Hollis* ſeems to have propoſed to "Mr. *Millar* the reprinting Dr. *Wallis's Latin* Grammar of the *Engliſh* tongue; "concerning which Mr. *Millar* was deſirous of having the opinion of the Rev. Dr. "***** [*Lowth*], who, at the bookſeller's requeſt, was conſulted by Mr. *Bowyer* on "the ſubject. The Doctor returned for anſwer, that in his opinion the reprinting of "this Grammar would be for the benefit of natives, as well as of foreigners. The deſign "of reprinting Dr. *Wallis's Latin* Grammar of the *Engliſh* tongue undoubtedly origi-"nated with Mr. *Hollis*; without any other view than to promote the knowledge of "the *Engliſh* language among foreigners, who could not otherwiſe be made acquainted "with the value and excellence of many of our *Engliſh* writers, of whoſe works the "ſpirit and ſentiments were often erroneouſly, and always imperfectly, repreſented in "tranſlations. With this patriotic view, to the honour of his country, he propoſed "the reprinting of this Grammar to Mr. *Millar*, whoſe buſineſs it was to conſider what "might be expected from the ſale of it; and relying upon the judgment of the reverend "Divine abovementioned, he requeſted Mr. *Bowyer*, who had a literary connection with "the Doctor, to procure it for his farther information. The anſwer to Mr. *Bowyer's* "application encouraged Mr. *Millar* to undertake the new edition; and the ſame anſwer "having ſuggeſted to Mr. *Hollis* the advantage it would be to the book, to have the "approbation of ſo learned and eminent a man more diſtinctly and publicly expreſſed, he "endeavoured, by the interceſſion of Mr. *Bowyer*, to prevail with the Doctor to honour "the republication of *Wallis's* Grammar with a preface of his own writing. Why this "favour was refuſed, no particular reaſon appears. The Doctor was certainly at his "liberty, and no man had a right to know his motives for declining a little labour in his "own walk, from which he might have derived ſome little honour, if not to his emi-"nent

" matica* Linguæ *Anglicanæ*;" and a larger *Engliſh* Preface†, intended for that work. He ſent ſome copies of this book to Mr. *Clarke* when abroad, to be given to the *Spaniſh* Literati‡. In the ſame year he had many conſultations with Mr. *Hollis*, on a projected edition of *Marvell's* Works; and from thence to 1767 very frequently turned his thoughts on that ſubject, conſulted Dr. *Birch* concerning various parts of *Marvell's* writings, and communicated to Mr. *Hollis* the reſult of his various enquiries §. The

" nent talents, yet certainly to his benevolence in promoting a work where party and " controverſy were out of the queſtion. But to ſay the truth, Mr. *Hollis* was not, in " thoſe days, fit company for orthodox Divines. It was well known that he was con- " cerned in this new edition of *Wallis's* Grammar; and no leſs that he was at that " time procuring a new edition of *Locke's* Letters concerning Toleration, on which ſub- " ject it appeared afterwards that the ruling theology was not in perfect accord with " the doctrine of thoſe letters. But, leaving ſpeculation, let us return to fact. Mr. " *Bowyer* was prevailed with to write the ſhort elegant preface which now ſtands be- " fore this laſt edition of Dr. *Wallis's* Grammar, wherein his learned and reverend " friend had this advantage, that a ſort of juſtice was done to his merit, which he could " not decently have done for himſelf, had he obliged Mr. *Hollis* with a preface of his " own.—*Jan.* 7, 1765, *Wallis's* Grammar being printed off, and ready for publication, " Mr. *Hollis* made Mr. *Bowyer* a preſent [of twenty pounds] for writing the preface." See "Memoirs of Mr. *Hollis*," pp. 232. 234. 264.

* Mr. *Markland*, in anſwer to a letter from Mr. *Bowyer* about this Grammar, ſays, "I wonder you ſhould think of printing a *Latin* book on that ſubject, which at " preſent would not be read (I had almoſt ſaid *could* not) even in *Engliſh*; but I ſup- " poſe it is not your own choice. I would as ſoon write Lectures on *Taſte* as any thing " on the *Digamma*."

† Which will appear among his Miſcellaneous Tracts.

‡ An hundred copies were purchaſed by Mr. *Hollis* for this purpoſe; which were ſent to *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, &c.

§ On this ſubject I ſhall tranſcribe from the Biographer of Mr. *Hollis*: "The 23d of " *April* [1767] Mr. *Hollis* and Mr. *Baron* met by appointment, and had much diſcourſe " concerning the part Mr. *Baron* ſhould take in a new edition of *Andrew Marvell's* " works. If there is no miſtake in the date, Mr. *Hollis* had thought of this republica- " tion near two years before, as appears by the following memorandum found among his " papers: '*September* 3, 1765. Buſied in the morning looking over *Andrew Marvell's* " works, and papers relating thereto, preparatory to a converſation with Mr. *Bowyer*, " concerning the new edition of them.—4. With Mr. *Bowyer*, with whom I had a full " converſation relating to the new edition of *Andrew Marvell's* works, to the printing " of which he ſeemed reluctant, from the difficulties that will attend it; animated him " all I could to that end; and we are to talk farther concerning it.'—It does not how- " ever appear, from any thing we have ſeen, that they had farther talk on the ſubject,

" till

The principal books of 1765 were Dr. *Maclaine's** transl-

" till the ſpring of 1767, when Mr. *Hollis* propoſed to engage Mr. *Baron* as an aſſiſtant. " The reſult was, that the new edition was to be in one volume quarto, to be printed " by *Millar* and *Cadell*; Mr. *Baron* to correct the preſs for the proſe, and Mr. *Bowyer* " for the poetical and *Latin* parts. Mr. *Hollis* and Mr. *Baron* met on the 29th of " *April*, and had a long converſation on the ſubject; when it appeared in the end, that " *Baron*, not thinking himſelf equal to the taſk, for want of anecdotes, did not ſeem " inclined to undertake it. Hence it appears, that Mr. *Hollis* expected ſomething more " from *Baron* than juſt to correct the preſs. *Baron* was a great collector of the works, " and hiſtorical accounts, of the defenders of liberty, civil and religious. *Marvell*, in " that department, was a hero; but it is probable Mr. *Baron* had not ſucceeded in ſearch- " ing for materials relating to the hiſtory of this conſummate patriot, or ſuch as were " neceſſary to illuſtrate ſome paſſages in his works, which wanted explanation; and " here, in all probability, the project dropped. With reſpect to Mr. *Bowyer*, a looſe " paper has been communicated to us, importing, that 'he refuſed to be concerned in " the republication of *Marvell's* works ‡, upon any account.' What were Mr. *Bowyer's* " reaſons † for this refuſal does not appear. We may venture to ſay, that party-con- " ſiderations had no ſhare in his reluctance; for this worthy and learned printer made " no ſcruple to print other works, publiſhed about this time, which were, in their con- " tents, no leſs obnoxious to the ruling powers than the reviva! of *Marvell's* principles " and ſtrictures would have been. The want of two ſuch able co-operators as *Baron* and " *Bowyer* put an end to Mr. *Hollis's* project of republiſhing *Marvell's* works. They " have been, however, ſince republiſhed in 1776, in three volumes quarto, by Captain " *Edward Thompſon*, who acknowledges his obligations to Mr. *Hollis's* collections," (ſee *Memoirs of Mr. Hollis*, pp. 361, 362.) and, in order to magnify *Marvell*, has defamed his own contemporaries as plagiaries. Perhaps a more ridiculous and ill-founded charge was never made than that which Captain *Thompſon* has ventured to exhibit againſt *Addiſon*, *Watts*, and *David Mallet*, in the Preface to this Work. That the ſame Mſ. ſhould fall into the hands of theſe three gentlemen, and that each of them ſhould be tempted to ſteal different parts of it, would be too groſs an improbability to merit any belief, even if the characters of the accuſed did not exempt them from ſuch a ſuſpicion. Of the two former ſeveral defences have been already produced to the publick; but the latter has yet been without an advocate. It may be therefore candid to obſerve, that the imputation on his reputation may be clearly wiped away to the ſatisfaction of every impartial perſon. The ballad which Mr. *Mallet* is charged with purloining, was originally printed about the year 1724, and was inſerted in THE PLAIN DEALER, *July* 24, 1724. Whoever will compare that copy with the preſent which is given to *Marvell*, will find variations in almoſt every Stanza, which would ſurely not have been made, as they are in general for the worſe, had the Ballad originally ſtood as it is now read in *Mallet's* Works. In the ſame paper, *Auguſt* 28, 1724, is a Letter from Mr. *Mallet*, wherein he gives the Hiſtory of the Lady who was the ſubject of the Ballad; whence it appears that the circumſtances of the tranſaction were founded on facts. The alterations were evidently made by him afterwards; and there is little room to doubt but that the Mſ. was written after the publication of the improved copy.

* Dr. *Maclaine* is now miniſter of the *Engliſh* church at *The Hague*; which office he has long filled with the higheſt reputation.

† It was from an apprehenſion they would not ſell ſufficiently to defray the expence, and not from any diſlike to the works of *Marvell*, that Mr. *Bowyer* declined the undertaking: that he was in no reſpect prejudiced againſt the writer, appears from his having contributed his advice and perſonal aſſiſtance in collecting the ſcarcer tracts. *J. N.*

‡ *e. g.* " The Confeſſional," Dr. *Harris's* " Hiſtory of *Charles* II." &c. &c.

lation of "*Moſheim's* Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory," 2 vols. 4to; the *Latin* Works of Lord *Bacon*, being the fourth and fifth volumes in 4to. of the beſt * edition of that illuſtrious writer; *Du Port* "De Signis Morborum," 4to; A ſecond part of Biſhop *Ellys's* † "Tracts on Spiritual and Tem-

* It was corrected throughout by the learned and induſtrious Mr. *Gambold*, and the *Latin* volumes were accurately reviſed by Mr. *Bowyer*.

† Dr. *Anthony Ellys* was born in the year 1693, and educated at *Clare Hall, Cambridge*, of which Society he became a Fellow. After taking orders, he in 1724 became vicar of *St. Olave Jewry*, and rector of *St. Martin, Ironmonger Lane*, which is united to the former. In 1725 he was preſented by Chancellor *Macclesfield*, to whom he is ſaid to have been chaplain, to a prebendal ſtall at *Glouceſter*; and on the 25th of *April* 1728, when King *George* the Second went to *Cambridge*, was favoured with the degree of Doctor of Divinity, being one of thoſe named in the Chancellor's liſt on that occaſion. In 1736 he publiſhed "A Plea for the Sacramental Teſt, as a juſt Security to the Church "eſtabliſhed and very conducive to the welfare of the State," 4to. In 1749 he publiſhed a Sermon preached before the Houſe of Commons on the 30th of *January*; and in *October* 1752 was promoted to the See of *St. David's*, and conſecrated *Jan.* 28, 1753. This preferment he owed to the recommendation of Archbiſhop *Herring*, and held it with his prebend and city living *in commendam*. He was alſo vicar of *Great Marlow, Bucks*. About the ſame time he publiſhed anonymouſly a pamphlet called "Remarks on "an Eſſay concerning Miracles, publiſhed by *David Hume*, eſq. amongſt his Philoſophical "Eſſays," 4to, no date. In 1754 he publiſhed a Sermon preached before the Houſe of Lords, *Jan.* 30; and in 1759 another preached before the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in foreign parts. He died at *Glouceſter*, *Jan.* 16, 1761, and was buried in the South aile of the Cathedral there, where a neat pyramidal monument was erected to his memory with the following epitaph on a tablet of white marble ſupported by a cherub:

"Near this place
Lieth the body of
Anthony Ellys, D.D.
Miniſter of the united pariſhes of
St. Olave Old Jewry, and *St. Martin's*
Ironmonger Lane, in the City of *London*, 38 years;
Prebendary in this church 37 years;
Conſecrated Biſhop of *St. David's* 28 *Feb.* 1753;
Who departed this life 17 *Jan.* 1761,
Aged 68 years.
A perſon truly excellent,
Learned, juſt, benevolent, pious,
To whoſe rare virtues and abilities
Adulation cannot add,
Envy cannot deſervedly take from.
He married *Anne* the eldeſt daughter,
Of Sir *Stephen Anderſon*, of *Eyworth*,
In the county of *Bedford*, bart.
Whom he left, with only one daughter,
To lament the common loſs
Of one of the beſt of
Mankind."

He left behind him ready for the preſs the above-mentioned "Tracts on the Liberty Spiri- "tual and Temporal of Proteſtants in *England*, addreſſed to *J. N.* eſq. at *Aix la Chapelle*;" the firſt part whereof was printed in 1763, and the ſecond in 1765. The editors of this poſthumous work ſay, "He was not only eminent for his fine parts, extenſive know- "ledge, and ſound judgement, jewels truly valuable in themſelves; but they were ſet in "him to the higheſt advantage, by a heart ſo overflowing with benevolence and candour, "as never even to conceive terms of acrimony or reproach towards the opinions or per- "ſons of thoſe who differed from him. This Chriſtian temper of his is diſcoverable in "all the parts of theſe tracts that are taken up on controverſy, for he always thought a "perſon, though on the right ſide of the queſtion, with principles of perſecution, to be a "worſe man than he that was on the wrong." Some verſes on his death, by Dr. *Dodd*, are printed in the Chriſtian's Magazine, 1761, p. 89. and in his Poems.

"poral Liberty," (ſee p. 345,) 4to; "An Harmony of "the Four Goſpels, ſo far as relates to the Hiſtory "of our Saviour's Reſurrection, with a Commentary "and Notes, by Dr. *Parry**," 4to; "The *Temple Stu-* "*dent*," a poem, by Mr. *Keate*, 4to; Mr. *Hurd's* "Dia- "logues Moral and Political," 3 vols. 8vo; the ſecond edition of "A Letter† to the Right Reverend Author of the "Divine Legation of *Moſes* demonſtrated; in anſwer to the

* *Richard Parry*, D. D. rector of *Wichampton* in *Dorſetſhire*, and preacher at *Market Harborough* in *Leiceſterſhire*, for which latter county he was in the commiſſion of the peace. He was a ſtudent of *Chriſt Church*, *Oxford*, and took the degree of M. A. *March* 31, 1747; B. D. *May* 25, 1754; and D. D. *July* 8, 1757. He was a very learned Divine; and an able, active, magiſtrate. He died miſerably poor, at *Market Harborough*, *April* 9, 1780, ſcarce leaving ſufficient to defray the charges of his funeral ‡. His publications were, 1. "The Chriſtian Sabbath as old as the Creation, 1753," 4to; (he was then chaplain to Lord *Vere*.) 2. "The Scripture Account of the Lord's Supper. The "Subſtance of three Sermons preached at *Market Harborough* in 1755, 1756," 8vo. 3. "The Fig Tree dried up; or the Story of that remarkable Tranſaction as it is related "by *St. Mark* conſidered in a new light explained and vindicated. In a Letter to ..... "....., eſq. 1758," 4to. 4. "A Defence of the Lord Biſhop of *London's* [*Sherlock*] "Interpretation of the famous Text in the Book of *Job*, 'I know that my Redeemer "liveth,' and againſt the Exceptions of the Biſhop of *Glouceſter* [*Warburton*], and the "Examiner of the Biſhop of *London's* Principles; with occaſional Remarks on the Ar- "gument of the Divine Legation, ſo far as this point is concerned with it," 1760, 8vo. 5. "Diſſertation on *Daniel's* Prophecy of the Seventy Weeks," 1762, 8vo. 6. "Re- "marks on Dr. *Kennicott's* Letter, &c. 1763," 8vo. 7. "The Caſe between *Gerizim* "and *Ebal*, &c. 1764," 8vo. 8. "The Harmony," &c. above mentioned, 1765, 4to; 9. "The Genealogy of *Jeſus Chriſt*, in *Matthew* and *Luke*, explained; and the *Jewiſh* "Objections removed, 1771," 8vo. 10. He wrote one of the anſwers to Dr. *Heathcote's* pamphlet on the *Leiceſterſhire* election in 1775. See Brit. Top. vol. I. p. *518.

† Of this Letter, whoſe author was the preſent worthy and learned biſhop of *London*, there was an extremely rapid ſale. The firſt edition had been printed at *Oxford*. The ſecond (of which there was a large impreſſion) appeared in *November* 1765; a third in *February* 1766; to which immediately ſucceeded a fourth, with the addition of "A Letter to the "Rev. Dr. *Brown*." In the courſe of this controverſy many ſquibs were thrown out on both ſides in the news-papers; and among others were ſome by Mr. *Bowyer*. In "The "*St. James's* Chronicle," *June* 25, 1766, were ſome queries which Mr. *Markland* ſuppoſed to have been his; but which I believe were by a different writer. Some letters on the ſubject I know he wrote, particularly *one* (if not *two*) in anſwer to *Il Moderato*, in the above-mentioned news-paper of *April* and *May* 1766.

‡ It appears from an advertiſement in the news-papers, *July* 17, 1781, that Dr. *Parry* poſſeſſed three numbers in the Aſſurance-office at *Serjeants Inn*, each of which produced 193*l.* to his nominee or executor. Theſe numbers, however, as a friend obſerves to me, prove his poverty, not the contrary, as they were probably ſecurity for money he had borrowed, or debts he owed.

"Appendix

" Appendix to the fifth volume of that work; with an " Appendix, containing a former Literary Correſpondence. " By a late Profeſſor in the Univerſity of *Oxford*," 8vo; " The Way to Things by Words, and to Words by Things," by Mr. *Cleland**, 8vo; " Thoughts on Civil Liberty, Licen-

* This publication was followed, in 1768, by " Specimens of an Etimological † Voca- " bulary, or Eſſay, by means of the Analitic † Method, to retrieve the ancient *Celtic*;" with " A View of a Literary Plan, for the Retrieval of the ancient *Celtic*; in aid of an " Explanation of various Points of Antiquity in general, and of the Antiquities of *Great* " *Britain* and *Ireland* in particular," and Propoſals for publiſhing by ſubſcription ‡, in two volumes quarto, " The *Celtic* Retrieved, by the Analitic † Method, or Reduction to " Radicals; illuſtrated by a Gloſſary of various, and eſpecially *Britiſh* Antiquities," and in 1769 by " Additional Articles to the Specimen," &c. In theſe curious publications Mr. *Cleland* has diſplayed a large fund of ingenuity and erudition, not unworthy the education he received in *Weſtminſter-ſchool*, where he was contemporary with Earl *Mansfield*. Mr. *Cleland* is the author of ſome Plays, and a great number of fugitive performances. He is much better known, however, as the reputed author of a book too infamous to be here mentioned. His " Memoirs of a Coxcomb" have great merit, though they alſo are too licentiouſly written. His father was a colonel, and the friend and correſpondent of *Pope*.

† " The Writer's *Celtic*," an ingenious friend obſerves, " has ſwallowed up his *Greek*."

‡ " As to this recourſe to a ſubſcription, I have no apology to make for it, but one, which is, " that it is neceſſary, as being the only one. Not that I am inſenſible of there being many and juſt " objections to this method, but the candour of a liberal conſtruction will hardly rank among them " its being liable to an abuſe. This is no more than what it has in common with the beſt of things. " Whoever conſiders the vaſt comprehenſiveneſs of this plan, and the aids of all kinds which it " muſt, to have juſtice done to it, indiſpenſably and implicitly require, will eaſily allow the under- " taking to be not only impoſſible to a ſmall private fortune; but, even where there might be a " large one, the work itſelf to imply ſo much of propoſed utility to the public, as not to be without " ſome right to ſolicit the aſſiſtance of the public. It was the failure of that aſſiſtance, that, probably, loſt to it one of preſumably the moſt uſeful and valuable works that any language or any " nation could have had to boaſt of, the ſecond part of *The Britiſh Archæologia*, of one of our greateſt " and ſolideſt antiquaries, *Edward Lhuyd*, who, or ſuppreſſed, or dropped, or, at leaſt, did not effectually carry it on, from his diſguſt or diſcouragement, at his having been forced to publiſh the firſt " part at his own heavy expence: a loſs this to the *Britiſh* republic of letters hardly reparable! " Need I mention the celebrated Dr. *Hyde's* boiling his tea-kettle, with almoſt the whole impreſſion " left on his hands, of that profoundly learned treatiſe of his, *De Religione Veterum Perſarum*, admired by all literary *Europe*, and neglected at home: ſo low was the taſte for literature, in this " country, already ſunk! For the republication of this work, we have now, however, the obligation " to the public ſpirit of Dr. *Sharpe*, that patron and promoter of literature, of which himſelf is at " once an ornament, a judge, and a ſupport, with the greater merit for his not deſerting it in its preſent ſtate of diſgrace. With ſo cold, ſo unpromiſing a proſpect before me, and very juſtly conſcious of not only an incomparably leſs title to favourable opinion, but of having much more to " apologiſe for, than of any merit to plead, I have only, in extenuation of my preſumption to addreſs the public under ſuch diſadvantages, one ſolemn and unaffected truth to offer; and this it " is. Finding this retrieval of the *Celtic* (that language actually exiſting no where as a language, " and every where as the root of all or moſt of the languages in *Europe*, dead or living, modern or " ancient, and entering into the compoſition of almoſt every word that we now, at this inſtant, uſe in " common converſation); finding, I ſay, the retrieval of this elementary, or mother-tongue, at leaſt " included in propoſals from *more than one* foreigner, I have thought it my duty to form a wiſh, that " it might not be my fault, if the *Britiſh* public was not, as early as other countries, in poſſeſſion of " the benefit of ſuch a retrieval, for the ſatisfactory elucidation of ſome of the moſt intereſting *Britiſh* antiquities. But how far I may find the public diſpoſed to ſecond that wiſh, or to enable me " to fulfil it, muſt remain entirely at the diſcretion of that public." CLELAND.

" tiouſneſs,

"tiouſneſs, and Faction," by Dr. *Brown*, 8vo; and the firſt volume of Mr. *Burgh's* "*Crito*, or Eſſays on various "ſubjects," 12mo.

In the beginning of the year 1766, by engaging in a partnerſhip with the Writer of theſe Memoirs, Mr. *Bowyer* was again enabled to withdraw, in ſome degree, from that cloſe application which had begun to be prejudicial to his health. His new aſſociate, whilſt an apprentice, had been intruſted with a conſiderable ſhare of the management of the printing-office; and the connexion was ſuch as, I am proud to ſay, was highly ſatisfactory to Mr. *Bowyer*. To his partner, it was all that a young man could poſſibly have hoped for; it was an introduction to a number of reſpectable friends, whoſe patronage was equally honourable and advantageous. The good-natured reader will pardon the vanity of this paragraph; it is meant as a tribute of gratitude to a Benefactor, whoſe memory the writer cannot but revere.

In the ſucceeding annals of Mr. *Bowyer's* life, the mode hitherto adopted will be obſerved. The productions of the preſs will be conſidered as his, without encumbering the narrative with the unneceſſary diſtinction of a partnerſhip.

In the year laſt mentioned (1766) he wrote an excellent *Latin* Preface * to "*Joannis Harduini*, Jeſuitæ, ad "Cenſuram Scriptorum Veterum Prolegomena. Juxta Au-"tographum." In this Preface is a diſtinct account of the

* "I was glad to ſee your Preface; it is perhaps all I ſhall ever read of the book. "*Swift* ſays, that he never knew but two or three good lyars in his life. You have "ſhewn how evidently the moſt artful of them are detected, by ſhifting their ſails, and "not abiding by their own deciſions. Surely your friend the Bookſeller, whom you are "obliging with a Preface, is, as uſual, a little hard upon authors, and more dictatorial "than uſual, when he won't let you write, to puff off his work *gratis*." *Mr. Clarke, MS.*

nature

nature of the work, as well as of the mode in which it was preſerved "in naufragio fortunarum ſuarum, quod tota "familia Jeſuitica nuper fecit."—"Hoc vero fragmentum," ſays Mr. *Bowyer*, "quaſi ex undis ereptum, & in manus "*P. Vaillant* bibliopolæ traditum, noluit ille orbi literario "invidere. Paradoxa enim per ſe cum novitate ſua delec-"tant, tum longe magis *Harduini* artificio exornata, qui "tam belle novit dare obſcuris nitorem, lucidis umbram, "fictis probabilitatem, omnibus denique ſpeciem, prout "velit, & gratiam. Iſtud, igitur, quicquid eſt, fideliter "imprimendum curavit: autographumque ipſum in *Muſeo* "*Britannico* reponendum, tanquam votivam tabulam, poſ-"teritati conſecravit. Paucula hæc, quæ raptim prælibavi, "erudito colloquio, quo vir reverendus *Cæſar De Miſſy** me "honeſtavit, accepta debent referri. Si quid imprudenter "dictum ſit, meæ tribuendum eſt inſcitiæ; ſi quid quod "non diſpliceat, ejus laudi; qui mox, ut ſpero, plura ſu-"per hac re publica luce dignabitur."

Mr. *De Miſſy's* remarks on the celebrated Jeſuit's extraordinary production accordingly appeared about the ſame time, under the title of "De *Joannis Harduini* Jeſuitæ "Prolegomenis cum Autographo collatis, Epiſtola, quam "ad amiciſſimum virum *Wilhelmum Bowyerum*, iiſdem "nondum proſtantibus, ſcripſerat *Cæſar Miſſiacus* [vulgò "*C. De Miſſy*] Reg. Mag. *Brit.* à Sacris *Gallicè* peragendis." Both theſe works were printed in 8vo.

In the ſame year Mr. *Bowyer* printed a complete and very elegant edition of the Works of Dr. *Harvey*, in 4to. The liberality with which this publication was conducted by the College of Phyſicians is a laſting monument of honour to

* Of whom, ſee under the year 1774.

themſelves,

themſelves, and to the great Author whoſe invaluable writings were thus collected. The other books of that year were, "Obſervations on the Statutes," by the Hon. *Daines Barrington*, two editions, 4to; Mr. *Pegge's* "Eſſay on the "Coins of *Cunobelin*," 4to; Mr. *Keate's* poem "On the "Death of Mrs. *Cibber*," 4to; "*Hogarth** Moraliſed," by Dr. *John Truſler*, 8vo; "An Account of the Life† of *John* "*Ward*,

* Of this great, this inimitable artiſt, I had collected ſome materials with a view to an article in this volume. But my intelligence was ſo greatly extended beyond the limits of a note, that I have been under the neceſſity of forming from them a ſeparate publication, intituled, "Biographical Memoirs of *William Hogarth*," &c. to which I take the liberty to refer my readers.

† *John Ward*, ſon of a diſſenting miniſter of the ſame name‡, was born in *London* about 1679. His father died *Dec.* 28, 1717, in his 82d year; his mother (*Conſtancy*§) in *April* 1697. He was for ſome years a clerk in the Navy-office; and at leiſure hours purſued his ſtudies with great diligence, under the guidance of *John Ker*, M.D.‖ author of "Selectarum de linguâ *Latinâ* obſervationum libri II." who kept an academy, firſt at *Highgate*, and afterwards in *St. John's Square*, *Clerkenwell*. He continued in his employment in the Navy-office till the ſummer of 1710, when, finding no other means of gratifying his zeal for the acquiſition of knowledge, he was induced to undertake the education of a certain number of the children of his friends; chuſing rather, as he expreſſed himſelf in a letter to a friend, "to converſe even with boys upon ſubjects of literature, than to tranſact the ordinary affairs of life among men." For this purpoſe he opened a ſchool in *Tenter Alley* in *Moorfields*, which he kept for many years. In 1712, he became one of the earlieſt members of a ſociety, formed by a ſet of gentlemen, divines, and lawyers, in *London*, who agreed to meet together once a week, or as often as their affairs would permit, to prepare and read diſcourſes, each in his turn, upon the civil law, as alſo upon the law of nature and nations, for their mutual entertainment and improvement. This ſociety, with ſome occaſional interruptions, was kept up till *Michael-*

‡ He was interred in a church in *Worceſter*; the following epitaph being written upon him by his ſon: "H. S. E. *Joannes Ward*, *Tyſoe* in agro *Warwicenſi* natus, civis vero *Londinenſis*; vir antiquis "moribus magnaque pietate præditus; qui, ſi quis alius, variam et incertam humanæ vitæ condi"tionem expertus, ſibi ſimilis et conſtans ſemper permanſit; multa enim integritatis, multa religio"nis cauſa perpeſſus, omnia fortiſſimo et excelſo animo ſuſtinuit, utpote qui felicitatem non tam in "externa rerum ſpecie, quam in mente recti ſibi conſcia collocavit. In matrimonio habuit *Conſtan*"*tiam Rayner*, *Londinatem*, feminam virtute ac ſanctimonia præſtantem, ſtudioque in omnes bonos, "dum vixit, ſingulari, quæ liberos XIV ei peperit, quorum duo tantum ſuperſtites *Joannes* et *Abi*"*gail*. Poſt vitam autem annis et laboribus exhauſtam, terrenas res diu pertæſus, cœlumque ſuſ"pirans, in *Chriſto* placide obdormivit, v. kal. *Jan.* A. D. MDCCXVII. ætatis ſuæ LXXXII."

§ "*Caleb's* ſpirit paralleled, in a ſermon preach'd at the funeral of the late Mrs. *Conſtancy Ward*, "of *Eaſt Smithfield*, *London*, at the Meeting-houſe in *Devonſhire Square*, *April* 7, 1697. By *Walter* "*Croſſe*, M. A. *Lond.* 1697." 4to.

‖ He took that degree at *Leyden*, *March* 5, 1696-7, as appears from his Theſis printed there in 4to, and intituled "Diſputatio phyſico-medica inauguralis de ſecretionis animalis efficiente cauſa et "ordine." In the title-page, Dr. *Ker* ſtyles himſelf *Scoto-Hibernus*.

mas

"*Ward*, LL.D. Profeſſor of Rhetoric in *Greſham College*; "F.R.S. and F.S.A. By *Thomas Birch*, D.D. Sec. R.S. "and

mas term, 1742. Several of the members have been perſons of diſtinguiſhed character both in church and ſtate; and Mr. *Ward* continued highly eſteemed among them, while the ſociety ſubſiſted. In the ſame year, 1712, he publiſhed a ſmall piece in *Latin*, of 39 pages in 8vo. printed at *London*, with the title of "De ordine, ſive "de venuſta et eleganti tum vocabulorum, tum membrorum ſententiae collocatione, "His quædam adjiciuntur de vitiis ordinis: item de variis modis, quibus, pro ver-"borum numero, ordo ſententiae tranſponi poteſt." Mr. *Ainſworth* having drawn up the elaborate account of Mr. *Kemp*'s antiquities, which has been mentioned in p. 109, was furniſhed by his friend and neighbour Mr. *Ward*, not only with the deſcriptions and explanations of the ſtatues and lares in the collection, but likewiſe with the diſcourſe "de vaſis et lucernis, de amuletis, de annulis et fibulis," and particularly the learned "Commentarius de aſſe et partibus ejus," which had been printed in 1719, 8vo. Mr. *Ward* became ſo eminent for his knowledge of polite literature, as well as antiquity, that on the 1ſt of *September*, 1720, he was choſen Profeſſor of Rhetoric in *Greſham College*, and on the 28th of *October* following made his inaugural oration there, "de uſu et dignitate artis dicendi." The ſame year Dr. *Mead* having publiſhed at *London*, in 8vo. his diſcourſe of the plague, Mr. *Ward* gave the public, in 1723, a *Latin* tranſlation of the eighth edition, the doctor not approving the tranſlation of the firſt edition by Mr. *Maittaire*, which was never printed. *November* 30, 1723, Mr. *Ward* was elected F.R.S. and was often choſen afterwards into the council of that reſpectable body, and at laſt, in 1752, appointed one of their Vice Preſidents, in which office he was continued till his death. In 1724, he ſubjoined to an edition of *Gerard John Voſſius's* "Elementa Rhetorica," printed at *London*, an excellent piece "de ra-"tione interpungendi," containing a ſyſtem of clear and eaſy rules with regard to pointing, ſuperior to whatever had before been publiſhed on that ſubject. Dr. *Conyers Middleton* having, in 1726, publiſhed at *Cambridge*, in 4to. a *Latin* diſſertation "de medi-"corum apud veteres *Romanos* degentium conditione;" Mr. *Ward*, in *February* 1726-7, publiſhed an anſwer * to it in 8vo. under the title of "Ad viri Reverendi *Con. Middle-"toni*, S.T.P. de medicorum apud veteres Romanos degentium conditione diſſertatio-"nem, qua ſervilem atque ignobilem eam fuiſſe contendit, reſponſio." Dr. *Middleton* publiſhed a defence of his diſſertation in 1727, to which Mr. *Ward* replied in a piece, printed at *London* in 1728, in 8vo. intituled, "Diſſertationis V.R. *Con. Middletoni*, "S.T.P. de medicorum *Romae* degentium conditione ignobili et ſervili defenſio exami-"nata; ubi omnia, quæ contra reſponſionis auctorem diſſeruit, infirmata ſunt et refu-"tata †." In 1728 Mr. *Ward* aſſiſted in preparing *Thuanus* for the preſs; and tranſlated

* See what is ſaid on this head in p. 37, which this article of Dr. *Ward* will illuſtrate.

† "Dr. *Middleton* finiſhed an anſwer to this laſt piece of Dr. *Ward's*; but, meeting *Mead* at Lord "*Oxford's*, he was prevailed on to deliver up the Ms. to Lord *Oxford*. After all the parties were "dead, Dr. *Heberden* preſumed there could be no harm in publiſhing a few copies of a mere piece of "literature in 1761, to be given away only." *T. F.*—The Author of "Breves Notæ" on *Middleton's* Diſſertation, 1726, was Dr. *P. Wigan*, a *Scotchman*. Dr. *Middleton* anſwered it as his. See p. 231, of his laſt publication, where he calls him *medicus noſter*. *Middleton* ſeldom wrote but out of pique. The preſent controverſy aroſe on his part from a converſation at *Cambridge*, where having complimented the modern profeſſors of phyſic at the expence of the ancient, he found himſelf called upon by the company to maintain his opinion againſt Dr. *Mead*, who publicly aſſerted the contrary. See *Middleton* 2, 3.

from

"and F. S. A." from hints ſuggeſted by ſeveral learned friends (as has been already mentioned in p. 117), and finiſhed

from Mr. *Buckley's Engliſh* the dedication to the King, and his three letters to Dr. *Mead* (ſee p. 81), concerning the new edition; which tranſlations were prefixed to it in 1733; in the month of *Auguſt* of which year, he took a journey through *Holland* and *Flanders* to *Paris*, whence he returned in *October* following. In 1732, he was employed by the bookſellers, who were patentees for printing *Lilly's* grammar of the *Latin* tongue, to give a correct edition of it, purged of the numerous errors which had crept into all the former. This he executed with great accuracy*, and added in the preface an accurate and curious hiſtory of that grammar. In that year he aſſiſted Mr. *George Thompſon*, Maſter of the Grammar School at *Tottenham High Croſs*, in his "Apparatus ad Linguam *Græcam* ordine "novo ac facili digeſtus," 8vo. In the ſame year, the "*Britannia Romana*" of *John Horſley*†, M. A. and F. R. S. being ppbliſhed at *London* in folio, there was printed in it an "Eſſay on *Peutinger's* Table ſo far as it relates to *Britain*," by Mr. *Ward*; who had reviſed that elaborate work of Mr. *Horſley* in manuſcript, and communicated to him many important remarks for its improvement. On the 5th of *February*, 1735-6, Mr. *Ward* was choſen a member of the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was elected director, on the 15th of *January*, 1746-7, on Dr. *Birch's* reſignation of that office. And in *April*, 1753, the Profeſſor was appointed Vice-preſident of that ſociety, and continued ſo till his death. In 1736 Mr. *Ainſworth* was again indebted to him for literary aſſiſtance (ſee p. 109); as were Mr. (afterwards Dr.) *Patrick* and Mr. *Young* in the ſucceeding edition of *Ainſworth's* Dictionary. In the ſame year (1736) he was choſen one of the firſt committee of the Society for the Encouragement of Learning (ſee p. 134), as he was of ſeveral ſubſequent ones during the ſubſiſtence of that ſociety; who printed, among other works at their expence, two which do honour to Profeſſor *Ward*: the prefatory dedication to the new and beautiful edition of *Maximus Tyrius* being written by him, who had the care of the edition; and in the preface to the edition of *Ælian* "De Animalibus," the editor, *Abraham Gronovius*, is full of acknowledgements to Mr. *Ward* for his aſſiſtance in that work, and has alſo teſtified his regard by inſcribing to him, in a long dedication, his edition of *Pomponius Mela*, 12mo, *Leyden*, 1743. In *December*, 1740, his "Lives "of the Profeſſors of *Greſham College*‡" were publiſhed at *London* in folio, a work which is a conſiderable addition to the hiſtory of learning in our country. In 1741 he tranſlated into *Latin* the Life of Dr. *Johnſton* prefixed to Auditor *Benſon's* edi-

* The Rev. and learned author of "A Letter to his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, "containing a Propoſal for the Improvement of *Latin* ſchools, *London*, 1748, 8vo. remarks, p. 20, that "we are certainly in debt to the laſt editor of *Lily's* Grammar, Mr. *Ward*, Profeſſor of "*Greſham College*, for many valuable improvements of this Grammar. I am ſorry," adds the author, "that this learned gentleman ſhould think of patching up another's performance, and not ra-"ther give us one of his own."

† Who was educated in the public grammar ſchool at *Newcaſtle*, ſtudied afterwards in one of the *Scotch* colleges, where he took a degree, and died paſtor of a diſſenting congregation at *Morpeth*, in *Northumberland*, 1732, a little before the publication of his book; which might be greatly enlarged from ſucceeding diſcoveries, taken notice of in the late edition of the "*Britiſh* Topography," and ſtill later ones not known to the publick. The plates of the *Britannia Romana* were lately purchaſed of one of the author's ſons-in-law for twenty guineas by Dr. *Gifford*, for *The Britiſh Muſeum*. A copy of it, with conſiderable additions by Dr. *Ward* (of which Mr. *Gough* has a tranſcript) is in the ſame library.

‡ A copy of this work alſo, with conſiderable additions by the author, is in *The Britiſh Muſeum*.

finiſhed for the preſs after the death of Dr. *Birch*, by his intimate friend and executor Dr. *Maty*, in 8vo; "2 *Hora-*

" tii

tion of that author's verſion of the Pſalms. In the Gentleman's Magazine for 1740, pp. 30, 31, is preſerved Mr. *Ward's* explanation of a *Roman* altar found at *Caſt Steeds* in *Cumberland*; and in the Magazine for 1743, p. 528 & ſeq. occurs a ſpecimen of the candid ſpirit of the writer, in his defence of his aſſertion, in his Lives of the Profeſſors of *Greſham College*, that the works of the famous Dr. *Sydenham* were compoſed by him in *Engliſh*, and tranſlated into *Latin* by Dr. *Mapletoft* and Mr. *Havers*. This piece of his is no where elſe to be met with. In 1751, Dr. *Wiſhart*, principal of the univerſity of *Edinburgh*, publiſhed a new edition of "Florentius *Voluſenus*, or *Wilſon*, de "animi tranquillitate," with a *Latin* letter to the editor from Mr. *Ward*, dated ipſis idibus *Novemb.* 1750. On the 20th of *May*, 1751, the profeſſor was honoured by the univerſity of *Edinburgh* with the degree of LL. D. Upon the eſtabliſhment of *The Britiſh Muſeum* in 1753, Dr. *Ward* was on the 11th of *December* elected one of the truſtees of it; in which office he was ſingularly uſeful, by his aſſiduous attendance, advice, and aſſiſtance in forming that eſtabliſhment, and ſettling rules for rendering it of benefit to the public. In *July* of the year following, he publiſhed an edition of "Inſtitutio "*Græcæ* grammatices compendiaria, in uſum ſchole *Weſtmonaſterienſis*," compiled by *Camden* while maſter of *Weſtminſter ſchool*. In this edition Dr. *Ward* carefully corrected the errors of the former, and made ſeveral very conſiderable improvements in the grammar itſelf. The laſt work publiſhed by himſelf was his "Four Eſſays upon the "*Engliſh* Language, by *John Ward* *, D.LL. *R. P. G. C.* F. R. and A. SS. and *T. B. M.*" which he gave the world in the month of *June* 1758, preceding his death, the preface being dated *May* 24. He died in the 80th year of his age, at his apartments in *Greſham College*, on *Tueſday*, *October* 17, 1758, having gone well to bed; but he waked between three and four in the morning with a complaint of a coldneſs in his head, and ſoon after expired. His body was interred on the 24th of the ſame month in the burying-ground in *Bunhill Fields*. He had written an epitaph for himſelf in 1752 (ſeeming then to be apprehenſive that his death might be nearer than it really proved to be); which, with the alteration only of dates, and the addition of the four lines printed in *Italic*, was afterwards adopted for him by his friend Dr. *Chandler*.

"Hic requieſcit
Quod mortale fuit
JOHANNIS WARD, LL.D.
In collegio *Greſhamenſi*
Per ann. XXXVIII Rhetor. Profeſſ.
Ob. ann. Salut. Human. MDCCLVIII,
Ætatis ſuæ LXXX.

Bonus, ut melior vir,
Aut doctior, non alius quiſquam;
Imbutuſque animâ, qualem neque candidiorem
Terra tulit.

Item
Dilectæ ejus ſororis
ABIGAILIS WARD †."

His executors were Mr. *John Ward*, bookſeller in *Cornhill*, a very diſtant, if any relation, who died ſoon after the Doctor, and Mr. *Thomas Treadway*, late glover in *Leadenhall Street*, an ingenious man of a literary turn, who died about two years ago. The Doctor had a valuable library, which was ſold by auction *March* 19, 1759, and the fourteen following days. He had prepared for the publick his "Syſtem of "Oratory, delivered in a courſe of Lectures publickly read at *Greſham College*,

* The meaning of theſe ſtrange capitals may not at firſt ſight be obvious. Thoſe in Roman are well known; the others are, "Rhetorick Profeſſor in Greſham College," and "Truſtee of *The* "*Britiſh Muſeum.*"

† Mrs. *Abigail Ward*, the Doctor's ſiſter, died at his apartments in *Greſham College*, on *Tueſday*, *Sept.* 10, 1745.

"tii *Flacci* Epiſtolæ ad *Piſones*, & *Auguſtum*; with an "*Engliſh* Commentary and Notes: To which are added "Critical

"*London*," which were, in purſuance of his intention, printed at *London* in 1759, in 8vo, in two volumes. Another poſthumous work of his, publiſhed at *London* in 1761, in 8vo, was intituled "Diſſertations upon ſeveral Paſſages of the Sacred Scrip-"tures*," which he had ſelected out of many others in manuſcript, and of which "he had actually cauſed a fair copy to be tranſcribed for the preſs. A ſecond volume of theſe "Diſſertations" came out in 1774; which, though not, as the former, tranſcribed for the preſs, were equally deſigned for it by the author. The papers written by him, and communicated to the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, are enumerated below †. He communicated to Mr. *Hertue*, when he publiſhed upon two large ſheets, "A "Draught of a *Roman Moſaic* Pavement, found in *Littlecote Park*, in the pariſh of "*Ramſbury*, *Wiltſhire*," a large account of it, engraved on one of the plates, with the

* In 1762 the late Dr. *Nathaniel Lardner* publiſhed at *London*, in 8vo. "Remarks upon the "late Dr. *Ward's* Diſſertations upon ſeveral Paſſages of the ſacred Scriptures;" and obſerves, that "Dr. *Ward's* intimate acquaintance with antiquity, and his uncommon ſkill in all parts of literature, "are well known; his ſincere piety and reſpect for the ſacred ſcriptures were as conſpicuous; "and his Diſſertations, though poſthumous, have been well received by the public." Of the ſecond volume, which is not very eaſily to be met with, ſee Gent. Mag. 1775, p. 127.

† 1. A *Latin* diſſertation de equuleo, or the wooden horſe of the antient *Romans*, Phil. Tranſ. N° 412, p. 251. 2. "Remarks upon an ancient date, found at *Widgel Hall*, near *Buntingford*, in "*Hertfordſhire*, on an oaken plank," N° 439, p. 120. 3. "Remarks upon an antient Date, over "a Gateway, near the Cathedral at *Worceſter*," N° 439, p. 136. 4. "An Account of a Diſſerta-"tion publiſhed in *Latin* by Dr. *Weidler*, concerning the vulgar Numeral Figures; as alſo ſome Re-"marks upon an Inſcription, cut formerly in a window belonging to the pariſh church of *Rum-"ſey* in *Hampſhire*. Read *June* 7, 1744." N° 474, p. 79. 5. "An Explication of a *Roman* In-"ſcription found not long ſince at *Silcheſter* in *Hampſhire*. Read *December* 13, 1744." N° 474, p. 209. 6. "A Brief Enquiry into the reading of two dates in *Arabian* figures, cut upon ſtones "found in *Ireland*." Read *February* 28, 1744-5. N° 475, p. 283. 7. "An Attempt to explain "ſome Remains of Antiquity lately found in *Hertfordſhire*." Read *April* 4, 1745. N° 476, p. 349. 8. "A Brief Account of a *Roman* Teſſera." Read *March* 3, 1747-8. N° 486, p. 224. 9. "A Deſcription of the Town of *Silcheſter* in its preſent ſtate, with a ſhort account of an antient "date in *Arabian* figures at *Shalford* farm, adjoining to *Waſing*, in the pariſh of *Brimpton*, near "*Aldermarſton* in *Berkſhire*." Read *December* 22, 1748, N° 490, p. 603. 10. "Remarks upon an "ancient *Roman* Inſcription found in *Italy*, erected to the Goddeſs *Flora*." Read *January* 11, 1749-50, N° 494, p. 293. 11. "An Abſtract of a Diſcourſe on the Medals of *Peſcennius Niger*, "and upon ſome circumſtances in the hiſtory of his life; written in *French* by Monſ. *Claude Gros de "Boze*. Read *May* 31, 1750, N° 495, p. 452. 12. "An Attempt to explain an ancient *Greek* "Inſcription on a bronze cup, publiſhed with a draught of the cup by Dr. *Pococke*, in his Deſcrip-"tion of the Eaſt, vol. II. part 2, p. 207." Read *June* 28, 1750, N° 495, p. 488. 13. "An "Account of a *Roman* Altar, with an Inſcription upon it, lately found at *York*." Read *February* 1, 1753, vol. XLVIII. p. 33. 14. "An Abſtract of a Diſcourſe intituled, the Hiſtory of the Em-"peror *Tetricus*, explained and illuſtrated by medals; written in *French* by Monſ. *Claude Gros de "Boze*." Read *April* 5, 1753, vol. XLVIII. p. 224. 15. "An Attempt to explain an ancient "*Roman* Inſcription, cut upon a ſtone lately found at *Bath*." Read *November* 22, 1753, vol. XLVIII. p. 332. 16. "An Account of a *Roman* Inſcription found at *Malton* in *Yorkſhire*, in the "year 1753." Read *March* 20, 1755, vol. XLIX. p. 69. 17. "An Account of four *Roman* In-"ſcriptions, cut upon three large ſtones, found near *Wroxeter* in *Shropſhire*, in the year 1752." Read *May* 15, 1755, vol. XLIX. p. 196. 18. "An Attempt to explain two *Roman* inſcriptions; "cut upon two Altars, which were dug up ſome time ſince at *Bath*." Read *December* 11, 1755, vol. XLIX. p. 285. 19. "Some Conſiderations on a Draught of two large pieces of lead with "*Roman* inſcriptions upon them, found ſeveral years ſince in *Yorkſhire*." Read *July* 15, 1756, vol. XLIX. p. 686. "Among the "Vetuſta Monumenta" of the Society of Antiquaries were publiſhed

"Critical Diſſertations. By the Reverend Mr. *Hurd*. In "three volumes. The fourth edition, corrected and "enlarged," 8vo; Dr. *Harris's** "Life of King *Charles* "the Second," 2 vols. 8vo; the large "*Greek* Grammar,

the initial letters of his name. He was likewiſe the author of the dedications, preface, and notes, in the edition of *Horace* engraved by *Pine*. He wrote many epitaphs, admired for their elegance and propriety, on his friends, and other perſons of diſtinction in the republic of letters; and particularly that upon his excellent friend, Dr. *Mead*, (ſee p. 253.) His piety was ſincere and unaffected, and his profeſſion as a Chriſtian was that of a Proteſtant Diſſenter, with a moderation and candour which recommended him to the eſteem of thoſe members of the eſtabliſhed church who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance or friendſhip. His knowledge of antiquity was extenſive and accurate; and he was remarkably well ſkilled in the *Roman* law, which was of no ſmall advantage to him in his reſearches into the conſtitution, cuſtoms, and hiſtory of the *Roman* empire. His modeſty was equal to his learning, and his readineſs to contribute to any work of literature was as diſtinguiſhed as his abilities to do it. Among other learned men, to whom he communicated what lights occurred to him on the ſubjects in which they were engaged, Dr. *Lardner* was obliged to him for his remarks, inſerted in the firſt volume of that excellent writer on the credibility of the goſpel hiſtory, and for a conjecture publiſhed in part II. vol. VII. p. 350. In the works of Dr. *George Benſon* are likewiſe three diſſertations of Mr. *Ward*, but without his name. "The "Manner of St. *Paul's* two Confinements at *Rome* conſidered," is printed in the Appendix to *Philemon*, in 1752. That "concerning the perſons to whom St. *Paul* wrote "what is called the Epiſtle to the *Epheſians*," is printed in the Hiſtory of the firſt Planting of the Chriſtian Religion, vol. II. p. 342, in 1755. And that called "A Poſtſcript to the aforegoing Diſſertation," in form of a letter, in vol. III. p. 55, in 1756.

* The Rev. *William Harris*, a Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſter of eminent abilities and character, at *Honiton* in *Devonſhire*. On the 20th of *September*, 1765, the degree of D. D. was conferred on him by the univerſity of *Glaſgow*, by the unanimous conſent of the members of that body. "He publiſhed an hiſtorical and critical account of the "lives of *James* I. *Charles* I. *Oliver Cromwell*, in five volumes, 8vo. after the man"ner of Mr. *Bayle*. He was preparing a like account of *James* II. He alſo wrote "the life of *Hugh Peters*; beſides many fugitive pieces occaſionally, for the public "prints, in ſupport of liberty and virtue. All his works have been well received †; and "thoſe

two diſcourſes of his, viz. "De codice *Geneſeos Cottoniano* diſſertatio hiſtorica," in 1744, and "A brief Account of the Court of Wards and Liveries," in 1747. See alſo vol. II. N° 13. 19. His other communications to that Society, are; 1. "Copy of a Letter from Mr. Profeſſor *Ward* to "Mr. Vice-preſident *Folkes*, relating to an Inſcription found at *Chicheſter*," three pages, read *Oct.* 9, 1740. 2. "A Brief Enquiry into the Antiquity of an ancient Map of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, "contained in ſix ſheets; as alſo ſome account of ſeveral ancient prints of *The Royal Exchange*, "built by Sir *Thomas Gresham*." Read *July* 15, 1742. 3. "Extracts from the Accompts of the "Church-wardens of the Parish of *St. Helen's*, in *Abingdon*, *Berkſhire*; from the firſt of *Philip* and "*Mary*, to the 34th of Queen *Elizabeth* (now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *George Benſon*) with ſome "obſervations by Mr. Profeſſor *Ward*. Read *Nov.* 24, 1743," printed in Archæol. vol. I. p. 14. 4. A Diſcourſe on Beacons, *April* 13, 1749. Ibid. p. 1.

† Dr. *Harris's* works were differently thought of by the authors of the "Critical Review." See their account of The "Life of *Charles* II." in *March* 1766.—Induſtry was their principal characteriſtic. They certainly have none of the vivacity which inſpired *Bayle*; and in the judgement of diſpaſſionate readers impartiality is frequently violated.

"for

"for the uſe of *Weſtminſter ſchool*," 8vo; "The Life of "*Mæcenas*, by *Ralph Schomberg* *, M. D." the "Hiſtory "of *Greenland*," publiſhed by Mr. *Gambold* †, (ſee p. 216); "The Confeſſional ‡," 8vo; "A larger Confutation of "Biſhop

"thoſe who differ from him in principle, ſtill value him in point of induſtry and faith-"fulneſs." I give this character in the words of his munificent patron Mr. *Hollis*, who had preſented him with many valuable books in reference to the ſubjects of his hiſtories; and was at the expence of procuring his Doctor's degree. Dr. *Harris* died at *Honiton*, *Feb.* 4, 1770.

* This writer's character has been lately diſplayed, in *glaring* colours, in "The Com-"panion to the Playhouſe," vol. I. p. 394.

† Since the account of Mr. *Gambold* has been given in p. 215, the publication of a hiſtory of the *Moravian* church has furniſhed a few additional circumſtances. "Mr. "*Gambold's* connexion with the Brethren commenced in 1738, when *Peter Boehler* vi-"ſited *Oxford*, and held frequent meetings with *John* and *Charles Weſley* 'for the edi-'fication of awakened people, both learned and unlearned.' His diſcourſes were in "*Latin*, and were interpreted by Mr. *Gambold*." His "Maxims, Theological Ideas, "and Sentences, &c." appeared in 1751, 8vo. "He was conſecrated a biſhop at an "*Engliſh* provincial Synod held at *Lindſey Houſe* in *Nov.* 1754, and was greatly eſteemed "for his piety and learning by ſeveral *Engliſh* Biſhops, who were his contemporaries "in the Univerſity of *Oxford*. In 1765 a congregation was ſettled by Biſhop *Gambold*, "at *Coothill*, in *Ireland*." I ſhall alſo take the opportunity of annexing a ſhort account of this pious Divine, by a friend who knew him in the early part of life: "Mr. *Gam-"bold* was a ſingular, over-zealous, but innocent Enthuſiaſt. He had not quite fire "enough in him to form a ſecond *Simeon Stylites*. He was preſented to *Stanton Har-"court* by Biſhop *Secker* ||, I think in 1739, but cannot be certain. He had been only "Chaplain of *Chriſt Church*, not a Student (the term given to the Fellows) of that "royal foundation. He deſerted his flock in 1742, without giving any notice to his "worthy dioceſan and patron, to aſſociate with people, among whom, though he might "be innocent, have been ſome monſtrous characters. When he was young, he had "nearly periſhed through diſregard to his perſon. At this time he was kindly relieved "by his brother collegian in the ſame department, Dr. *Free*, a perſon well known in "*London*; but the tale is not worth gaining." *Letter from Mr. Daniel Prince to J. N.*

‡ The anonymous Author of this celebrated performance was obliged to Mr. *Bowyer* for ſome uſeful hints in its progreſs through the preſs, and for ſeveral improve-ments towards a new (and much enlarged) edition. This aſſiſtance was thus handſomely acknowledged:

"WORTHY SIR, *Nov.* 16, 1766.

"Though Mr. *Millar* has not perhaps acquainted you with all my ſcruples concern-"ing another edition of *The Confeſſional*, yet I can have no objection to be determined "by the conſiderations you lay before me with ſo friendly a view to the common benefit "of my Brethren, and the credit of the book, which however exhibits nothing more "than every Clergyman ought to know without it. I am obliged to you greatly for ſug-

|| Dr. *Secker* ſucceeded Dr. *Potter*, as Biſhop of *Oxford*, in 1737, and probably preſented Mr. *Gambold* (for the living is in the biſhop of *Oxford's* gift) in 1739.

"geſting

" Biſhop *Hare's* Syſtem of *Hebrew* Metre; in a Letter to " the Rev. Dr. *Edwards*, in anſwer to his *Latin* Epiſtle.

" By " geſting the particulars concerning the articles. The hiſtory of the clauſe, paſſed in " the Lords Houſe, and rejected by the Commons, did not eſcape me. But it was " made uſe of in a pamphlet publiſhed by Mr. *Millar* againſt Dr. *Powell's* ſubſcription " ſermon ſome years ago; and I was aware, that if the Author of *The Confeſſional* " ſhould ever come to be known, it would at the ſame time be known, that the ſame " perſon was the author of that pamphlet; and to repeat that circumſtance, might be " called pillaging his own works, which ſomebody calls the worſt kind of plagiariſm. " However, as it is ſo much to the purpoſe, I will try if it may decently be put into a note " at the place you mention. The terms of the limited ſubſcription in the 13th *Eliza-* " *beth*, I had noticed in *Selden* and elſewhere; but own I had overlooked the double ſub- " ſcription in the act of uniformity, and am obliged to you for reminding me of it. " With regard to the canonical ſubſcription, my opinion is exactly the ſame with yours. " But the caſe with me was this: I had the late Lord *Hardwicke's* opinion in MS. long " before it was printed, from the late Mr. *Erſkine's* papers; and as I ſuppoſed it con- " cluſive as to the Clergy, I did not meddle with the limited ſubſcription, as that might " give advantage to an adverſary, the point being certainly problematical. I own I " differ with his Lordſhip as to the obligation of the canons, even upon the clergy, in " this matter of ſubſcription. I cannot ſee how canonical obedience, which is retained " to things lawful and honeſt, can be extended to an ordinance enjoining unlimited " ſubſcription, contrary to law. But the point was rather too delicate for me to handle " in the light it appears to me, and, as I now perceive, it appears likewiſe to you. Some " years ago I had occaſion to aſk a leading man in *Cambridge* by what authority they " required ſubſcription for degrees, and had for anſwer, it was by virtue of an injunc- " tion from *James* I. under his own royal hand. The *Cambridge* people have dropped " ſubſcription at Matriculations, though I imagine both you and I ſubſcribed at Ma- " triculation, perhaps both at the very ſame time; for I remember you at *St. John's* " of my own year, and to have once drunk tea with you at a friend's room in your own " college. I ſuppoſe you take my judgement of the forgery of the controverted clauſe of " the 20th article, from a note, p. 294, of *The Confeſſional*. But if you pleaſe to read " the note again, you will ſee I decide nothing concerning the authenticity of the clauſe " as paſſed or not paſſed in Convocation; but conſider the authenticity, &c. to depend " upon the queſtion, Whether the imprinted book referred to 13 *Elizabeth* had the " clauſe? I think it next to demonſtrable it had not; and whether *Hales* thought it un- " authentic for the ſame reaſon or not, he certainly paid no regard to it, if he wrote " that letter. When I ſay, that *Laud* ſtopped that gap, I do not mean that he then " firſt inſerted it; for undoubtedly it was in many printed editions long before *Laud* " figured in the world. What I meant was, that he took care to have it inſerted in all " future editions; but in this I find ſince I was miſtaken, for it had been inſerted in all " the *Engliſh* editions publiſhed after 1628, when the articles were printed with his " Majeſty's declaration before them. I have not *Collier's* Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, nor " would it be eaſy to meet with it in the country; but I have the book from whence he " is ſaid to have taken his materials, viz. 'Vindication of the Church of *England* " againſt Prieſtcraft in Perfection.' I have likewiſe Dr. *Bennet* on the ſame argument; " but it is impoſſible theſe ſhould leave any impreſſion on me (I will not ſay on any im-

" partial

"By *Robert Lowth*, D. D. F. R. S. *Lond.* and *Goetting.* and
"partial reader), after having read 'An Hiſtorical and Critical Eſſay on the Thirty-nine
"Articles of the Church of *England*,' printed for *R. Francklin* 1724, and aſcribed to
"Mr. *Collins*, and which was written in anſwer to them, and leaves not in my mind
"the leaſt remains of a doubt but that the clauſe was a forgery, that *Laud's* record
"was perhaps not much better, and that the MSS. in *Benet College* library are the true
"originals of the articles paſſed in the Convocations of 1562 and 1571 reſpectively.
"N. B. I never ſaw an anſwer to the Hiſtorical and Critical Eſſay. With reſpect to
"*Collier*, he ſays, 'And hereby in particular I have anſwered every thing urged in the
"Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of Mr. *Collier*, who is but a mere abridger of the *Vindicator*. I
"think the Curators of the Church will do great honour to the author of *The Confeſ-*
"*ſional*, by appointing ſo able and dignified a Veteran to enter the liſts with him. But
"if the other perſon you name ſhould undertake the ſame taſk, it is great odds but they
"run foul of each other. I am, worthy Sir, your much obliged humble ſervant.'

In a ſecond letter to Mr. *Bowyer*, dated *Dec.* 23, 1766, the author ſays, "I think
"myſelf highly obliged to you for your favour of the 16th inſtant, as it rid me of a
"doubt concerning the Uniformity Act; for I had been aſſured from another hand, that
"the copies varied, which I was inclined to think might be true, as I had obſerved ſome-
"thing like a various reading in Dr. *Nichols* *, which I had not then at hand to conſult.
"I really

* *W. Nichols*, ſon of *John Nichols*, of *Donington* in *Bucks*, born in 1664, became a Batler or Commoner of *Magdalen Hall, Oxford*, in 1679; removed afterwards to *Wadham College*, and as a member thereof took the degree of B. A. *Nov.* 27, 1683; was admitted probationer-fellow of *Merton College* in *October* 1684; M. A. *June* 19, 1688; and about that time taking holy orders, became chaplain to *Ralph* earl of *Montagu*, and in *September* 1691 rector of *Selſey*, near *Chicheſter*, in *Suſſex*; was admitted B. D. *July* 2, 1694; and D. D. *Nov.* 29, 1695. After a life entirely devoted to piety and ſtudy, we find him, in the cloſe of it, thus pathetically deſcribing his ſituation, in a letter to *Robert* Earl of *Oxford*:

"May it pleaſe your Lordſhip, *Smith Street, Weſtminſter, Aug.* 31, 1711.
"I was in hopes, that her Majeſty would have beſtowed the Prebend of *Weſtminſter* upon me,
"being the place where I live, and that I might be nearer to Books, to finiſh my Work on the
"Liturgy and Articles, for which ſhe was pleaſed to tell to me, with her own mouth, ſhe would
"conſider me. My good Lord, I have taken more pains in this matter than any Divine of our
"Nation, which I hope may beſpeak the favour of a Church-of-*England* Miniſtry. Therefore I
"moſt humbly beſeech your Lordſhip for your intereſt for the next Prebend of that Church (if this
"be diſpoſed of) that ſhall be void; for, if I had merited nothing, my circumſtances want it. I
"am now forced on the drudgery of being the Editor of Mr. *Selden's* Books, for a little money to
"buy other Books to carry on my Liturgical Work. I have broken my conſtitution by the pains
"of making my Collections myſelf throughout that large Work, without the help of an Amanu-
"enſis, which I am not in a condition to keep, though the diſeaſe of my ſtomach (being a con-
"tinual colic of late, attended by the rupture of a vein) might plead pity, and incline my Su-
"periors not to ſuffer me all my days to be a *Gibeonite* in the Church without any regard or relief.
"Pray, my Lord, repreſent my caſe to the good Queen; and I ſhall never be wanting to make my
"moſt ample acknowledgement for ſo great a favour. I could long ſince have made my way
"to preferment without taking all this pains, by a noiſy cry for a Party: but as this has been
"often the reproach, and once the ruin, of our Clergy, ſo I have always induſtriouſly avoided
"it, quietly doing what ſervice I could to the Church I was born in, and leaving the iſſue there-
"of to God's Providence, and to the kind offices of ſome good man, who ſome time or other
"might befriend me in getting ſome little thing for me to make my circumſtances eaſy: which
"is the occaſion that your Lordſhip has the trouble of this application from, my Lord,
"Your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful, moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant, WILL. NICHOLS."

His publications were, 1. "An Anſwer to an heretical Book, called *The naked Goſpel*, which was con-
"demned and ordered to be publickly burnt by the Convocation of the Univerſity of *Oxon*, 19
"*Aug.* 1690, with ſome Reflections on Dr. *Bury's* new Edition of that Book, 1691," 4to. 2.
"A ſhort Hiſtory of Socinianiſm," printed with the anſwer before-mentioned; and dedicated to

Chaplain in ordinary to his Majeſty [ſince ſucceſſively Biſhop of *St. David's*, *Oxford*, and *London*,]" 8vo; "The Second Part

"I really am concerned that I cannot agree with your ſuppoſition, that *Moſheim* was "miſtaken in aſcribing the project to *Wake*. After a ſerious and deliberate examination "of circumſtances, I think *Moſheim* and the Biographer perfectly reconcileable. If "you will read over the article *Wake* in the latter attentively, together with the re-"marks, you will readily ſee, that the project did not take its riſe from the Commo-"nitorium; and that ſome circumſtances relating to the forming of it are artfully kept "out of ſight by the Biographer. I dare ſay you know from the ſignature P. [Dr. *Philip "Nichols*] who compiled that article, as well as I do. Some of his artifices I have detected in "other articles. And if you will read *Wake's* Letters to *Courayer*, which follow, you will "find to what length he carries church-matters, even to tread upon the heels of Popery. "As to his former defences of Proteſtantiſm, there perhaps have been few ſuch rene-"gados to good principles as he was; and I for my part can wonder at nothing ſuch men

his patron the Earl of *Montagu*. 3. "A Practical Eſſay on the Contempt of the World, 1694," 8vo, inſcribed to "Sir *John Trevor*, Maſter of the Rolls," to whom the author acknowledges his obligations for "a conſiderable preferment beſtowed in a moſt obliging and generous manner." 4. "The Advantages of a learned Education," a Sermon preached at a School Feaſt, 1698," 4to. 5. "The Duty of Inferiors towards their Superiors, in Five Practical Diſcourſes; ſhewing, I. "The Duty of Subjects to their Princes. II. The Duty of Children to their Parents. III. The "Duty of Servants to their Maſters. IV. The Duty of Wives to their Huſbands. V. The Duty "of Pariſhioners and the Laity to their Paſtors and Clergy. To which is prefixed a Diſſertation "concerning the Divine Right of Princes, 1701," 8vo. 6. "An Introduction to a devout Life, "by *Francis Sales*, Biſhop and Prince of *Geneva*; tranſlated and reformed from the Errors of the "*Romiſh* Edition. To which is prefixed a Diſcourſe of the Riſe and Progreſs of the Spiritual Books "in the *Romiſh* Church, 1701," 8vo. 7. "A Treatiſe of Conſolation to Parents for the Death of "their Children. Written upon the occaſion of the Death of the Duke of *Glouceſter*," and ad-dreſſed "to the moſt illuſtrious Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*, 1701," 8vo. 8. "God's Bleſſing on "Mineral Waters; a Sermon preached at the Chapel at *Tunbridge Wells*, 1702," 4to. 9. "A "Conference with a Theiſt, in five parts; dedicated to the Queen's moſt excellent Majeſty, 1703," 8vo; of which a third edition, "with the addition of Two Conferences, the one with a *Machiave-"lian*, the other with an Atheiſt, all carefully reviſed and prepared for the preſs by the Author," was publiſhed in 2 vols. 8vo, 1723. 10. "A Practical Eſſay on the Contempt of the World; to "which is prefixed a Preface to the Deiſts, and vicious Libertines of the Age, 1704," 2d Ed. 8vo. 11. "The Religion of a Prince; ſhewing that the Precepts of the Holy Scriptures are the beſt Maxims "of Government, 1704," 8vo. 12. "Defenſio Eccleſiæ *Anglicanæ*, 1707," 12mo. 13. "A Pa-"raphraſe on the Common Prayer, with Notes on the Sundays and Holidays, 1708," 8vo. 14. "Afflictions the Lot of God's Children, a Sermon on the Death of Prince *George*, 1709," 8vo. 15. "A Comment on the Book of Common Prayer, and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, &c. "1710," folio. 16. "A Supplement to the Commentary on the Book of Common Prayer, 1711," folio. In the Preface to this Supplement Dr. *Nichols* mentions "a long fit of illneſs with which "God had pleaſed to viſit him, and a very uneſtabliſhed ſtate of health both before and after it." This illneſs appears ſoon to have ended in his death. 17. "Hiſtoriæ Sacræ Libri VII. Ex *Antonii "Cocceii Sabellici* Eneadibus concinnatum, in uſum Scholarum, & Juventutis Chriſtianæ, 1711," 12mo. 18. "A Commentary on the firſt fifteen, and part of the ſixteenth Articles of the Church of "*England*, 1712," fol. 19. "A Defence of the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Church of *England*; firſt "written in *Latin* for the Uſe of Foreigners by *William Nichols*, D. D. and tranſlated into *Engliſh* "by himſelf, 1715," 12mo.—A volume of letters written by and to Dr. *Nichols* in *Latin* (by *Jablonſki*, *Oſterwald*, *Wiſtein*, &c.) was preſented by his widow *Catherine Nichols* to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *Oct.* 28, 1712, to be depoſited either in *Lambeth* or *St. Martin's Library*. They are accordingly preſerved among the valuable MSS. at *Lambeth*, № 676.—It may not be improper to diſtinguiſh this pious Divine from his name-ſake *William Nicols*, M. A. and rector of *Stockport* in *Cheſhire*, who was a ſtudent of *Chriſt Church*, *Oxford*, and publiſhed, 1. "De Literis "inventis libri ſex; ad illuſtriſſimum Principem *Thomam Herbertum*, *Pembrokiæ* Comitem, &c. "1711," 8vo. 2. "Oratio coram venerabili Societate pro promovendâ Religione Chriſtianâ ha-"bita *Londini*, *Decemb.* 29, 1715," 12mo; and, 3. "ΠΕΡΙ ΑΡΧΩΝ Libri Septem. Accedunt Li-"turgica, 1717," 12mo.

"can

" of a Literary Correſpondence, between the Biſhop of *Glou-*
" *ceſter*
" can do. The caſe ſtanding thus, I am obliged to leave the text juſt as it is, ſo far as
" concerns *Moſheim* and *Wake*, excepting ſome little modification with reſpect to Mr.
" *Maclaine*, whom I had cited before inaccurately, and ſhall therefore be more exact
" and more cautious in ſome expreſſions; but have no manner of occaſion to meddle
" with any with whom he might correſpond in *England*, as he puts down the
" note as his own. With your leave, therefore, I will add a note in this part of the
" text, giving my reaſons for thinking *Moſheim* was not miſtaken, and for the reſt leave
" the public to judge. If I miſtake not, Dr. *Lardner* diſcovered *Moſheim's* miſtake of
" one King for another, and made mention of it in one of his late books of *Jewiſh* and
" Heathen teſtimonies. I think the ſubſcription at Matriculation was dropped at *Cam-*
" *bridge* ſince you and I were admitted. If you recollect the names of two ſcholars,
" contemporaries at *St. John's* with you, *Mearſon* and *Fidler*, you will know how to
" account for my particular remembrance of you. I muſt not omit to return you my
" thanks for your notes upon the *Greek* Teſtament, and particularly for the excellent
" Preface before them. They have been of great uſe to me and others on ſeveral occa-
" ſions, and I wiſh we had more ſuch collections by equally able hands.—A correſpon-
" dent I have *abroad*, mentioned to me not long ago, a deſign to put *The Confeſſional*
" into a *French* dreſs; in which he, with ſome other of his friends, as he ſaid, were con-
" cerned. I have prevailed with him to drop the deſign at leaſt till another edition
" come out. He is a man of great knowledge, though young; and capable of doing
" juſtice to any ſubject he thinks fit to undertake, and ought not to be employed in the
" drudgery of *tranſlating*. If Mr. *Millar* can make any uſe of this hint, you may com-
" municate it, and he will let me know. I ſuppoſe I am to expect ſome ſmart ſtrictures
" from Mr. *Maclaine:* but there are ſuch things as *Repriſals* in due time and place.
" I have been ill for ten days or a fortnight, and quite diſabled from buſineſs; and am
" not yet thoroughly recruited. But hope to ſend ſome copy of the additions and cor-
" rections by next poſt. *Piget me unum tantum eruditum Typographum in Angliâ ſupereſſe,*
" *et illum annum agentem primum ſupra ſexageſimum.* The words are not mine, but I
" ſincerely join in the lamentation; and am, worthy Sir, Your much obliged humble
" ſervant.—I wiſh Mr. *Maclaine* had given ſome account of Dr. *Moſheim*, as it would
" have recommended his book in this country."

Mr. *Bowyer's* anſwer is worth preſerving:

" REVEREND SIR, *Jan.* 11, 1767.

" The *Latin* compliment your laſt brought me, is enough to ſwell the glowing tide of
" vanity, were not my life at a lower ebb than my encomiaſt imagines, being advanced
" to the LXVIIIth year; which makes me ſomething doubt, whether I am the perſon
" whom you remember at College, admitted in the year 1716, and who came away in the
" year 1722. My father, good man, ſent me thither* to qualify me by a new kind of ex-
" periment

* Mr. *Bowyer* has frequently lamented to me the great hardſhips which he experienced at College, where " the commons of the ſizers," he ſaid, " were in his time (1716—1722) miſerably poor, " though ſince much mended." His father, though in every other reſpect a generous man, uſed in company to talk of " the great expence he was at in keeping his ſon at the Univerſity." This being repeated to the ſon, he determined to live there at the loweſt expence poſſible; his tutor's bills (which I have now before me) not amounting, board included, to twenty pounds a year. To this circumſtance his old friend Mr. *Clarke* thus alludes: " I now find that nobody is ſo proper to converſe with Mr. " *Markland* as you are; who had almoſt ſtarved yourſelf upon a principle of honour. This indeed " was in you only a ſally of youth; but he is now as young as you were at 17, and would do it a t

"ceſter, and a late Profeſſor of *Oxford*: Accurately printed "from an authentic copy. To which are added the Notes "of the firſt Editor, with Notes upon Notes, and Remarks "on the Letters," 8vo. (only 75 copies were printed;) "Delectus Epigrammatum *Græcorum* *, in uſum Scholæ *Eto*- "*nenſis*," 8vo; *Rhazes* "De Variolis †," 8vo; *Martin's*

"periment for a printer. But it ſerved only in trade to expoſe me to more affronts, "and to give me a keener ſenſibility of them. Time and old age are at laſt our beſt "inſtructors, and I ſhould have made an ill uſe of the documents of nature, if I had not "learnt to take conſolation from my approach to that ſtate, where the great and little "will be equal. I have been led into theſe reflections from an incident that has juſt hap- "pened from the little connections between us!..... I thought it neceſſary to lay "this before you, that I might not claim the merit, or ſuffer for the defects, of any "other typographical operator; and, that I may not ſeem to act clandeſtinely, I ſend Mr. "*Millar* a copy of this. I am, Sir, your very obliged humble ſervant, W. Bowyer.

"P. S. I wiſh you the compliments of the ſeaſon: *Multos & felices*. The next "good wiſh is, *Sin infelices, pauces.*"

* "Mr. *Pote* tells me that you are to reprint for him our *Selecta ex Poetis Græcis*, "which gives me pleaſure with the proſpect of its being more correctly and reputably "done than we could expect it to be any where elſe. The copy, which he ſays he has "given you to print from, is corrected with a pen in a few places, but thoſe *very few* "compared with others ſtill uncorrected; as you will ſee, and (I truſt) amend. I ſin- "cerely condole with you on the loſs of our friend, that excellent man and ſcholar, "Dr. *Taylor*." *MS. Letter of Dr. Foſter to Mr. Bowyer, Apr.* 17, 1766.

† That I may not be accuſed of decking Mr. *Bowyer* with borrowed plumes, it will be proper to mention, that this volume was printed, with Mr. *Bowyer's Arabic* types, in the office of Mr. *William Richardſon*.

"any time. It is a little too much to have a man's virtues reduce him to a mere ſkeleton; you "were wiſe enough to take up in time, and he will, I hope, at laſt.—You never paid a proper de- "ference to your father's judgement. How long did he live in trade, beloved and careſſed by the "whole fraternity of bookſellers, and how little was done in compariſon of what you have accom- "pliſhed! Make but a man talked of in trade for any excellence in his way, and it will do his bu- "ſineſs. To be *in ore vulgi* is all he wants. You are not beholden to the world, but yourſelf: "for that many-headed monſter the World is, in its collective capacity, juſt as ſelfiſh as the indivi- "duals that compoſe it." *MS. Letter, Jan.* 26, 1768.

† This alludes to a private miſunderſtanding, not worth relating; but which two ſhort letters will ſufficiently illuſtrate:

"Though I underſtand you have diſſolved that friendly connexion which was commenced be- "tween the author of *The Confeſſional* and me, I do not neglect to put into your hands what he ſug- "geſted for the benefit of his book and *Moſheim*, in a letter I received from him, ſince you went to "*Bath*, and which I here ſend you. I thought myſelf obliged to lay before him a narration of my "conduct, which I hope he will look upon as a ſufficient juſtification of it. Be pleaſed to return "me the letter incloſed, for the ſake of the compliment, which I am to live upon." *Mr. Bowyer to Mr. Millar, Jan.* 12, 1767.

"I received yours of the 12th two days ago, but had not time to anſwer it. If you have any "cauſe to regret this tranſaction, you certainly have only yourſelf to blame. Your complaining to "the author is abſurd in my opinion, as you never had a warmer friend than, yours, &c. I incloſe "you the author's letter as you deſired. Praiſe will feed none of us, though it may pleaſe us for "a time. You have your merit, but none of us are without faults; and perhaps we think our- "ſelves of too much importance in our own ideas." *Mr. Millar to Mr. Bowyer, Jan.* 17, 1767.

"Differ-

"Diſſertation *, on the Blaſphemy, &c. againſt the Holy "Ghoſt," 8vo; Mr. *Holwell's* "Selecti *Dionyſii* Tracta-"tus," (already mentioned in p. 212,) 8vo; *Toup's* "Emen-"dationes in *Suidam*, Pars III." 8vo; Mr. *Elphinſtone's* † "Prin-"ciples of *Engliſh* Grammar," 12mo; and "The Great Impor-"tance of a Religious Life ‡," 12mo, of which valuable little book he afterwards lived to print many large impreſſions.

* Printed at the expence of the munificent Mr. *Jennens* of *Gopſal*; of whom ſee under the year 1772.

† Schoolmaſter at *Kenſington*, Author of ſeveral literary Works, and well known as the tranſlator of *Martial's* Epigrams.

‡ It is a ſomewhat ſingular circumſtance that the real author of this moſt admirable treatiſe ſhould never yet have been publicly known ‖, and the more ſo, as it is plainly pointed out in the following "Short Character" prefixed to the book itſelf. "It may "add weight, perhaps, to the reflections contained in the following pages to inform the "reader, that the author's life was one uniform exemplar of thoſe precepts, which, "with ſo generous a zeal and ſuch an elegant and affecting ſimplicity of ſtyle, he endea-"vours to recommend to general practice. He left others to contend for modes of "faith, and inflame themſelves and the world with endleſs controverſy: it was the wiſer "purpoſe of his more ennobled aim, to act up to thoſe clear rules of conduct which "Revelation hath graciouſly preſcribed. He poſſeſſed by temper every moral virtue; "by religion every Chriſtian grace. He had a humanity that melted at every diſtreſs; "a charity which not only thought no evil, but ſuſpected none. He exerciſed his "profeſſion with a ſkill and integrity, which nothing could equal but the diſintereſted "motive that animated his labours, or the amiable modeſty which accompanied all his "virtues. He employed his induſtry, not to gratify his own deſires; no man indulged "himſelf leſs: not to accumulate uſeleſs wealth; no man more diſdained ſo unworthy "a purſuit; it was for the decent advancement of his family, for the generous aſſiſtance "of his friends, for the ready relief of the indigent. How often did he exert his diſ-"tinguiſhed abilities, yet refuſe the reward of them, in Defence *of the Widow, the Fa-"therleſs, and him that had none to help him!* In a word, few have ever paſſed a more "uſeful, not one a more blameleſs life; and his whole time was employed either in "doing good, or in meditating it. He died on the 6th day of *April* 1743, and lies "buried under the Cloiſter of *Lincoln's Inn* Chapel. MEM. PAT. OPT. MER. FIL. DIC."
The following Epitaph, inſcribed on a ſtone under the Cloiſter above referred to, will clearly point out the Author of the above performance:

"Here lies the Body of
WILLIAM MELMOTH, Eſq;
Late one of the Senior Benchers
of this Hon. Society, Who died
April the 6th, 1743, in the 77th
Year of his Age."

Let Mr. *Melmoth's* name therefore be handed down to poſterity with the honour it ſo emi-

‖ It has been ſo commonly attributed to the firſt Earl of *Egmont*, particularly by Mr. *Walpole* in his Catalogue, that I have without heſitation aſcribed it to that Nobleman in the "Supplement "to *Swift*;" an error which I here readily retract.

nently

In 1767 he was appointed to print the Rolls of Parliament and the Journals of the Houſe of Lords. He was principally indebted for this appointment to the Earl of *Marchmont*; and his gratitude to that noble peer is teſtified in the inſcription which he left behind him, to be placed in *Stationers-Hall*, which will appear at the end of theſe Memoirs.

The want of ſufficient room now compelled him, though not without reluctance*, to exchange *White Fryars*, where he was born and had reſided nearly 67 years, for *Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet Street*; where he opened his new office with the ſign of his favourite *Cicero's* head; under which was inſcribed,

"M. T. CICERO, A QUO PRIMORDIA PRELI,"

in alluſion to the well-known early editions of *Tully's Offices*.

In that year he printed, for his old and valuable friend Mr. *Clarke*, "The Connexion of the *Roman*, *Saxon*, and "*Engliſh* Coins †; deducing the Antiquities, Cuſtoms, and "Manners, of each People to Modern Times; particularly "the Origin of Feudal Tenures, and of Parliaments: il-"luſtrated throughout with Critical and Hiſtorical Remarks on

nently deſerves; let the author of the "Short Character" have his ſhare of the honour due to the worthy Son of a worthy Sire; and let it be mentioned, to the credit of the age, that, notwithſtanding many large editions had before been circulated, 36000 copies of this uſeful treatiſe have been ſold in the laſt 15 years.—In conjunction with Mr. *Peere Williams*, Mr. *Melmoth* was the publiſher of *Vernon's* Reports, under an order of the Court of Chancery. He had once an intention of printing his own Reports; and a ſhort time before his death adverriſed them at the end of thoſe of his coadjutor *Peere Williams*, as then actually preparing for the preſs. They have, however, not yet made their appearance. The younger Mr. *Melmoth* has been already mentioned, as the celebrated Tranſlator of *Pliny* and *Cicero's* Letters, and Author of thoſe which paſs under the name of Sir *Thomas Fitzoſborne*.

* As there were few ſteps of any conſequence in which he did not conſult Mr. *Markland*, he wrote to him of courſe on this event, which to him was an important one. "Far from condemning you (ſays Mr. *Markland*) in what you have done as to the "printing-houſe, I agree with you entirely, provided you agree with yourſelf, for, if a "man (who is not a madman or an idiot) does not know at our time of life what is "proper for him to do, the condition of mortality is certainly on a worſe footing than "Providence deſigned it."

† In the Preface to this work, Mr. *Clarke* thus handſomely acknowledges the aſſiſtance he received from Mr. *Bowyer*: "Many errata, which eſcaped me in examining the

"on various Authors, both Sacred and Profane*. By *Wil-*
"*liam Clarke*, A. M." "The appearance of this work from
"the preſs," Mr. *Clarke* ſays, "was entirely owing to the
"diſcovery made by the late *Martin Folkes*, Eſq; of the
"old *Saxon* pound."

"ſheets from the preſs, Mr. *Bowyer* has done me the favour to correct; and if others
"have paſſed him unobſerved, he may well be excuſed, from the nature of this work,
"and the multiplicity of other buſineſs. I am obliged to him for more material ob-
"ſervations. As for myſelf, I ſhall not think it neceſſary to apologiſe for the leſſer
"typographical errors, eſpecially at ſuch a diſtance from the preſs, and at a time of
"life when a cloſe attention to very minute particulars is much impaired." And, in a
private letter, he ſays, "I am greatly obliged to you for all the trouble you have
"taken; for every hint, caution, alteration, correction, you have ſuggeſted. I believe
"I ſhall adopt them all.—That your friend the late Speaker † ſhould give ſo much at-
"tention to theſe dry diſquiſitions is more than I could have imagined. I ſuppoſe his
"favourite ſubject, the Houſe of Commons, excited his curioſity."—Again, "I thank
"you for printing this work ſo handſomely, both as to the types and paper: It will
"make it look a little more ſignificant; and as the notes are large, they will be read in
"ſo large a type without difficulty. But I am ſtill more obliged to you for altering,
"or correcting, any inaccuracies in the language, which, I fancy, you have done in ſe-
"veral places; though, as I have nothing but a rough copy by me, I have nothing but
"memory to aſcertain it. Pray go on, and uſe your own judgement. I ſhould have
"read it over with that view, but could not find an appetite ſufficient for that purpoſe."
Some of Mr. *Bowyer's* notes are interſperſed with the Author's throughout the volume.
Part of the Diſſertation on the *Roman* Seſterce is his production: and the Index (a pe-
culiarly good one, and on which he not a little prided himſelf) was drawn up entirely
by him. "Of all your talents," ſays Mr. *Clarke*, "you are a moſt amazing man at
"Indexes ‡. What a flag too do you hang out at the ſtern! You muſt certainly perſuade
"people that the book overflows with matter, which (to ſpeak the truth) is but thinly
"ſpread. But I know all this is fair in trade; and you have a right to expect that the
"publick ſhould purchaſe freely, when you reduce the whole book into an epitome for
"their benefit; I ſhall read the Index with pleaſure."—The ſending of the preſents
was left to Mr. *Bowyer's* management; on which occaſion Mr. *Clarke* writes, "I
"like all that you have done very well; the ſooner I get quit of all this parade the
"better. But don't ſay a word to any body of what preſents I have made, leſt by tak-
"ing air it might give others a pretence for being offended.—I find the Archbiſhop
"[*Secker*] and you are intimate; he truſts you with ſecrets: but I could tell you a ſecret,
"which nobody knows but my wife, that if our Deanry ſhould be ever vacant in my
"time (which is not likely) I would not accept it—I would no more go into a new
"way of life, furniſh new apartments, &c. than Mrs. *Bowyer* would go to a lord-
"mayor's ball. I have learnt to know that at the end of life theſe things are not worth
"our notice." *April* 8, 1767.

* The title-page in ſeveral copies is only, "The Connexion of the *Roman*, *Saxon*, and
"*Engliſh* Coins, deduced from Obſervations on the *Saxon* Weights and Money." The
title as above quoted was an after-thought.

† Mr. *Onſlow* peruſed the work in MS. and honoured Mr. *Clarke* with ſome uſeful hints and obſervations.

‡ I have ſeveral in MS. which Mr. *Bowyer* drew up, for his own uſe, to various books. *J. N.*

In

In the ſame year Mr. *Bowyer* completed the firſt and ſecond volumes of Lord *Lyttelton's* "Hiſtory* of the Life and Reign "King *Henry* the Second," 4to; which had been ten years in the preſs. He alſo printed "Remains of *Japhet*; being "Hiſtorical Enquiries into the Affinity and Origin of the *Eu-* "*ropean* Languages, by *James Parſons*†, M. D. Member of "the

* Of which ſee more particulars under the year 1771.

† This excellent phyſician and polite ſcholar was born at *Barnſtaple*, in *Devonſhire*, in *March*, 1705. His father, who was the youngeſt of nine ſons of Colonel *Parſons*, and nearly related to the baronet of that name, being appointed barrack-maſter at *Bolton* in *Ireland*, removed with his family into that kingdom ‡ ſoon after the birth of his then only ſon § *James*, who received at *Dublin* the early part of his education, and, by the aſſiſtance of proper maſters, laid a conſiderable foundation of claſſical and other uſeful learning, which enabled him to become tutor to Lord *Kingſton*. Turning his attention to the ſtudy of medicine, he went afterwards to *Paris* ‖, where (I now uſe his own words) "he followed the "moſt eminent profeſſors in the ſeveral ſchools, as *Aſtruc*, *Dubois*, *Lemery*, and others; "attended the Anatomical Lectures of the moſt famous [*Hunaud* and *De Cat*]; and Che- "micals at the King's Garden at *St. Come*. He followed the Phyſicians in both hoſpitals "of the *Hotel Dieu* and *La Charité*, and the Chemical Lectures and Demonſtrations of "*Lemery* and *Boulduc*; and in Botany, *Juſſieu*. Having finiſhed theſe ſtudies, his Profeſſors

‡ In the Preface to the Memoirs of *Japhet*, he ſays, "I ſpent ſeveral years of my life in *Ireland*, "and there attained to a tolerable knowledge in the very ancient tongue of that country, which ena- "bled me to conſult ſome of their manuſcripts, and become inſtructed in their grammatical inſtitutes. "Afterwards I became acquainted with ſeveral gentlemen from *Wales*, well verſed in their own "hiſtory and language; men of ſenſe and liberal learning; who, in many converſations upon ſuch "ſubjects, gave me ſuch ſatisfaction and light, in matters of high antiquity, as to occaſion my ap- "plication to the ſtudy of the *Welſh* tongue alſo: in which I had equal pleaſure and ſurprize, when, "the more I enquired, the more nearly related the *Iriſh* and *Welſh* languages appeared. When I "was ſent abroad to ſtudy the medicinal art, I frequently converſed with young gentlemen from "moſt parts of *Europe*, who came to *Paris*, and followed the ſame maſters, in every branch of the "profeſſion, with me; and my ſurprize was agreeably increaſed in finding that, in every one of their "native tongnes, I could diſcover the roots of moſt of their expreſſions in the *Iriſh* or *Welſh*."

§ He had afterwards another ſon (a ſurgeon) and a daughter, who were born in *Ireland*.

‖ "Several great maſters then gave lectures at that place on the ſeveral branches of phyſic, who "drew after them a great concourſe of pupils of every nation. Mr. *Hunaud* read in Anatomy and "Surgery; *Aſtruc* and *Dubois* in Phyſic; *Lemery* and *Boulduc* taught Chemiſtry; and the learned "*Juſſieu* ſhewed the plants in the botanical garden, then one of the beſt ſtocked in *Europe*. Dr. "*Parſons* followed the courſes of theſe eminent men, and contracted a friendſhip with moſt of them. "Forty years have made a great change in the ſtate of the balance between our neighbours and "ourſelves: *England*, and *London* in particular, formerly tributary to that kingdom for the education "of a multitude of young gentlemen, might now with greater right expect a return from that "country, being furniſhed with better opportunities, and ſurely not inferior profeſſors in theſe dif- "ferent branches. It was undoubtedly during the courſe of theſe occupations that Dr. *Parſons* "imbibed his taſte for Natural Hiſtory. This amiable and intereſting ſtudy, ſo congenial with "human curioſity, ſo proportioned to human abilities, ſo neceſſary to human wants, is beſides ſo "intimately connected with phyſick, that it is almoſt impoſſible to cultivate the latter with any "ſucceſs, without having at leaſt ſome tincture of the former. In order to derive greater advan- "tages from the ſeveral curioſities which paſſed under his eyes, Dr. *Parſons* applied himſelf to the "art of drawing, and became ſo well verſed in it, that ever after he was not obliged to have recourſe "to any other hand but his own to illuſtrate his deſcriptions." *Dr. Maty.*

"gave

"the College of Physicians, and Fellow of the Royal and
" Antiquary

"gave him honourable attestations of his having followed them with diligence and industry,
"which entitled him to take the degrees of Doctor and Professor of the Art of Medicine,
"in any University in the dominions of *France*. Intending to return to *England*, he
"judged it unnecessary to take degrees in *Paris*, unless he had resolved to reside there; and
"as it was more expensive, he therefore went to the University of *Rheims*, in *Champaign*,
"where, by virtue of his attestations, he was immediately admitted to three examina-
"tions, as if he had finished his studies in that academy; and there was honoured with
"his degrees *June* 11, 1736. In the *July* following he came to *London*, and was soon
"employed by Dr. *James Douglas* to assist him in his anatomical works, where in some
"time he began to practise. He was elected a member of the Royal Society in 1740;
"and, after due examination, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians,
"*April* 1, 1751; paying college fees and bond stamps of different denominations to the
"amount of 41*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* subject also to quarterage of two pounds *per annum*. In 1755
"he paid a farther sum of 7*l.* which, with the quarterage-money already paid, made up
"the sum of 16*l.* in lieu of all future payments." *Thus far from his own MS.*—On
his arrival in *London*, by the recommendation of his *Paris* friends, he was introduced to the
acquaintance of Dr. *Mead*, Sir *Hans Sloane*, and Dr. *James Douglas*. This great anatomist
made use of his assistance, not only in his anatomical preparations, but also in his represen-
tations of morbid and other appearances, a list of several of which was in the hands of his
friend Dr. *Maty*; who had prepared an éloge on Dr. *Parsons*, which was never used, but
which, by the favour of Mrs. *Parsons*, I am enabled to preserve *. In 1738, by the
interest

* "Though Dr. *Parsons* cultivated the several branches of the profession of physic, he was princi-
"pally employed in the obstetrical line. He not only soon became an eminent practitioner in that
"way, but likewise read Lectures on the Structure of the Pelvis and Uterus, Generation, the Nutrition
"of the Fœtus, Hermaphrodites, Monstrous Births, the Diseases of Women in general before and
"after Delivery, the art of Midwifry, with all its necessary operations, explained by proper Anato-
"mical Preparations from Dr. *Douglas*'s Collection. The first specimen (for we don't reckon his
"Syllabus to these Lectures, intituled 'Elenchus Gunaico-Pathologicus') which Dr. *Parsons* gave
"of his abilities and medical erudition, was occasioned by a pretended Hermaphrodite brought
"over to *London* from the Coast of *Angola*. The existence of human beings uniting in them the
"perfect characters and powers of both sexes is an opinion conceived in ages of darkness and super-
"stition, and supported by interest and imposture. In fact, none of them has hitherto stood the
"test of careful examination; and so far from being, like some insects and most plants, furnished
"with double organs, they have universally proved vitiated men or women. This is, and was long
"known to anatomists; yet as the vulgar, and amongst them perhaps people that ought to know
"better, may, or feign to be caught by the same appearances and impositions that seduced their
"ancestors, the attempt our author made to undeceive them, was by no means ill-judged. His
"treatise was intituled, 'A Mechanical and Critical Enquiry into the Nature of Hermaphrodites,
"by *James Parsons*, M. D. F. R. S. *London*, 1741,' in 8vo; with several figures engraved from his
"own drawings. This subject has been since treated by other writers, who have added but little
"to the Historical and Anatomical part of our Author's Treatise. A short account of it, drawn
"up by himself, was inserted in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, of which some
"time before† he was become a member. In one of the subsequent volumes‡ he described another

† In *May* 1741.

‡ "A Letter to the President, concerning an Hermaphrodite shewn in *London*, 1750," Phil. Trans. Vol. XLVII.
"p. 142. Part ii. We likewise refer here to two other papers from our Author: "A Letter from Dr. *James Parsons*
"to *Martin Folkes*, Esq; President, containing an Account of a Preternatural Conjunction of two Female Children,
"with Observations on Monstrous Productions; with copper-plates; the Figures designed from the subject by the
"Doctor," Phil. Trans. N° 489. p. 526; and "An Account of a Sheep having a monstrous Horn hanging from his
"Neck," Phil. Trans. Vol. XLIX. Part i. p. 183. Our Author seems to have collected many facts relative to
"Monsters, with a view of obliging the world with a new treatise; but we have found nothing sufficiently
"finished on that or any other subject." Dr. *Maty*.

"Antiquary Societies of *London*;" the laſt publication of an old and

intereſt of his friend Dr. *Douglas*, he was appointed phyſician to the public Infirmary in *St. Giles's*. In 1739 he married, at the pariſh church of *St. Andrew, Holborn*, Miſs *Elizabeth Reynolds*, by whom he had two ſons and a daughter, who all died young. Dr.

" ſubject ſhewn in *London* as an Hermaphrodite, but which he proved to have been but an imperfect " female. To his medical abilities our late friend added a ſcrupulous integrity and inflexible " firmneſs when he thought he was right. This he ſhewed, in reſpect to the celebrated Monſ. *Le* " *Cat* of *Rouen*, whoſe Treatiſe upon the Senſes he analyſed for the Royal Society. Phil. Tranſ. " N° 466. p. 264. But Authors, like Beauties, are ſeldom perfectly pleaſed; for though the ac- " count of the ſaid Treatiſe was upon the whole flattering, yet as ſome miſtakes were pointed out, " eſpecially with regard to the *Newtonian* Syſtem of Colours, the *French* Anatomiſt wrote to the " Doctor ſome haſty and angry letters, which he anſwered in a decent but firm manner, and " without giving up his judgement becauſe he was the friend of the gentleman he had ventured to " find fault with. The ſame love of truth engaged him, at the very time that Mrs. *Stephens's* me- " dicines made the greateſt noiſe, and met both with medical approbation and national reward, to " reſiſt the torrent, examine the evidence given in their favour, and produce ſeveral inſtances in " which they failed. This book was publiſhed in the year 1742 *; and, beſides the polemical " part, contained a new deſcription, and figures of the bladder and urinary paſſages. Dr. *Parſons* " was introduced to the Royal Society as a Naturaliſt, in 1743, by their Preſident, the great *Martin* " *Folkes*, Eſq. That gentleman choſe our friend to help him in repeating the curious and nice Ex- " periments of Mont. *Trembley* on the Freſh Water Polype; an account of which, drawn by his " maſterly hand, was inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. He failed not to make the moſt " honourable mention of his aſſiſtant; and paſſed a juſt encomium upon the elegant drawings made " to illuſtrate his account †. Two curious papers delivered the ſame year by Dr. *Parſons* had a place " in that volume; the firſt related to the ſea calf, a ſpecies of the Phoca ‡; another ſpecies of " which he deſcribed ten years after §. His ſecond paper was a deſcription of the Rhinoceros ‖. " His figure of this animal was particularly well received, as hitherto no good print of it had been " publiſhed **. The horn of the Rhinoceros is extremely remarkable, both on account of its poſi- " tion upon the noſe, and a variety hinted at in the following line of *Martial*:

" *Namque gravem gemino cornu ſic extulit urſum.*

" The reading indeed of this paſſage has been corrected by ſome learned commentators, who, in- " ſtead of ſuppoſing a bear to have been toſſed up by a double horn, contended that two bears or " two bulls were thrown up by a ſingle one. But from a figure in the *Praeneſtan* Pavement, a medal " of *Domitian*, a paſſage in *Pauſanias*, and the teſtimony of *Kolbe*, who ſaw a Rhinoceros at the *Cape* " *of Good Hope*, as well as from the inſpection of ſome double horns in Sir *Hans Sloane's* and other " gentlemens' Muſeums, our Author aſcertained the matter of fact, and ingeniouſly, at leaſt, ac- " counted for it. In his opinion, the Rhinoceroſſes known to the *Romans* came all from " *Africa*, and were double-horned; whereas moſt of thoſe which have been from time to time ſhewn " in *Europe* were *Aſiatics*, and ſingle-horned. This explanation was adopted by Sir *Hans Sloane* him- " ſelf; but, after all, we as yet know too little of this ſtupendous animal, to determine poſitively " whether this variety be due to the climate, the age, or any other particular of his life ††. The ho-

* Speaking of Mrs. *Stephens's* remedy for the ſtone, Dr. *Mead* ſays, "Upon this ſubject, I refer the reader to " a very uſeful book, publiſhed ſome years ſince by a ſkilful anatomiſt and phyſician; in which both the miſ- " chiefs done by this medicine, and the artifices employed to bring it into vogue, are ſet in a clear light."

† "Dr. *Parſons* likewiſe deſigned the figures for the plate of Mr. *Pratt's* Ambe for ſetting Shoulder-bones, " Phil. Tranſ. N° 470. Tab. 4."

‡ "Some Account of the Phoca, Vitulus Marinus, or Sea Calf, ſhewed at *Charing-Croſs*, in *Feb.* 1742-3; " Phil. Tranſ. N° 469. with figures."

§ "A Diſſertation upon the Claſs of Phocæ Marinæ. Phil. Tranſ. Vol. XLVII. Part ii. p. 109.

‖ "A Letter from Dr. *Parſons* to *Martin Folkes*, Eſq; Preſident of the Royal Society, containing the Natural " Hiſtory of the Rhinoceros." Read *June* 9, 1743, Phil. Tranſ. N° 470, p. 523, with Figures." This being controverted in Gent. Mag. vol. XXXVIII. p. 208, the Doctor replied to it in the ſame volume, p. 268.

** Mrs. *Parſons* has ſtill (1781) the beautiful painting of this animal, by the Doctor's hand; another painted by him was in Dr. *Mead's* collection. *J. M.*

†† Not to mention that double horns from *The Eaſt Indies* are now actually exiſting in *England*.

" nour

and esteemed friend, for whom Mr. *Bowyer* had a very high regard

Dr. *Parsons* resided for many years in *Red Lion Square*, where he frequently enjoyed the company and conversation of Dr. *Stukeley*, Bp. *Lyttelton*, Mr. *Henry Baker*, Dr. *Knight*, and many

"nour which Dr. *Parsons* received on being appointed, by the Royal Society, to read the *Croonian* "Lectures for several years, induced him to venture his Conjectures upon Muscular Motion *. Af- "ter having overthrown the opinions of those who had gone before him (a task in this, as well as "in many other physiological researches, by much the easiest) he endeavours to establish his own. "This consists in attributing to the air, or an ethereal fluid, the inflation of the smallest muscular "fibres, which he attempts to prove to be small tubes, running parallel with the nervous hollow "fibrillæ, replete with that air, and discharging it into the muscular cells at the command of the "will. This hypothesis, like all others, labours under many difficulties, and wants the support of "facts. Our author was himself sensible of this defect, and ingenuously confessed the invention of "any more such systems to be a labour as much in vain as the punishment of *Sisyphus*. The publick "were however obliged to him, for having added to his theory a good description of the womb, "illustrated with some figures from his own dissections. Besides these Muscular Lectures, the vo- "lume for the year 1745 was enriched with three shorter, though perhaps not less curious, com- "munications. The first contained a Specimen of his Researches into the Structure of Vegetable "Seeds †; the second described some Curious Pebbles, or Crystals, from *Gibraltar*, cut in irre- "gular forms, and exquisitely polished by the hands of Nature ‡; and the third presented a View "and accurate Description of an *East Indian* Deer §, called the Bigget ‖. The next year was still "more fruitful in interesting productions. Dr. *Parsons* seems to have been the first in *London* who "gave musk with a liberal hand at the close of a fever long neglected, and attended with the worst "symptoms. And his account of the case ** encouraged other practitioners to follow his example. "He likewise imparted to the publick some judicious Observations on the Danger of burying Infected "Cows ††, as was then the practice, with Quick Lime ‡‡. He philosophically, as well as anatomical- "ly, accounted in a third paper for the Phænomenon of the Woman who partly preserved the power "of speaking, though deprived of a great part of her Tongue §§. But his principal performance at

* "The *Croonian* Lectures on Muscular Motion for the Years 1744 and 1745. Read before the Royal "Society; being a Supplement to the Philosophical Transactions for those Years, 1745," 4to.

† Phil. Trans. N° 466. p. 264.

‡ "An Account of certain perfect minute double-pointed Crystals, brought from the cleven rocks of "*Gibraltar*, with a Figure by Dr. *Parsons*. Phil. Trans. N° 476, p. 463."

§ "An Account of a Quadruped brought from *Bengal*, and now to be seen in *London*, in *January*, 1745, by "Dr. *James Parsons*, with a Figure of the Animal drawn by himself from the Life." Phil. Trans. N° 476, "p. 465."

‖ Indostan Antelope. *Pennant*, Synopt. Quadruped. 20, p. 29. "Dr. *Parsons*," says the Author of this excellent work, "to whom we are of late years obliged for the best Zoologic Papers in the Phil. Trans. is the "only Writer who has described this animal."

** "A singular case of a malignant fever cured by administering musk in a considerable quantity. Phil. Trans. "N° 478, p. 75. That his researches in Natural Philosophy did not prevent his taking notice of curious ob- "servations in the different branches of his art, likewise appears from the following paper; An Account of "some very extraordinary Tumors upon the head of a young labouring man in *Bartholomew's Hospital*, with "Figures drawn by the Doctor from the life. Phil. Trans. Vol. L. Part i. p. 396." Mrs. *Parsons* has still the fine original drawing by the Doctor's own hand.

†† It was a remark of Dr. *Parsons*, at a meeting of the Royal Society, "that the cattle in the high grounds "about *Highgate*, *Hamstead*, *Millhill*, and *Hendon*, remained free from the infection, which had spread all about "in the lower ground."

‡‡ "An Account of the Effects from burying Cows with Quick Lime, which died of the Distemper among "horned Cattle, with Observations. Phil. Trans. N° 480, p. 224. In the following Number, Dr. *Parsons* il- "lustrated a paper from a friend with one of his drawings, being two figures of an extraordinary schirrous *Ute*- "rus, illustrating Dr. *Templeman's* Account of the Patient he attended in the Infirmary of *St. Andrew's* Work- "house, drawn from the subject by Dr. *Parsons*. Phil. Trans. N° 481, p. 285. He likewise obliged the late "Bishop of *Carlisle* with two views of a beautiful Nautilus, inserted in the Phil. Trans. N° 483, p. 320."

§§ "A Physiological Account of the Case of *Margaret Cutting*, who speaks distinctly, though she has lost "the Apex and Body of her Tongue, with Explanations of the Phænomenon, addressed to the Royal Society, "by *James Parsons*. Phil. Trans. N° 484. p. 627." Much has been said lately of this woman in Gent. Mag. for 1781.

regard, and to whose memory I am happy to inscribe a biogra-

many other of the most distinguished members of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and that of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; giving weekly an elegant dinner to a large but select

"that time was his * Human Physiognomy explained, in the *Crounian* Lectures on Muscular Motion "for the year 1746, printed as a Supplement to the Transactions of that year, 4to, 1747. This "Essay has the merit of originality, being an attempt to shew by what mechanism the several "muscles of the face impress upon it the various sentiments of the soul, and mostly leave indelible traces of the reigning passions. It was favourably received abroad; and the celebrated "*Buffon*, after having made an honourable mention of the author, borrowed from him his figures "and his thoughts upon the subject. One of the papers which I mentioned before gave rise to a "new work, intituled, 'Microscopical Theatre of Seeds,' 1745 *, in 4to. These Seeds, which, to a "naked eye, appear, except in colour and size, not very different one from another, exhibit, "when magnified, the richest display of variety and grandeur; no two are found exactly similar; "and the elegance of the forms, multiplicity of the internal parts, variety of substance lodged separately in the inside, shew how inexhaustible the fund is from which Nature draws her patterns. "As Dr. *Parsons* was very particular in his description and representation of these minute objects, "he furnished not only a source of entertainment to those who know how to bestow their admiration, but likewise the means of distinguishing genuine and scarce seeds from those that may be "either spurious or spoiled. I could have wished, that, contented with the merit which was entirely his own, he had not added to each description, under the title of *Uses*, the farrago of properties attributed to them by various authors, without sufficiently distinguishing the results of "experience from the effects of imagination; which possibly hindered this valuable work from meeting with sufficient encouragement to induce the author to complete his plan. He indeed, before "his death, intended to resume it; and being then come to an age in which the little glory arising "from extensive reading had lost much of its influence, he probably would have rendered his Treatise more universally pleasing, by reducing it within the bounds of his own observations. The "surprising variety of branches which Dr. *Parsons* embraced, and the several living as well as "dead languages he had a knowledge of, qualified him abundantly for the place of Assistant Secretary for foreign correspondences, which the Council of the Royal Society bestowed upon him "about the year 1750. He acquitted himself to the utmost of his power of the functions of this "place, till a few years before his death, when he resigned in favour of his friend, who now gratefully pays this last tribute to his memory. Dr. *Parsons* joined to his academical honours those "which the Royal College of Physicians of *London* bestowed upon him, by admitting him, after due "examination, Licentiate, on the first day of *April*, 1751. The diffusive spirit of our friend was "only equalled by his desire of information. To both these principles he owed the intimacies "which he formed with some of the greatest men of his time. The names of *Folkes*, *Hales*, *Mead*, "*Stukeley*, *Needham*, *Baker*, *Collinson*, and *Garden*, may be mentioned on this occasion; and many more "might be added. Weekly meetings were formed, where the earliest intelligence was received and "communicated of any discovery both here and abroad; and new trials were made to bring to the test "of experience the reality or usefulness of these discoveries. Here it was that the Microscopical Animals "found in several infusions were first produced; the propagation of several insects by section ascertained; the constancy of Nature amidst these wonderful changes established. In order to destroy the "conclusions deduced from the phænomena of the Polypes in favour of Materialism, Dr. *Parsons* "composed his 'Philosophical Observations on the Analogy between the Propagation of Animals "and that of Vegetables †, *London*, 1752,' in 8vo. Our author places the first rudiments either of

* "The Microscopical Theatre of Seeds, being a short view of the particular marks, characters, contents, and natural dimensions of all the Seeds of the Shop, Flower and Kitchen Gardens; with Copper "Plates of the Figures of the Seeds of an intelligible size; published in numbers, in the year 1744, 4to. Volume the first only."

† This volume was inscribed to Dr. *Sherlock*, Bishop of *London*, who tells him, in a letter from *The Temple*, *Dec.* 16, 1751, "I am very sensible of the honour you intend me, by inscribing your book to me: the subject "of which is not only curious, but of great importance to the defence of religion; and will, I doubt not, "appear with great advantage coming from your hand. I am forced to make use of another hand in writing, "therefore will say no more, but I shall be very glad of any opportunity of seeing you, and if consistent with "your business, I shall be very much obliged to you if you would give me the pleasure of seeing you here. I "am, Sir, your very humble servant, THOMAS, LONDON."

"plants

biographical note, related on his own authority, and that of his friends and family.

select party. He enjoyed also the literary correspondence of *D'Argenville, Buffon, Le Cat, Beccaria,*

" plants or animals in the seeds or eggs, which he supposes by the intervention of the masculine " vivifying spirit to be brought into action, and rendered capable of producing new individuals in a " successive chain, according to the immutable laws impressed by the Creator upon each species. " But, to own the truth, this book, though abounding in good and useful hints, seems still to want " something in point of order, clearness, and philosophical precision. We view Dr. *Parsons* with " more pleasure when he is describing natural objects, or occupied in communicating valuable ob- " servations. Thus his description of one of the smallest Monkeys *; the Syah Gush †, or *Persian* " Mountain Cat; a new Salamander ‡; his Accounts of the Formation of Crabs Shells §, and Co- " rallines ||; of an unknown species of the Echinus petrified **; of Fossil Fruits ††; a singular Shell " Fish piercing the hardest Stones, and lodging itself in them ‡‡; and even his Observations and " Thoughts on a White Negro §§; on Amphibious Animals |||; the Construction of the Aspera " Arteria in Cranes ***, &c. afford a still greater satisfaction than his well-meant efforts to pry into " the mysteries of generation, or to ascertain the migration of the first inhabitants of the world. " The book I have in view was published in 1767, in one large volume in 4to, under the " title of 'Remains of *Japhet*, being Historical Enquiries into the Affinity and Origin of the " *European* languages,' and is a most laborious performance, tending to prove the antiquity " of the first inhabitants of these islands, as being originally descended from *Gomer* and " *Magog*, above 1000 years before *Christ*, their primitive and still subsisting language, and its affinity " with some others. It cannot be denied but that there is much ingenuity as well as true learning " in this work, which helps out conjecture, and often supplies the want of it. But we cannot help thinking " that our friend's warm feelings now and then misled his judgement, and that some at least of his " conjectures, resting upon partial traditions, and poetical scraps of *Irish* Filids and *Welsh* Bards, " are less satisfactory than his Tables of Affinity between the several Northern Languages, as de- " duced from one common stock. Literature, however, is much obliged to him for having in this, " as well as in many of his other works, opened a new field of observations and discoveries. In " enumerating our learned friend's Dissertations, we find ourselves at a loss whether we should fol- " low the order of subjects, or of time; neither is it easy to account for their surprising variety and " quick succession. The truth is, that his eagerness after knowledge was such, as to embrace almost " with equal facility all its branches, and with equal zeal to ascertain the merit of inventions, and " ascribe to their respective, and sometimes unknown, authors, the glory of the discovery. Many

* " An Account of the Cagui Minor, a very small Monkey, communicated to *Martin Folkes*, Esq. President " of the Royal Society, with the figure." Phil. Trans. Vol. XLVII. Part ii. p. 146.

† " Siah-Ghush, or Black Ear." *Pennant*, Synopt. Quadruped. 177. p. 189. Le Caracal de *Buffon*, Tab. IX. p. 261. Tab. XXIV.

‡ " Some Account the Animal sent from *The East Indies* by General *Clive* to his Royal Highness the Duke of " *Cumberland*, with a figure from the life, drawn in the Town of *London*, by Dr. *Parsons*." Phil. Trans. Vol. XLVII. Part ii. p. 684.

§ " Observations upon the Shells of Crabs, &c. in a Letter to Mr. *Peter Collinson*." Phil. Trans. Vol. XLVII. Part ii. p. 419.

|| " A Letter to the Rev. Dr. *Birch*, upon the Formation of Corals, Coralines, &c." Vol. XLVII. Part ii. p. 500.

** " On a petrified Echinus, shewed to the Royal Society by Dr. *Parsons*." Phil. Trans. Vol. XLIX. Part ii. p. 755.

†† Dr. *Parsons* gave a particular account of several fossil fruits and other bodies of *doubtful kinds*, with two copper plates designed by himself, in the fiftieth volume of the Phil. Trans. Part I. p. 396, mentioned lately by Mr. *Jones* in his " Physiological Disquisitions, p. 385."

‡‡ " Dr. *Parsons*'s Letter to *Martin Folkes*, Esq. LL.D. President of the Royal Society, containing some ob- " servations upon certain shell fish (lodged in a large stone brought from *Madeira* Harbour, by Mr. *Samuel Mar-* " purser of the *Sterling Castle* man of war.)" Phil. Trans. N° 485. p. 34. called by the Doctor *Multivalvular Cylindroides, or Myrtilus Digitiformis*.

§§ " Phil. Trans. Vol. LV. p. 22. ||| Ibid. Vol. LVI. p. 194. *** Ibid. p. 208.

" speedy operation,

Barrow, Bromley, Halloway's, Affanio, Tyrbeyville, Nitcham, Dr. Garden, and others

operations, which the ancients have transmitted to us, have been thought fabulous, merely from our ignorance of the art by which they were performed. Thus the burning of the ships of the Romans at a considerable distance, during the Siege of Syracuse, by Archimedes, would, perhaps, still continue to be exploded, had not the celebrated M. *Buffon* in *France* shewn the possibility of it, by presenting and describing a Model of a Speculum, or rather Assemblage of Mirrors, by which he could fire at the distance of several hundred feet. In the contriving indeed, though not in the executing of such an apparatus, he had in some measure been forestalled by a writer of no very little known or read. This Dr. *Parsons* proved in a very satisfactory manner *; and he had the pleasure to find the *French* Philosopher did not refuse to the Jesuit his share in the invention, and was not at all offended by the liberty he had taken. Another *French* discovery, I mean a new kind of painting fathered upon the ancients, was reduced to its real value, in a paper † which shewed our Author was possessed of a good taste for the fine arts: and I am informed, that his skill in music was by no means inferior, and that his favourite amusement was the flute. Richly, it appears from these performances, did our Author merit the honour of being a member of the Antiquarian Society, which long ago had associated him to its labours. To another Society, founded upon the great principles of humanity, patriotism, and natural emulation, he undoubtedly was greatly useful ‡. He assisted at most of their general meetings and committees; and was for many years chairman to that of Agriculture; always equally ready to point out and to promote useful improvements, and to oppose the interested views of fraud and ignorance, so inseparable from very extensive associations. No sooner was THIS SOCIETY ‖ formed, than Dr. *Parsons* became a member of it. Intimately convinced of the nobleness of its views, though from his station in life little concerned in its success, he grudged neither attendance nor expence. Neither ambitious of taking the lead, nor fond of opposition; he joined in any measure he thought right; and submitted cheerfully to the sentiments of the majority, though against his own private opinion. The just idea he had of the dignity of our profession, as well as of the common links which ought to unite all its members, notwithstanding the differences of country, religion, or places of education, made him bear impatiently the shackles laid upon a great number of respectable practitioners; he wished, fondly wished, to see these broken, not with a view of empty honour and dangerous power, but as the only means of serving mankind more effectually, checking the progress of designing men and illiterate practitioners, and diffusing through the whole body a spirit of emulation. Though by frequent disappointments he foresaw, as well as we, the little chance of a

* "Observations on Father *Kircher's* Opinion concerning the burning the Fleet of *Marcellus* at *Syracuse*. Phil. Trans. Vol. XLVIII. part II. p. 628.

† "Observations on the Count de Caylus's Opinion concerning Encaustic Painting, Phil. Trans. Vol. XLIX. Part II. p. 655.

‡ "The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. He likewise was associated to the Oeconomical Society at *Bern*, *Dec.* 26, 1763. The letter he received on this occasion, dated *Jan.* 2, 1764, was conceived in these very honourable terms: 'Le choix que l'illustre Societé dont vous etes un si digne membre a fait de vous pour vous mettre à la tête d'un departement aussi interessant & aussi etendu que l'est celui de l'Agriculture, a guidé notre Societé, qui en fait l'object principal de ses recherches & de ses travaux, quand elle vous associa à elles. Recevez ce Diplome ci y joint, Monsieur, comme une marque des sentiments qu'elle donne à ceux qui se distinguent parmi les hommes, par leurs vertus & leurs labours; ce sont des patriotes qui d'un choix libre s'associent tous ceux qui comme eux sacrifient leurs vies au bonheur de la patrie & de l'humanité. La Societé a cru ne pouvoir mieux faire que de vous associer Monsieur *Wyttenbach*, votre illustre frere, qu'une mort prematurée ravit, à ce que j'apprens, cruelement à sa patrie, à votre Societé, & à ses amis. J'ai l'honneur d'etre, &c. N. E. TSCHARNER, Secretaire de la Societé."

"Dr. *Parsons's* answer, dated *Febr.* 8, 1764, was this: 'A l'instant que j'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre agreable Lettre, avec le Diplome de votre illustre Societé, je ne me laissois pas d'etre frappé d'une gratitude, & des sentiments tres vifs, en etant distingué d'une marque de son estime aussi glorieuse qu'interessante à mon gré. C'est un fait, Monsieur, que j'estimerai toujours encore un des plus heureux accidents de ma vie: c'est un honneur qui augment beaucoup le caracteré & la reputation que chacun doit souhaiter qui aime l'humanité, & qui voudroit bien rendre service au publique. Ayez donc la bonté, Monsieur, de me faire la grace de temoigner à l'illustre Societé de Berne ma reconnoissance pour ce grand honneur qu'elle vient de me faire, & dont l'impression ne me sera jamais effacé. J'ai l'honour d'etre, &c.

"J. PARSONS, President dans les department de l'Agriculture de la Societé des Arts, Membre de la Societé Royale & Antiq. de London, & du College Royal de Med."

‖ A Medical Society instituted by Dr. *Fothergill* and other respectable Physicians, Licentiates, in vindication of their privileges.

"speedy

others of the most distinguished rank in science *. As a practitioner, he was judicious, careful, honest, and remarkably humane to the poor; as a friend, obliging and communicative; chearful and decent in conversation; severe and strict in his morals, and attentive to fulfil with propriety all the various duties of life. In 1769, finding his health im-

" paired
" speedy redress, he nobly persisted in the attempt; and, had he lived to the fatal event, would undoubtedly, like *Cato*, still have preferred the conquered cause to that supported by the Gods. After having tried to retire from business and from *London*, for the sake of his health, and having disposed of most of his books with that view, he found it inconsistent with his happiness to forsake all the advantages which a long residence in the capital, and the many connexions he had formed, had rendered habitual to him. He therefore returned to his old house, and died in it, after a short illness, *April* 4, 1770. The style of our friend's compositions was sufficiently clear in description, though in argument not so close as could have been wished. Full of his ideas, he did not always so dispose and connect them together as to produce in the mind of his readers that conviction which was in his own. He too much despised those additional graces which command attention when joined to learning, observation, and sound reasoning. Let us hope that his example and spirit will animate all his colleagues; and that those practitioners who are in the same circumstances will be induced to join their brethren, sure to find amongst them those great blessings of life, freedom, equality, information, and friendship. As long as these great principles shall subsist in this Society, and I trust they will out-last the longest liver, there is no doubt but the members will meet with the reward honest men are ambitious of, the approbation of their conscience, the esteem of the virtuous, the remembrance of posterity."

* Mrs. *Parsons* has still several letters subscribed by the illustrious names above-mentioned; and one from Dr. *Garden* shall be here inserted: " Though I have not the honour of your personal " acquaintance, yet it is with great pleasure and gratitude that I can acknowledge an acquaintance " with your learned and ingenious works, to which I have been indebted for many useful things, " and have perused such of them as have fallen in my way with no less pleasure than profit. What " I have yet had the pleasure of seeing are some papers in the Transactions, and *The Analogy of Animals and Vegetables*. This was a performance I had long wished to see, and lately was " so lucky as to meet with it. Since which time, I could not help resolving to address the " Learned Author, and humbly beg the favour of his correspondence, that I might have an opportunity from time to time of laying open my difficulties in any enquiries of that kind to him, and " begging his assistance and advice. At the same time I must own I am but poorly qualified to make " proper and suitable returns for such a favour; but if any accounts of any of our Vegetable, Animal, or Mineral Productions would be acceptable, I should take the greatest and most sensible " pleasure to procure or make out such as might be agreeable of such things as may fall under my " notice. It is now about three years and an half since I first arrived in *South Carolina*, where I " have practised Physic ever since, and employed every spare hour in Botany; but my progress has " been much retarded for want of the proper books and assistances. There is only my learned and " ingenious friend the Honourable Dr. *Bull*, who knows the least Iota of Botany or any part of " Natural History here, which, with my small Botanical Library (which only consisted of *Tournefort*, *Ray*, and *Linn. Fund. Botan.* with the *Flora Virgin. Gron.*), was a great hindrance and loss to a " beginner. I have lately had a copy of all *Linnæus*'s Works, except the late performance of the " *Species Plantarum*, which I have only just heard of in a Letter from a *German* Correspondent. " This last year I was obliged to leave *Carolina*, and go to the Northern Colonies, in search of a " cooler and freer air, on the account of health; and as soon as my health and strength would permit, I travelled over most of the adjacent countries in search of their Vegetable Productions, and " met with many curious things, some of which we have not here. In the Province of *New York* " I met with the Honourable *Cadwallader Colden*, a truly great Philosopher and very accurate and " ingenious Botanist, as witness his Philosophical performances, and his Genera Plantarum published " in the *Acta Upsaliensa*. I could not help being greatly pleased, and at the same time chagrined, at " the account which he gave me of Dr. *Kalm* the *Swede*, who is just now publishing his Collections " made in our Colonies, in the *Swedish* Language, by the particular desire of his King. This will " not only give them the glory and honour of such public undertakings, but the sole advantage of " what observations he may have made. This looks as if we must be obliged to strangers to point " out our own richness, and shew us the advantages of what we ourselves possess. Something si- " milar to this will soon be seen in Dr. *Loefling*'s Voyage to our Islands and the *Spanish* Main, especially while he is to be supported by the Royal Bounty. And have not we lands that would " produce most of these vegetables that the *Spaniards* just now reap such advantage from? Yes, " surely we have; but as we are ignorant of the proper method of curing and manufacturing them,

" our

pained, he proposed to retire from business and from London, and with that view disposed of it considerable number of his books and tools, and went to Bristol. But he returned soon after to his old house, and died in it after a week's illness, on the 4th of April, 1770, to the inexpressible grief of his afflicted wife and after-in-law, and many of his intimate friends, to whom his memory will always be precious. By his last will, dated in March 1766, he gave the whole property to Mrs. Ryland, in case she survived him, and her only sister, Mrs. Mary Reynolds, in reconpence for her affectionate attention to him and to his wife, for a long course of years, in sickness and in health. It was his particular request that he should not be buried till some change should appear in his corpse; a request which was found in his body kept unburied 17 days, and even then fear of the highest attestation was perceivable. He was buried at Tetcott, in a vault which he had caused to be built on the ground purchased on the death of his son James, where his tomb is thus inscribed:

"Here,
For many important Truths discovered in their Support,
Take from his sorrowing Family and Friends,
By the common lot of frail Humanity,
Or Britons detected with which they were obscured,
Rees James Parsons, M. D.
Yet, though happy beyond the general Race of
Member of the College of Physicians,
Many and in mental endowments,
and F. R. S. and S. of A.
The sincere Christian, the affectionate Husband,
A Man,
The generous and humane Friend,
In whom the most dignifying Virtues were united
Were in him Impetor to the large Scholar and
With Talents the most numerous and rare.
Firm and erect in conscious conviction,
He died 4bris 4th, 1779,
No consideration could move him
In the 66th Year of his age.
To defert Truth, or accumulate to her Opponents
Physick, Anatomy, Natural History, Antiquities, Languages, and the fine Arts,
Are largely indebted to his skill and industry
Son of the above named Dr. Parsons,
who died Dec. 9, 1749,
in the ninth Year of his Age.

A portrait of Dr. Parsons, by Mr. Wilson, is now in The British Museum; another, by Mrs. Mee, in the hands of his widow, with a third unfinished: and one of his son James, also a family piece, in which the same son is introduced, with the Doctor and his lady, arcompanied by her father. Among many other portraits, Mrs. Parsons has one of the illustrious Clarendon, of Mr. Bowyer, and of Dr. Young. Prefent; a beautiful miniature of, Dr. Burney; some good paintings, by her husband's own hand, particularly the Rhinoceros, which he described in the Philosophical Transactions. She is also polleffed of his MS. and some capital printed books; a large folio volume, entitled, "Figuræ quædam Mirabilianæ quæ ad eam Anatomicam" Historiamque Naturalem spectant:

"our people are deterred from running the risk of losing money, labour, or time, in this new "way of getting knowledge of them by experiment, while they have some other commodities that "answer tolerably well in the mean time.—Mr. Clayton in Virginia, and John Bartram in Pensylvania, are the only Botanists of Transatlantic that I know of, besides Mr. Colden on the Continent. "And I doubt not but you are well acquainted with the character and genius of both these men. "Mr. Bartram is certainly a most surprising man, who, without any assistance of conversation or of books, (he understands a very little Botanical Latin), would have arrived at so great a knowledge "of Plants, especially in a Systematical way. It is a great pity that he does not understand Mr. "Ludwig's Dissertation on Cuscuta; for I am fully persuaded he is among the best-qualified men to "improve that part of the Science. How often have I been pleased, delighted, and instructed, by "many of his lively and strong natural thoughts on Cuscuta, as occasion "presented" me, and pro- "pertied? I shall not detain you longer, but again beg leave to request the favour of your corre- "spondence, and your forgiveness for this trouble. I am, with great esteem, Sir, your most obedient "and very humble Servant,

ALEXANDER GARDEN."

"Charles Town, South Carolina, May 5, 1755."

The

The other books of 1767 were the third volume of Mr. *Hooke's* * "*Roman* Hiſtory," 4to; the ſeventh, eighth, and ninth

"quas propriâ adumbravit manu *Jacobus Parſons*, M. D. S. S. R. Ant. &c." another, called "Drawings of curious Foſſils, Shells, &c. in Dr. *Parſons's* Collection, drawn "by himſelf †;" a ſett of the fine prints engraved at the expence of Mr. *Hollis* ‡, whoſe character Dr. *Parſons* has thus briefly depicted:

"Memorabilium quorundam Monumenta, quæ curâ & ſumptibus eximii viri *Thomæ* "*Holliſii* Armigeri nuper prodierunt; quæque mihi grato animo dono dedit. "Tanti autem viri munera mihi ſanè ſunt gratiſſima: qui dum vitam placidè "inter ſtudia politiora atque humano generi utiliſſima, ſemper trahit, non majo- "ribus aſſentator ſervilis, nec inferioribus eſt arrogans; omnibus tamen gratus, "neque unquam abſentem rodit amicum. *J. P. 18 Julii*, 1764."

Mrs. *Parſons*, I can add with certainty, if properly applied to, is ready to give, either to the Royal or Antiquarian Society, a portrait of her worthy huſband, and a ſum of money to found a lecture to perpetuate his memory, ſimilar to that eſtabliſhed by his friend Mr. *Henry Baker*.

* The great abilities of Mr. *Hooke*, and the high rank he juſtly holds in the Republick of Letters, demand a much more particular account of him than I am able to ſupply. The earlieſt particulars of his life that I have met with are furniſhed by himſelf, in a modeſt, but manly, addreſs to the Earl of *Oxford*, dated *Oct.* 17, 1722, which I believe has never before been publiſhed: "My Lord, The firſt time I had the honour to wait "upon your Lordſhip ſince your coming to *London*, your Lordſhip had the goodneſs to "aſk me, what way of life I was then engaged in; a certain *mauvaiſe honte* hindered "me at that time from giving a direct anſwer. The truth is, my Lord, I cannot be "ſaid at preſent to be in any form of life, but rather to live extempore. The late epi- "demical diſtemper ſeized me §, I endeavoured to be rich, imagined for a while that I "was, and am in ſome meaſure happy to find myſelf at this inſtant but juſt worth nothing. "If your Lordſhip, or any of your numerous friends, have need of a ſervant, with the "bare qualifications of being able to read and write, and to be honeſt, I ſhall gladly

† I have been indulged with a ſight of theſe valuable drawings. Amongſt other curioſities, is an exact delineation of a human fœtus, which was the ſubject of an extraordinary impoſture; the upper part being well made, and in good proportion, the lower extremities monſtrous. It was incloſed in a glaſs-caſe, and ſhewn at *The Heathcock, Charing Croſs*, as "a ſurpriſing young Mermaid "taken on the coaſt of *Acapulco*." This figure the Doctor drew; and cauſed the ſhow-man to be turned out of town.

‡ Dr. *Parſons* having ſent Mr. *Hollis* ſome preſent in return for theſe valuable prints, received a reply, dated *Auguſt* 21, 1764, which is worth preſerving, as characteriſtic of the writer: "I return "you my thanks for a curious and obliging preſent, which was received this day, and is already de- "poſited amidſt my other choiceſt virtù. A number of the prints from the plates in my poſſeſſion "having been lately ſtricken off, and the laſt ſet having ſeemed not unacceptable to you, I have "taken the liberty to ſend you another ſet of them, for, if you pleaſe, a friend. My time, I con- "feſs, has been greatly engaged, and even fineſſed on to certain purpoſes, honeſt ones it is hoped, "for years paſt; but thoſe purpoſes will have their end before it is long, and then I ſhall be able "to partake again, happily, in the ſociety of my friends, and of wiſe and good men. I am, with "unfeigned and deep reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant, T. HOLLIS."
I ſhall add to this letter a ſhort extract from the biographers of Mr. *Hollis*: "Paid four guineas, the "full ſubſcription for ſix copies of the Remains of *Japhet*, by Dr. *James Parſons*; burnt five of the "ſubſcriptions. We give this memorandum juſt as we find it, being uncertain whether a friendly "partiality for the author, or the ſubject, was the motive of this generous ſubſcription. It is cer- "tain, that there are poſitions in that book from which, we apprehend, Mr. *Hollis* would diſſent." *Memoirs*, p. 495.

§ The *South Sea* infatuation.

ninth volumes of the ſame excellent work in 8vo; "The "Natu-

"undertake any employments your Lordſhip ſhall not think me unworthy of. I have "been taught, my Lord, that neither a man's natural pride, nor his ſelf-love, is an "equal judge of what is fit for him; and I ſhall endeavour to remember, that it is not "the ſhort part we act, but the manner of our performance, which gains or loſes us the "applauſe of him who is finally to decide of all human actions. My Lord, I am juſt "now employed in tranſlating, from the *French*, a Hiſtory of the Life of the late Arch-"biſhop of *Cambray*; and I was thinking to beg the honour of your Lordſhip's name "to protect a work which will have ſo much need of it. The original is not yet pub-"liſhed. 'Tis written by the Author of the 'Diſcourſe upon Epic Poetry,' in the new "edition of *Telemaque*. As there are ſome paſſages in the book of a particular nature, "I dare not ſolicit your Lordſhip to grant me the favour I have mentioned, till you "firſt have peruſed it. The whole is ſhort, and pretty fairly tranſcribed. If your "Lordſhip could find a ſpare hour to look it over, I would wait upon your Lordſhip "with it, as it may poſſibly be no unpleaſing entertainment. I ſhould humbly aſk your "Lordſhip's pardon for ſo long an addreſs in a ſeaſon of ſo much buſineſs. But when "ſhould I be able to find a time in which your Lordſhip's goodneſs is not employed? "I am, with perfect reſpect and duty, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obliged, moſt "faithful, and moſt obedient humble ſervant, NATHANIEL HOOKE." The tranſlation here ſpoken of was afterwards printed in 12mo, 1723. From this period till his death Mr. *Hooke* enjoyed the confidence and patronage of men not leſs diſtinguiſhed by virtue than by titles. In 17..., he publiſhed a tranſlation of *Ramſey's* Travels of *Cyrus*, in 4to; in 1733 he reviſed a tranſlation of "The Hiſtory of the Conqueſt of *Mexico* "by the *Spaniards*, by *Thomas Townſend*, Eſq;" printed in 2 vols. 8vo *; and in the ſame year he publiſhed, in 4to, the firſt volume † of "The *Roman* Hiſtory, from the building "of *Rome* to the ruin of the Commonwealth; illuſtrated with maps and other plates." In the dedication to this volume, Mr. *Hooke* took the opportunity of "publicly teſtifying "his juſt eſteem for a worthy friend ‡ to whom he had been long and much obliged," by telling Mr. *Pope* that the diſplaying of his name at the head of thoſe ſheets was "like "hanging out a ſplendid ſign, to catch the traveller's eye, and entice him to make trial of "the entertainment the place affords. But," he proceeds, "when I can write under my "ſign that Mr. *Pope* has been here, and was content, who will queſtion the goodneſs of the "houſe?" The volume is introduced by "Remarks on the Hiſtory of the Seven *Roman* "Kings, occaſioned by Sir *Iſaac Newton's* Objections to the ſuppoſed 244 years duration § "of the Royal State of *Rome*." His nervous pen was next employed in digeſting "An "Account of the Conduct of the Dowager Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, from her firſt com-"ing to Court, to the Year 1710. In a Letter from Herſelf to Lord ——. 1742." 8vo. His reward, on this occaſion, was conſiderable; and the reputation he acquired by the per-

* Firſt printed in 1724. fol.

† A *third* edition of this volume was printed in 1757.

‡ This friendſhip extended to the cloſe of our *Engliſh Homer's* life. "*Pope*," ſays Dr. *Johnſon*, "expreſſed undoubting confidence of a future ſtate. Being aſked by his friend Mr. *Hooke*, a papiſt, "whether he would not die like his father and mother, and whether a prieſt ſhould not be called, "he anſwered, *I do not think it eſſential, but it will be very right; and I thank you for putting me in "mind of it.*" Mr. *Hooke*, on this occaſion, told Dr. *Warburton*, "that the prieſt, whom he had "provided to do the laſt office to the dying man, came out from him, penetrated to the laſt degree "with the ſtate of mind in which he found his penitent; reſigned and wrapt up in the love of "God and man."

§ Though Sir *Iſaac* objected to the Seven Kings of *Rome* laſting 244 years, yet the reign of the ſeven laſt kings of *Spain*, from 1516 to 1758, laſted nearly as long: (*viz. Charles* I. 39; *Philip* II. 43; *Philip* III. 23; *Philip* IV. 44; *Charles* II. 35; *Philip* V. 45; *Ferdinand* VI. 13; 242 years.) T. F.

"Naturaliſt's Journal," by the Hon. *Daines Barrington*, 4to; "Critica

formance much greater. The circumſtances of the tranſaction are thus related by Dr. *Maty* *: "The Relict of the great Duke of *Marlborough* being deſirous of ſubmitting to "poſterity her political conduct, as well as her Lord's, applied to the Earl of *Cheſterfield* "for a proper perſon to receive her information, and put the memoirs of her life into "a proper dreſs. Mr. *Hooke* was recommended by him for that purpoſe. He accord- "ingly waited upon the Dutcheſs, while ſhe was ſtill in bed, oppreſſed by the infirmities "of age. But, knowing who he was, ſhe immediately got herſelf lifted up, and conti- "nued ſpeaking during ſix hours. She delivered to him, without any notes, her account "in the moſt lively as well as the moſt connected manner. As ſhe was not tired herſelf, "ſhe would have continued longer the buſineſs of this firſt ſitting, had ſhe not perceived "that Mr. *Hooke* was quite exhauſted, and wanted refreſhment as well as reſt. So "eager was ſhe for the completion of the work, that ſhe inſiſted upon Mr. *Hooke's* not "leaving her houſe till he had finiſhed it. This was done in a ſhort time; and her "Grace was ſo well pleaſed with the performance, that ſhe complimented the author "with a preſent of five thouſand pounds, a ſum which far exceeded his expectations. "As ſoon as he was free, and permitted to quit the houſe of his benefactreſs, he haſt- "ened to the Earl, to thank him for his favour, and communicated to him his good "fortune. The perturbation of mind he was under, occaſioned by the ſtrong ſenſe of "his obligation, plainly appeared in his ſtammering-out his acknowledgements; and he, "who had ſucceeded ſo well as the interpreter of her Grace's ſentiments, could ſcarcely "utter his own." The ſecond volume † of his "*Roman* Hiſtory" appeared in 1745;

* See his "Memoirs of Lord *Cheſterfield*," 4to, vol. I. p. 116.—As *Ruffhead's* account of this tranſaction is ſomewhat different, it may be pleaſant to compare it with Dr. *Maty's*: "This gen- "tleman [*Hooke*] ſeems to have poſſeſſed no ſmall ſhare of Mr. *Pope's* eſteem and friendſhip. His "ſolicitude to do him ſervice is ſtrongly exemplified in the following anecdote: The firſt Dutcheſs "of *Marlborough* was deſirous of having an account of her public conduct given to the world, "Mr. *Hooke*, a Roman Catholic in the myſtic way, and compiler of the *Roman* Hiſtory, was, "by Mr. *Pope* and others, recommended to her Grace, as a proper perſon to draw up this account, "under her inſpection; and, by the aſſiſtance of the papers ſhe communicated to him, he performed "this work ſo much to her Grace's ſatisfaction, that ſhe talked of rewarding him largely, but "would do nothing till Mr. *Pope* came to her, whoſe company ſhe then ſought all opportunities to "procure, and was uneaſy to be without it. He was at that time with ſome friends, whom he was "unwilling to part with, a hundred miles diſtant. But at Mr. *Hooke's* earneſt ſolicitation, when "Mr. *Pope* found his preſence ſo eſſentially concerned in his friend's intereſt and future ſupport, he "broke through all his engagements, and in the depth of winter, and ill ways, flew to his aſſiſt- "ance. On his coming, the Ducheſs ſecured to Mr. *Hooke* five thouſand pounds; and by that "means attached him to her ſervice. But ſoon after ſhe took occaſion, as was uſual with her, to "quarrel with him.

"Her every turn by violence purſu'd,
"Nor more a ſtorm her hate, than gratitude.

"Thus Mr. *Hooke* repreſented the matter. The reaſon ſhe gave of her ſudden diſlike of him, was "his attempt to pervert her to Popery. This is not without probability: for he, finding her Grace "(as appears from the Account of her conduct) without any religion, might think it an act of "no common charity to give her his own."—Speaking of Mr. *Hooke*, who had then lately been promoted, Mr. *Pope* ſays, "He begins to feel the effects of a court-life, the dependance on the "great, who never do good, but with a view to make ſlaves." And in a letter to Mr. *Allen*, he tells him, "I can never enough thank you, my dear and true friend, for every inſtance of your kind- "neſs. At preſent, I am loaded with them, but none touch me more ſenſibly, than your attempts "for Mr. *Hooke*; for I am really happier in ſeeing a worthy man eaſed of the burthen which for- "tune generally lays ſuch men under, as have no talents to ſerve the bad and the ambitious; "than in any pleaſures of my own, which are but idle at beſt." In his laſt will, he gave five pounds to Mr. *Hooke*, to be laid out in a ring, or any other memorial. See *Ruffhead's* Life of *Pope*.

† A ſecond edition of this volume was printed in 1756.

"Critica *Hebræa*, or, a *Hebrew-Engliſh* Dictionary without "Points,

when Mr. *Hooke* embraced the fair occaſion of congratulating his worthy friend the Earl of *Marchmont*, on "that true glory, the conſenting praiſe of the honeſt and the wiſe," which his Lordſhip had ſo early acquired. "To thoſe whom you diſtinguiſh by parti- "cular marks of your good opinion," ſays the Dedicator to his Patron, "you give "reputation; and I have happily experienced, that reputation, ſo derived, is not mere "air and fruitleſs. Through that warmth of good-will which your Lordſhip on all oc- "caſions expreſſes for me, I have profited, greatly profited, by *your* glory. You, my "Lord, can be no ſtranger to this truth; yet, I truſt, you will forgive me, if, to draw "ſtill more advantage from your fame, I here take the liberty to tell your Lordſhip in "print, for the information of others, what you knew before: As a player, taken "alone on the ſtage, ſpeaks aloud to himſelf, that he may be heard by thoſe who fill "the theatre. I would, by this dedication of my book to your Lordſhip, publiſh, as "far as by ſuch means I can, that you, my Lord, are my patron and my friend; and "that I am, with the greateſt reſpect, eſteem, and gratitude, your Lordſhip's moſt faith- "ful and moſt humble ſervant." [The Writer of this Note confeſſes that he has a view to himſelf in tranſcribing this laſt paſſage. He wiſhes, at the diſtance of near forty years, to add his feeble teſtimony to the "fair fame" of the Earl of *Marchmont*; whoſe "patronage and friendſhip" he is proud to have experienced.] To the ſecond volume Mr. *Hooke* added "The *Capitoline* Marbles, or Conſular Calendars, an ancient Monu- "ment accidentally diſcovered at *Rome* in the year 1545, during the Pontificate of "*Paul* III *." In 1758, Mr. *Hooke* publiſhed "Obſervations on, I. The Anſwer of M. "l'Abbé de *Vertot* to the late Earl *Stanhope's* Enquiry, concerning the Senate of *Ancient* "*Rome*: dated *December* 1719. II. A Diſſertation upon the Conſtitution of the "*Roman* Senate, by a Gentleman: publiſhed in 1743. III. A Treatiſe on The *Roman* "Senate, by Dr. *Conyers Middleton*: publiſhed in 1747. IV. An Eſſay on the *Roman* "Senate, by Dr. *Thomas Chapman*: publiſhed in 1750;" which he with great propri- ety inſcribed to Mr. Speaker *Onſlow*. Mr. *Hooke* here requeſts the reader, "That he "will not, from the ſeemingly quarrelſome humour of the Obſervator, conclude him "inſenſible of the ſuperior abilities of thoſe learned men, whoſe works he criticiſes; "or ſo wrong-headed, as to think that a writer's happening ſometimes to reaſon weakly "and inconcluſively, is any proof of his not being an able reaſoner, or a perſon of true "and extenſive learning." The Obſervations, he adds, he wiſhes not to be conſidered as "a critique or cenſure on thoſe pieces only which are mentioned in the title-page, "but on all the Accounts of the Regal State of *Rome*, and the firſt Settlement of the "*Roman* Commonwealth, which have been given by other modern writers, who have "taken *Dionyſius* of *Halicarnaſſus* for their chief and moſt truſty guide." He con- cludes the Preface with the following anecdote: "A very great man (in all ſenſes) ſaid "to the author, after doing him the honour to read his Remarks on the Hiſtory of the "Seven *Roman* Kings, and his Diſſertation on the Credibility of the Hiſtory of the firſt "500 years of *Rome*, 'I believe you are right, but I don't care whether you are or "no; Why don't you give us the *third* volume?' To prevent the like rebuke from "any reader of the following Obſervations, I take this occaſion to ſignify, that, though "the ſaid third volume was never promiſed, and is not finiſhed, and though the author "has little hope of ever finiſhing it in ſuch a manner as to ſatisfy either the publick or "himſelf, yet it is his purpoſe to do his beſt to pleaſe thoſe perſons who deſire a third

* Since ſo beautifully engraved by *Piranſi* in his "Lapides *Capitolini*, ſive Faſti Conſulares "Triumphaleſque *Romanorum* ab urbe condità uſque ad *Tiberium Cæſarem*."

"volume;

"Points, in which the ſeveral Derivatives are reduced to their
" volume; of which no inconſiderable part (already written and reviſed) will probably
" be ſent to the preſs before the end of the approaching ſummer. It is poſſible, that
" ſome perſons, of a teaſing diſpoſition, may aſk, Why the author did not finiſh the
" third volume, inſtead of loſing time in improving his firſt volume, and writing critical
" obſervations? To this if any conſiderate and pacific friend of the author were to
" anſwer, he would probably ſay, That granting the time and labour, ſpent in improving
" the firſt volume, and in writing critical obſervations, to have been ſufficient for the
" work of a third volume; the author may nevertheleſs be excuſed, if he judged,
" That to thoſe readers, who read with a deſire to ſee what is true or probable, the
" improvements and obſervations aforeſaid would be more acceptable than a third vo-
" lume without theſe; becauſe, in his opinion, they may, in ſome meaſure, conduce to
" clear up ſeveral obſcurities in the hiſtory, not only of the earlier but of the later ages
" of *Rome*. In the ſecond edition of the firſt volume, the hiſtory of the 42 years from
" the Seceſſion to the Decemvirate (in which interval *Sp. Caſſius* made the firſt propoſal
" of an *Agrarian* law; and the Tribune *Volero* prevailed to have *Comitia Tributa* intro-
" duced) was, in great part, a new compoſition, which placed things in a very different
" light from that in which they had before been preſented. (The character and conduct
" of *Caſſius* are vindicated.) And, in the third edition of that volume, ſome conſider-
" able changes and additions (improvements, it is hoped) were made in the hiſtory of the
" *Romans*, from A. U. 357, when they took *Veii*, to the year 370, when *Marcus Manlius*
" (who preſerved the Capitol, after the *Gauls* had burnt the City of *Rome*) was aſſaſſi-
" nated. An examination is made into the true cauſe of that implacable hatred which
" the Senate and *Camillus* bore to *Manlius*; and into the manner of his death." I
have in Mſ. an excellent Index to this volume of Mr. *Hooke*, drawn up by Mr. *Bowyer*,
which may perhaps find a place amongſt his "Miſcellaneous Tracts." The volume was
followed by "A Short Review" of Mr. *Hooke*'s Obſervations, &c. concerning the *Roman*
" Senate, and the character of *Dionyſius* of *Halicarnaſſus*, 1758," 8vo; an anonymous
pamphlet, but written by *Edward Spelman*, Eſq. (of whom ſee p. 278.) The third vo-
lume of Mr. *Hooke's* "*Roman* Hiſtory," to the end of the *Gallic* war, was printed under

* " Mr. *Hollis*, whenever his attention to public liberty was required, was a faithful centinel,
" never off duty. On Mr. *Hooke's Roman* Hiſtory he has this note: 'See a curious tract, written
" by Mr. *Spelman*, intituled, *A Short Review of Mr. Hooke's Obſervations*, &c. in which the biaſſes
" of that yet reſpectable gentleman, Mr. *Hooke*, a *Romaniſt*, are ſet forth. In the year above-men-
" tioned, Mr. *Hooke* publiſhed 'Obſervations on the accounts given by *Vertot*, *Middleton*, and *Chap-
" man*, on the *Roman* Senate;' in which he treated *Dionyſius* as a mere writer of romance, &c. and
" the above-mentioned authors, particularly Dr. *Middleton*, with a diſreſpect for which the ſubject
" gave no occaſion, and which the Monthly Reviewers aſcribe to the Doctor's offenſive letter from
" *Rome*.' Mr. *Spelman* had then publiſhed, or was about to publiſh, his excellent tranſlation of this
" ſame *Dionyſius's* Hiſtory; and on that, and other accounts, thought it neceſſary to obviate the pre-
" judices which might be inſtilled into ſome part of the public by theſe obſervations in the ſhort
" Review above-mentioned. In this little piece he fails not to vindicate his Hiſtorian, though
" briefly, yet, as competent judges have determined, very effectually. Mr. *Hooke's* paſſion for the
" deſpotic form of government appeared by an anecdote communicated to us by a gentleman who
" was an eye and ear witneſs of the tranſaction. In the year 1746, Mr. *Hooke*, in company with
" ſome gentlemen of reſpectable characters, took out of his pocket a pamphlet, written by Mr.
" *Warburton* (afterwards Bp. of *Glouceſter*) juſt then publiſhed; from which he reads a paſſage to
" the following effect: *When God in his juſtice weighs the fate of nations, he conſiders all arbitrary
" governments as paper and packthread in the ſcale!* 'What! ſaid Mr. *Hooke*, does Mr. *Warburton*
" imagine, that GOD ALMIGHTY conſiders the great monarchies of *France* and *Spain* only as paper
" and packthread?' No one in the company made any reply, and the converſation dropped. But,
" we may ſuppoſe, they took the fairneſs of the citation for granted. The paſſage alluded to is in
" a pamphlet, intituled, 'Apologetical Dedication to the Reverend Dr. *Henry Stebbing*, &c. 1746.'"
Memoirs of Mr. Hollis, p. 497.

his

"their general Roots," &c. by the Rev. *Julius Bate**, 4to; "*Edge-Hill*, a Poem," by Mr. *Jago*†, 4to; "Partridge Shooting, an Eclogue," by *Francis Fawkes*‡, M. A. 4to; Mr. *Toup's* "Epistola Critica ad celeberrimum virum *Gulielmum* "Episcopum *Gloucestriensem*," 8vo; "Tracts and Tables in

his inspection before his last illness, but did not appear till after his death, which happened in 1764. The fourth and last volume was published in 1771. Mr. *Hooke* left two sons; of whom, one is a Divine of the Church of *England*; the other, a Doctor of *The Sorbonne*, and Professor of Astronomy in that illustrious Seminary.

* Of whom an account will be given in the Appendix.

† *Richard Jago*, M. A. vicar of *Snitterfield* in *Warwickshire*, and rector of *Kimcott* in *Leicestershire*, obtained a large subscription for the above-mentioned poem in 1767. He was the intimate friend and correspondent of Mr. *Shenstone*, contemporary with him at *Oxford*, and, it is believed, his school-fellow; was of *University College*; took the degree of M. A. *July* 9, 1739; was author of several poems in the 4th and 5th volumes of *Dodsley's* Poems; published a sermon, in 1755, on the Causes of Impenitence considered, preached *May* 4, 1755, at *Horbury* in *Warwickshire*, where he was vicar, on occasion of a conversation said to have passed between one of the inhabitants and an apparition in the church-yard there; and was also author of "Labour and Genius, 1768," 4to; of "The Blackbirds," a beautiful elegy in the Adventurer (see Dr. *Johnson's* Life of *West*); and of many other ingenious performances. He died *May* 28, 1781.

‡ This ingenious poet, a native of *Yorkshire*, had his school-education at *Leeds*, under the care of the Rev. Mr. *Cookson*, vicar of that parish, from whence he was transplanted to *Jesus College*, *Cambridge*, where he took the degrees in arts. Entering early into holy orders, he settled first at *Brembam* in *Yorkshire*, near the elegant seat of that name (Mr. *Lane's*), which he celebrated in verse ||, in 1745, in a 4to. pamphlet, anonymous. His first poetical publications were *Gawen Douglas's* "Descriptions of May and Winter modernised." Removing afterwards to the curacy of *Croydon* in *Surrey*, he recommended himself to the notice of Archbishop *Herring*, then resident there, on account of his health, to whom (besides other pieces) he addressed an Ode on his recovery in 1754, printed in Mr. *Dodsley's* Collection. In consequence, his Grace collated him in 1755 to the vicarage of *Orpington* with *St. Mary Cray*, in *Kent*; and Mr. *Fawkes* lamented his patron's death in 1757 in a pathetic Elegy styled *Aurelius*, first printed with his Grace's "Seven Sermons," in 1763. He married about the same time Miss *Purrier* of *Leeds*. In *April* 1774, by the late Dr. *Plumptre's* favour, he exchanged his vicarage for the rectory of *Hayes*. He was also one of the chaplains to the Princess Dowager of *Wales*. He published a volume of Poems by subscription in 8vo, 1761; the "Poetical Calendar, 1763," and "Poetical "Magazine 1764," in conjunction with Mr. *Woty*; "Partridge-shooting (above-mentioned) an Eclogue, to the Honourable *Charles Yorke*, 1767," 4to. and a "Family "Bible," with Notes, in 4to, a compilation. But his great strength lay in translation, in which, since *Pope*, few have equalled him. Witness his fragments of *Menander* (in his Poems); his "Works of *Anacreon*, *Sappho*, *Bion*, *Moschus*, and *Musæus*," 12mo, 1760; his "Idylliums of *Theocritus*," by subscription, 8vo, 1767; and his "Argo"nautics of *Apollonius Rhodius*," by subscription also (a posthumous publication, completed by the Rev. Mr. *Meen* of *Emanuel College*, *Cambridge*) 8vo, 1780. He died *August* 26, 1777.

|| Reprinted in his Poems, 1761, 8vo. p. 3.

"several

"ſeveral Arts and Sciences, by Mr. *Ferguſon* *," 8vo; "An Eſſay

* *James Ferguſon* was born in the year 1710, a few miles from the village of *Keith* in *Bamffshire*, in the North of *Scotland*. At the earlieſt age his extraordinary genius began to exert itſelf. He firſt learned to read by overhearing his father teach his elder brother; and he had made this acquiſition before any one ſuſpected it. Between ſeven and eight years old he drew his idea of mechanic powers from an accident, which obliged his father to uſe a lever in ſupporting the roof of his little cottage. As ſoon as his age would permit, he went to ſervice, in which he met with hardſhips, which rendered his conſtitution feeble through life. He kept ſheep for four years, and next ſerved with a farmer, whoſe name was *James Glaſſan*, whom he commemorates for his kindneſs and indulgence. Before he went into this ſervice he learnt the practice of marking the poſition of the ſtars with a thread and bead; which he there was enabled to continue by the goodneſs of this honeſt man, who, obſerving theſe marks of his ingenuity, procured him the countenance and aſſiſtance of his ſuperiors. Mr. *John Gilchriſt*, miniſter of *Keith*, encouraged and aſſiſted his growing genius; and when his ſervice was ended (for he would not leave it ſooner, though a ſubſtitute was offered) *Thomas Grant*, Eſq; received him for inſtruction into his family, where his butler *Alexander Cantley* (of whoſe extenſive abilities and knowledge an extraordinary account is given by our philoſopher) became his tutor. Of him he learnt decimal arithmetic, algebra, and the elements of geometry; and from the deſcription of the ſphere, aided with a map of the earth, made a terreſtrial globe; though he had never ſeen one before. He then went into two very hard ſervices, one of them to a miller, and had nearly periſhed by ill health and want of aſſiſtance, had it not been for the medicines and care of his valuable friend *Cantley*. When he was ſtill too weak for labour, he made a wooden clock, and afterwards a watch, from the caſual ſight of one. His ingenuity introduced him to Sir *James Dunbar*, when he learnt to draw, and began to take portraits, an employment by which he ſupported himſelf and family for ſeveral years, both in *Scotland* and *England*, whilſt he was purſuing more ſerious ſtudies. The Rev. Dr. *Keith* of *Edinburgh* encouraged his efforts, and recommended him to the patronage of Lady *Jane Douglas*, of whoſe beauty and merit he ſpeaks in the moſt affecting language of native ſimplicity, which was always his language. He now began to be the œconomiſt of a little ſtock, which the good-will of his friends enabled him to acquire. He next made ſome attempts in the medical line; but honeſtly laid them aſide ſoon, not venturing far in an employment to which experimental knowledge is no leſs required than genius, and where the conſequences of error are ſo fatal. In his twenty-ninth year he married. And when he was thirty, with very ſcanty data, and hardly any means from books or inſtruments to aſſiſt him, he invented that excellent machine for ſhewing the new moons and eclipſes, called his Aſtronomical Rotula, which acquired him the friendſhip of that admirable philoſopher and good man, Mr. *M^c Laurin*. By ſight of an Orrery, though its machinery was concealed, he made a Tellurian for the motions of the earth and moon; and gave his firſt Lecture on its uſe by the deſire of his 'great and good friend,' as he juſtly calls him. In 1743 he made another Orrery, ſoon after purchaſed by Sir *Dudley Rider*, ſo eminent for his profeſſional and general abilities. After this he came up to *London*, where he firſt publiſhed ſome curious aſtronomical tables and calculations, and afterwards gave public lectures in experimental philoſophy, which he repeated (by ſubſcription) in moſt of the principal towns in *England*, with the higheſt marks of general approbation. By a letter of recommendation from Mr. Baron *Edlin* of *Edinburgh*,

"Eſſay towards an Improvement in the Cure of thoſe Diſ-

buſirb, he was made acquainted with the Honourable *Stephen Poyntz*, the friend of Lord *Lyttelton*, and of Virtue, whom he mentions with the warmeſt gratitude and merited veneration. A delineation of the complex line of the moon's motion recommended him to the notice of the Royal Society, and particularly of Mr. *Ellicot*, who had before made a ſimilar ſcheme, and ingenuouſly acknowledged Mr. *Ferguſon's* equal title to the invention. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society without paying for admiſſion, an honour ſcarcely ever conferred on a native. About 1752 he made his Aſtronomical Inſtrument for ſhewing the riſing and ſetting of the Sun, Moon, and Stars; having publiſhed his Diſſertation on the Phænomena of the Harveſt Moon about five years before (in 1747), and read his firſt Courſe of Lectures about the year 1748. He had from various reſpectable characters encouragement, which his modeſty thought more ample than it appeared to thoſe who could beſt judge of his merit; and had a penſion of fifty pounds a year from his preſent Majeſty at his acceſſion, who had heard lectures from him, and frequently ſent for and converſed with him on curious topics; and had alſo given him ſeveral preſents. Mr. *Ferguſon* poſſeſſed the cleareſt judgement, and the moſt unwearied application to ſtudy; was benevolent, meek and innocent in his manners as a child: humble, courteous and communicative. Philoſophy ſeemed to produce in him only diffidence and urbanity, a love for mankind and for his Maker. His whole life was an example of reſignation and chriſtian piety. In the year 1773, the 63d of his age, he publiſhed "Select Mecha-"nical Exerciſes," with an account of his life. His "Introduction to Electricity" had appeared in 1770, his "Introduction to Aſtronomy" in 1772. His great work, "Aſtro-"nomy explained on Sir *Iſaac Newton's* Principles," had gone through four editions in the year 1770. His "Lectures on Select Subjects in Mechanics, Hydroſtatics, Hy-"draulics, Pneumatics, and Optics," had deſervedly attained to a fifth edition in the year 1776. His laſt publiſhed work was a "Treatiſe on Perſpective," in the year 1775. After a long and uſeful life, unhappy in his family connections, and in a feeble and precarious ſtate of health, worn out with ſtudy, age, and infirmities, he died on the 16th of *November* 1776, having ſtruggled with a conſtitution naturally infirm longer than could have been reaſonably expected. His only daughter was loſt in a very ſingular manner about the age of eighteen. She was remarkable for the elegance of her perſon, the agreeableneſs and vivacity of her converſation, and in philoſophical genius and knowledge worthy of ſuch a father. He left no inconſiderable ſum of money to his ſon, Mr. *Murdoch Ferguſon*, now in the navy. Some manuſcript tables, diagrams, and a philoſophical correſpondence of this ſelf-taught philoſopher, are in the hands of the ingenious Mr. *Loft*; which were given by him to Mrs. *Loft* (then Miſs *Emblin*) before marriage: than whom he had no pupil whoſe genius and diſpoſition he more eſteemed. I copy the ſubſtance of this note from his own narrative; from his character as delineated by Dr. *Houlſton* of *Liverpool*; and from "*Eudoſia*, or a Poem on the Univerſe," by Mr. *Loft*, who, having paid an elegant compliment to the immortal *Newton*, proceeds,

"Nor ſhall thy guidance not conduct our feet,
"O honour'd SHEPHERD of our later days!
"Whom from the flocks, while thy untutor'd ſoul,
"Mature in childhood, trac'd the ſtarry courſe,
"ASTRONOMY, enamour'd, gently led
"Through all the ſplendid labyrinths of Heaven;
"And taught thee her ſtupendous laws; and cloath'd
"In all the light of fair ſimplicity,
"Thy apt expreſſion."

"eaſes,

"eaſes, which are the Cauſe of Fevers, by *Thomas Kirk-*
"*land**, Surgeon," 8vo; Dr. *Worthington's*† "Sermons

* Of *Aſhby de la Zouch*, and now a phyſician of great eminence. The little Tract above-mentioned is well written, and deſerves the attention of thoſe whoſe ſtudies peculiarly qualify them to judge of its merit. Dr. *Kirkland* has obliged the medical world with ſome other valuable pieces.

† Dr. *William Worthington* was born in *Merionethſhire* in 1703, and educated at *Oſweſtry-ſchool*, from whence he came to *Jeſus College, Oxford*, where he made great proficiency in learning. From college he returned to *Oſweſtry*, and became uſher in that ſchool. He took the degree of M. A. at *Cambridge* in 1742; was afterwards incorporated at *Jeſus College, Oxford, July* 3, 1758; and proceeded B. and D. D. *July* 10, in that year. He was early taken notice of by that great encourager of learning Bp. *Hare*, then biſhop of *St. Aſaph*, who preſented him firſt to the vicarage of *Llanyblodwell*, in the County of *Salop*, and afterwards removed him to *Llanrhayader* in *Denbighſhire*, where he lived much beloved, and died *Oct.* 6, 1778, much lamented. As he could never be prevailed upon to take two livings, Biſhop *Hare* gave him a ſtall at *St. Aſaph*, and a ſinecure, "to enable him," he ſaid, "to ſupport his charities;" for charitable he was in an eminent degree. Afterwards Archbiſhop *Drummond* (to whom he had been chaplain for ſeveral years) preſented him to a ſtall in the cathedral of *York*. Theſe were all his preferments. He was a ſtudious man; and wrote ſeveral books, of which the principal are the following: 1. "An Eſſay on the Scheme and Conduct, Pro-"cedure and Extent of Man's Redemption; deſigned for the Honour and Illuſtra-"tion of Chriſtianity. To which is annexed, a Diſſertation on the Deſign and Argu-"mentation of the Book of *Job*. By *William Worthington*, M. A. Vicar of *Blodwel* "in *Shropſhire*. *London*, printed for *Edward Cave*, at St. *John's Gate*, 1743," 8vo. 2. "The Hiſtorical Senſe of the *Moſaic* Account of the Fall proved and vindicated, 17 ," 8vo; 3. "Inſtructions concerning Confirmation, 17 ," 8vo; 4. "A Diſquiſition "concerning the Lord's Supper, 17 ," 8vo; 5. "The Uſe, Value, and Improvement "of Various Readings ſhewn and illuſtrated, in a Sermon preached before the Univerſity "of *Oxford*, at *St. Mary's*, on *Sunday, Oct.* 18, 1761, *Oxford*, 1764," 8vo; 6. "A "Sermon preached in the Pariſh-Church of *Chriſt-Church, London*, on *Thurſday, April* "the 21ſt, 1768; being the Time of the Yearly Meeting of the Children educated in "the Charity-Schools in and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, 1768," 4to; 7. "The Evidences of Chriſtianity, deduced from Facts, and the Teſtimony of Senſe, "throughout all Ages of the Church, to the preſent Time. In a Series of Diſcourſes, "preached for the Lecture founded by the Hon. *Robert Boyle*, Eſq. in the Pariſh-church "of *St. James, Weſtminſter*, in the Years 1766, 1767, 1768; wherein is ſhewn, that, "upon the whole, this is not a decaying, but a growing Evidence, 1769," 2 vols. 8vo; 8. "The Scripture Theory of the Earth, throughout all its Revolutions, and all the "Periods of its Exiſtence, from the Creation to the final Renovation of all things; "being a Sequel to the Eſſay on Redemption, and an Illuſtration of the Principles on "which it is written, 1773," 8vo; 9. "*Irenicum*; or, the Importance of Unity in the "Church of Chriſt conſidered; and applied towards the healing of our unhappy Dif-"ferences and diviſions, 1775," 8vo; 10. "An impartial Enquiry into the Caſe of the "Goſpel Demoniacks; with an Appendix, conſiſting of an Eſſay on Scripture Demo-"nology, 1777," 8vo. This laſt was a warm attack on the opinion held out by a reſpect-able Diſſenting Divine, the Rev. *Hugh Farmer*, in his "Eſſay on the Demoniacks, 1775," 8vo; and, having produced a ſpirited reply, 1778, Dr. *Worthington* prepared for the preſs (what by the expreſs directions of his will was given to the publick after his death) "A "further Enquiry into the Caſe of the Goſpel Demoniacks, occaſioned by Mr. *Farmer's* "Letters on the ſubject, 1779," 8vo.

" at *Boyle's* Lectures," 8vo; and " Poems and Tranſlations " by the Author * of the Progreſs of Phyſic," 8vo.

Early in 1768 Mr. *Bowyer* received from *New England* the following polite acknowledgement † of his abilities and his bounty:

" SIR, *Cambridge, Dec.* 1767.

" The Preſident and Fellows of *Harvard College* in *Cam-* " *bridge* beg leave to return you their grateful acknow- " ledgements for the valuable donation you have been " pleaſed to make to their library, through the hands of their " moſt worthy friend and generous benefactor, *Thomas* " *Hollis* ‡, Eſq.

" We

* *Aſhley Cowper*, Eſq. barriſter at law, ſecond ſon of *Spencer Cowper*, Eſq; (one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas) and nephew to the firſt Earl *Cowper*. This gentleman is now, and has been for many years, Clerk of the Parliaments. The " Progreſs " of Phyſic," the principal poem in the above-mentioned volume (which was dedicated to his firſt couſin, the Hon. and Rev. Dr. *Spencer Cowper*, Dean of *Durham*) was firſt publiſhed in 1744. He was alſo editor of " The *Norfolk* Miſcellany, 1744," 2 vols. 8vo. In *Dodſley's* fourth volume are ſome " Verſes written in his *Coke upon Littleton*," by his ſiſter, the truly ingenious Mrs. *Madan*.

† This Letter is alſo printed in the " Memoirs of Mr. *Hollis*," p. 805.

‡ *Thomas Hollis*, of *Corſcombe*, in the county of *Dorſet*, Eſq; was born in *London*, *April* 14 ‖, 1720. His great-grandfather *Thomas*, of *Rotherham*, in *Yorkſhire*, a whiteſmith by trade, and a Baptiſt by perſuaſion, ſettled in *London* during the civil wars, and died there in 1718, aged 84, leaving three ſons, *Thomas*, *Nathaniel*, and *John*. Of theſe the eldeſt, *Thomas*, a conſiderable merchant, is chiefly memorable for his benefactions to *New-England*, particularly to *Harvard College* in *Cambridge* (where he founded a profeſſorſhip, ſcholarſhips, &c.) to the amount of near 5000l. in which his brothers were joint contributors, without any reſtriction in regard to religious ſects. *Thomas*, the only ſon of *Nathaniel*, died in 1735 (three years before his father), leaving one ſon, the ſubject of this note, and of courſe the heir to his father, and alſo to his great uncle, *Thomas*, who died in 1730. His mother was the daughter of Mr. *Scott*, of *Wolverhampton*, in whoſe family Mr. *Hollis* was nurtured in his infancy. The above account will rectify a miſtake which has prevailed, of his being a deſcendant of *Denzil* Lord *Holles*, though his grandfather uſed to ſay, they were of one family, which ſeparated in the time of *Henry* VIII. He was educated at the free-ſchool of *Newport*, in *Shropſhire*, till he was about eight or nine years of age (probably), by a Mr. or Dr. *Lee*, and afterwards at

‖ It is obſervable that Mr. *H.* was abſurd enough to obſerve this nominal birth-day ever afterwards, without regard to the change of ſtyle.

St.

"We have not been ſtrangers to your character as a "learned editor, a character by no means common in the "preſent

St. Alban's by Mr. *Wood*. In his 13th or 14th year he was ſent to *Amſterdam*, to learn the *Dutch* and *French* languages, writing, accompts, &c. ſtaid there about fifteen months, and then returned to *London* to his father, with whom he continued till his death in 1735. After this he was ſome years in the houſe of his couſin *Timothy* * *Hollis*, Eſq. His guardian was Mr. *John Holliſter*, then treaſurer of *Guy's* Hoſpital, who, to give him a liberal education ſuitable to the ample fortune he was to inherit, put him under the tuition of Profeſſor *Ward*, whoſe picture, to preſerve his memory, Mr. *Hollis* preſented to *The Britiſh Muſeum*; and, in honour of his father and guardian, he cauſed to be inſcribed round a valuable diamond ring, *Mnemoſynon Patris Tutoriſque*. From Dr. *Jeremiah Hunt*, Dr. *Foſter*, and other eminent perſons, he imbibed that ardent love of liberty, and freedom of ſentiment, which ſtrongly marked his character. He profeſſed himſelf a Diſſenter. In *February* 1739-40 he went to chambers in *Lincoln's-Inn*, being admitted as a law-ſtudent; but does not appear to have ſtudied the law as a profeſſion, though he reſided there till *July* 19, 1748, when he ſet out on his travels for the firſt time, and paſſed through *Holland*, *Auſtrian* and *French Flanders*, part of *France*, *Switzerland*, *Savoy*, and part of *Italy*, and returned through *Provence*, *Brittany*, &c. to *Paris*. His fellow traveller was *Thomas Brand*, Eſq; of *The Hyde*, in *Eſſex*, his particular friend and heir. His ſecond tour, which commenced *July* 16, 1750, was through *Holland* to *Embden*, *Bremen*, *Hamburgh*, the principal cities on the north and eaſt ſide of *Germany*, the reſt of *Italy*, *Sicily* and *Malta*, *Lorrain*, &c. The journals of both his tours is preſerved, and would be a valuable acquiſition to the publick. On his return home, finding he could not obtain a ſeat in Parliament in the diſintereſted manner he wiſhed, without the ſmalleſt appearance of bribery, he began his collection of books and medals, "for the purpoſe "of illuſtrating and upholding liberty, preſerving the memory of its champions, to "render tyranny and its abettors odious, to extend ſcience and art, to keep alive the "honour and eſtimation of their patrons and protectors, and to make the whole as "uſeful as poſſible; abhorring all monopoly; and, if ſuch ſhould be the fitneſs of things, "to propagate the ſame benevolent ſpirit to poſterity." Among Mr. *Hollis's* noble benefactions to foreign libraries, none is more remarkable than that of two large collections of valuable books to the public library of *Berne*, which were preſented anonymouſly, as by "an *Engliſhman*, a lover of liberty, his country, and its excellent conſtitu-"tion, as reſtored at the happy Revolution." *Switzerland*, *Geneva*, *Venice*, *Leyden*, *Sweden*, *Ruſſia*, &c. ſhared his favours. His benefactions to *Harvard College* commenced in 1758, and were continued every ſucceeding year, to the amount in all of 1400l. Dr. *Jonathan Mayhew*, paſtor of the Weſt-church in *Boſton*, was his confidential friend and correſpondent, and partook largely of his eſteem and beneficence. But his liberality to individuals, as well as to public ſocieties, cannot here be ſpecified. Mr. *Hollis* purchaſed at Mr. *Charles Stanhope's* ſale, *June* 3, 1760, an original of *Milton* when a boy, painted by *Cornelius Janſen*. A fire happening at his lodgings in *Bedford-ſtreet*, *January* 23, 1761, he calmly walked out, taking this picture only in his hand. The fire, however, was happily got under without any loſs. A new edition of *Toland's* Life of *Milton* was publiſhed under his care and direction in 1761. He pre-

* The ſon, probably, of *John* above-mentioned.

" preſent age; and the very accurate editions of many " learned authors, which have come abroad into the world " under

ſented, *October* 29, 1761, an original portrait of Sir *Iſaac Newton*, painted by *Zeeman*, 1726, to *Trinity-College*, *Cambridge*. All the tracts that were publiſhed againſt the Jeſuits he collected in 1762, and ſent to the public library of *Zurich*, having been ſlighted, as he thought, by the curators of *The Britiſh Muſeum*. In *April*, 1763, Mr. *Hollis* gave the publick a new and accurate edition of *Algernon Sydney's* Diſcourſes on Government, on which the pains and expence he beſtowed are almoſt incredible. His patroniſing this edition, and other works of the ſame kind, procured him, and no wonder, the name and reputation of a republican. " *Roma Antica*," by the Abbate *Venuti*, though a poſthumous work, owed its birth to Mr. *Hollis*. In 1763 his friend Count *Algarotti* publiſhed his " *Saggio ſopra l'Academia de Francia che è in Roma*," with a dedication to Mr. *Hollis*, to his great ſurpriſe, as, when he could, he always declined ſuch compliments. The noble library, philoſophical apparatus, &c. of *Harvard College* being conſumed by fire *Jan.* 24, 1764, Mr. *Hollis* immediately ſubſcribed 200l. towards repairing the loſs. In this year Mr. *Locke's* two Treatiſes on Government, and in the next his Letters on Toleration, were publiſhed ſeparately under the auſpices of Mr. *Hollis*. In *June* he preſented ſome *Egyptian* antiquities, anonymouſly, to Count *Caylus* at *Paris*. Dr. *Wallis's Latin* Grammar of the *Engliſh* Tongue was reprinted at Mr. *Hollis's* deſire, to promote the knowledge of our language among foreigners. The elegant preface prefixed was written, as has been already ſaid, p. 361, by Mr. *Bowyer*, who was ever deſirous of forwarding Mr. *Hollis's* public-ſpirited intentions. A fine collection of books, intended by Mr. *Hollis* for *Harvard College*, being burnt, with his bookbinder's houſe, *June* 6, he immediately began collecting " a finer parcel." One of his preſents this year being conſigned to the public library, " if any," at *Bermuda*; on Dr. *Mayhew's* replying that he believed there was none, the biographers of Mr. *Hollis* add, " Though Bp. *Berkeley's* pro- " ject of eſtabliſhing and endowing a college at *Bermuda* miſcarried, yet, one would think, " he did not bring back the collection of books he intended for that foundation." He certainly did not; but it does not appear that he ever was at *Bermuda*, or got nearer to it than *Newport* in *Rhode-Iſland*. There he reſided, and there he left his books. A ſecond magnificent preſent of books was ſent by our patriot to *Berne* this year. His expences in books, virtù, preſents, charity, &c. amounted in 1764 to above 800l. and were ſeldom much leſs. In this year he ſent to *Sidney College*, *Cambridge*, where *Cromwell* was educated, an original portrait of him by *Cooper* *. Dr. *Mayhew* died of a nervous fever, *July* 9, aged 49, " overplied," as Mr. *Hollis* expreſſes it, in *Miltonic* phraſe, " by public energies." For a drawing of him, by *Cipriani*, from a picture at *Boſton*, Mr. *Hollis* paid 30 guineas. Dr. *Andrew Elliot* ſucceeded to his correſpondence. In 1767 Mr. *Hollis's* projected republications of *Andrew Marvell's* works, and of *Milton's* proſe works, both proved abortive. For a frontiſpiece to the latter, *Cipriani* had drawn and etched *Milton* victorious over *Salmaſius*. In *Auguſt* 1770, Mr. *Hollis* carried into execution a plan which he had formed five years before, of retiring into *Dorſetſhire*, and of his ſituation there he gives the following account from *Corſcombe*, *Sept.* 24: Retreat " is now become more and more acceptable to me. Where I ſhall dwell afterwards pre- " ciſely, I do not know at preſent; but as near to this place as may be. It is called

* Since etched by *P. S. Lambourne* and *J. Bretherton*.

" *Urles*,

"under your inſpection, aſſure us of your great merit in "that reſpect.

"It is a particular pleaſure to us to mention your very "curious edition of the *Greek* Teſtament, in two volumes,

"*Urles*, or *Urles-farm*; and is a moſt healthy, and, I think, beautiful ſpot; the very earth "itſelf is ſweet beyond a noſegay; but the houſe is a bad and very old farm-houſe. "I thank God, I am well; but I feel, in ſeveral ways, the effects of my late long moſt "rigid plan: I riſe from ſix to ſeven, and to bed from eleven to twelve; and the "whole day, each to the other, paſſes into ſuch a variety of tranſactions, ſome not per- "ſonal and of ſcope, that I am often ſurpriſed at the recollection of them. That of "which I am moſt chary, is my time; and people knowing the ſtreightneſs of my apart- "ment, and that I mean well under certain ſingularities, are cautious enough, in general, "not to break in upon and conſume it. The idea of ſingularity, by way of ſhield, I try "by all means to hold out." Early in the afternoon of New Year's-day, 1774, Mr. *Hollis* was in a field at ſome diſtance from his place of reſidence at *Corſcombe*, attended by only one workman, who was receiving his directions concerning a tree which had been lately felled. On a ſudden, he put one of his fingers to his forehead, ſaying, "*Richard*, "I believe the weather is going to change; I am extremely giddy." Theſe words were ſcarce off his lips, when he fell on his left ſide. The man ſprung to his aſſiſtance, and, raiſing him up, adminiſtered what little relief he could. He was ſtill ſufficiently himſelf to ſay, "Lord have mercy upon me; Lord, have mercy upon me; receive my ſoul;" which were the laſt words he was able to pronounce. His lips moved afterwards, but no ſound was formed, and he expired preſently after. The following quaint character of this extraordinary man appeared in one of the public prints ſome years before his death, *viz. July* 5, 1770: "*Thomas Hollis* is a man poſſeſſed of a large "fortune; above the half of which he devotes to charities, to the encouragement of "genius, and to the ſupport and defence of liberty. His ſtudious hours are devoted to "the ſearch of noble authors, hidden by the ruſt of time; and to do their virtues juſ- "tice by brightening their actions for the review of the public. Wherever he meets "the man of letters, he is ſure to aſſiſt him; and were I to deſcribe in paint this illuſ- "trious citizen of the world, I would depict him leading by the hands Genius and diſ- "treſſed Virtue to the temple of Reward." Mr. *Hollis*, in order to preſerve the memory of thoſe heroes and patriots for whom he had a veneration, called many of the farms and fields in his eſtate at *Corſcombe* by their names; and by theſe names they are ſtill diſtinguiſhed. In the middle of one of theſe fields, not far from his houſe, he ordered his corpſe to be depoſited in a grave ten feet deep, and that the field ſhould be immediately plowed over, that no trace of his burial-place might remain. In the teſtamentary diſpoſition of his fortune he ſhewed himſelf as much ſuperior to common connections as he affected to be through life; for, without the leaſt regard to his natural relations, he bequeathed all his real and the reſidue of his perſonal eſtate to his dear friend and fellow-traveller, *Thomas Brand*, Eſq; of *The Hide*, in *Eſſex*, who has taken the name and arms of *Hollis*, and whoſe firſt application of his liberality was to ſolicit a place in parliament. To the books which Mr. *Hollis* publiſhed, or procured to be publiſhed, before-mentioned, we may add the following: "*Nedham's* Excellence of a Free "State;" "*Neville's* Plato Redivivus" (a republication of Mr. *Spence's* edition); "*Neville's* "Parliament of Ladies," and "Iſle of Pines;" and "*Staveley's Romiſh* Horſeleech *."

* This laſt is claimed by the biographers of Mr. *Hollis*. But the merit of the republication is due to Mr. *Thomas Davies*, who alſo republiſhed Mr. *Staveley's* Hiſtory of Churches; and in both had ſome aſſiſtance from Dr. *Ducarel*.

"with

" with critical notes, and many happy conjectures, eſpecially " as to punctuation, an affair of the utmoſt importance as " to aſcertaining the ſenſe. This work, though ſmall in " bulk, we eſteem as a rich treaſure of ſacred learning, and " of more intrinſic value than many huge volumes of the " commentators.

" We are greatly obliged to you for the favourable ſen- " timents you have been pleaſed ſo elegantly * to expreſs of

* I ſhould have been glad to have annexed the inſcription, if a copy of it had been preſerved. Mr. *Bowyer* had a happy turn for that ſpecies of writing. One ſpecimen has been given in p. 356. A ſecond I recollect, which was prefixed to another book preſented to *Harvard College:*

HAS ERASMI EPISTOLAS,
CAETERORVMQVE LITERATVRAE PER EVROPAM INSTAVRATORVM,
COLLEGIO HARVARDENSI,
FELICIBVS AVSPICIIS NASCENTI,
DONAT GVLIELMVS BOWYER,
TYPOGRAPHUS LONDINENSIS.

I ſhall add a third, drawn up in 1770, as an introduction to a preſent of his friend Mr. *Clarke's* book on Coins:

TO THE ROYAL SOCIETY,
WHOSE COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCHES PENETRATE
INTO VNIVERSAL NATVRE, SCIENCE, AND ART,
THIS HISTORY
OF THE MINVTE FRAGMENTS OF TIME,
THE FVTVRE RIVALS OF IT,
FABRICATED IN BRASS, SILVER, GOLD,
AMONG THE ROMANS, SAXONS, AND ENGLISH;
THE FIRST OF WHOM SOVGHT THE ADVANTAGE
OF GERMAN ALLIANCES,
THE SECOND OF THEIR LAWS,
AND TO WHOM THE THIRD NOW OWE
THEIR BEST OF KINGS;
IS PRESENTED,
AS A MONVMENT OF HIS DVTY AND GRATITVDE,
BY THEIR MOST OBLIGED AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,
W. BOWYER.

This laſt inſcription Mr. *Bowyer* had intended to accompany with a motto; which he omitted in conſequence of the following hint: " The moſt proper motto I ſhould think " for many reaſons to be *none at all.* Theſe reſearches into Nature have nothing to do " with the ſubject of the Book. *Virgil's* 'Tibi res antiquæ laudis, et artis,' has ſome " relation to them, but more to the Antiquarian Society." *MS. Letter from Mr. Mareland.*

" our

" our Seminary, in the blank leaf of the New Teſtament;
" and we hope it will prove a powerful ſtimulus to our
" youth, more and more to deſerve ſo good a character.

" This Society is as yet but in its infant-ſtate; but we
" truſt, that, by the generoſity of the benefactors whom the
" Divine Providence is raiſing up to us, and by the ſmiles
" of Heaven upon our endeavours to form the youth here
" to knowledge and virtue, it will every day more effectu-
" ally anſwer the important ends of its foundation. We
" are, with great reſpect, your moſt obliged, and humble
" ſervants, (at the direction and deſire of the Corporation
" of *Harvard College,*) EDW. HOLYOKE, Preſident.

" Sir, incloſed you have our vote of thanks for your
" valuable preſent.

" At a meeting of the Preſident and Fellows of *Harvard College, Dec.* 10, 1767.

" VOTE IV. That the thanks of this Corporation be given
" to Mr. *William Bowyer* of *London*, for ſeveral valuable
" books ſent to *Harvard College*; particularly his late
" curious Edition of the *Greek* Teſtament, with learned
" Notes.

" A true Copy, extr. de Lib. vii. p. 175.

" Per EDW. HOLYOKE, Preſident.

" Preſent,

" THE PRESIDENT.
" MR. APPELTON.
" MR. WINTHROP.
" MR. ELLIOT.
" MR. COOPER.
" MR. DANFORTH.
" MR. TREASURER."

In 1768, Mr. *Bowyer* printed Mr. *Holdſworth's* * Remarks on *Virgil*, 4to; "*Ferney*, a Poem," by Mr. *Keate*, 4to; "Labour and Genius, a Poem," by Mr. *Jago*, 4to; the ſecond edition of *Moſheim's* "Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory," 5 vols. 8vo; "Thoughts on Popery," by Archdeacon *Blackburne*, 8vo; the firſt volume of the "Medical Tranſactions, publiſhed by "the

* Mr. *Edward Holdſworth* (author of the "Muſcipula," a poem which is eſteemed a maſter-piece in its kind, written with the purity of *Virgil*, whom the author ſo perfectly underſtood, and with the pleaſantry of *Lucian*) after having imbibed his truly claſſical taſte at *Wincheſter-ſchool* †, was elected demy of *Magdalen College, Oxford*, in *July*, 1705; took his degree of M. A. *April* 18, 1711; became a college-tutor, and had a conſiderable number of pupils. In *January* 1715, when, according to the order of ſucceſſion at that time obſerved, he was the next to be choſen into a fellowſhip, he reſigned his demyſhip, and left the college, being determined againſt taking the oaths to the new government. From that period he was employed to the time of his death in travelling with young noblemen as tutor. In 1741 he was at *Rome* with Mr. *Pitt* ‡; and again in 1744 with Mr. *Drake* and Mr. *Townſon* §. He died of a fever at Lord *Digby's* houſe at *Coleſhill*, in *Warwickſhire*, *Dec.* 30, 1747. Of him Mr. *Spence* ſpeaks in *Polymetis*, p. 174, as one who underſtood *Virgil* in a more maſterly manner than any perſon he ever knew. See alſo pp. 232 and 276. He was the author of a diſſertation intituled "*Pharſalia* and *Philippi*, or the two *Philippi* in *Virgil's* Georgics attempted to be explained and reconciled to hiſtory, 1741," 4to. and of the above-mentioned quarto volume of "Remarks and Diſſertations on *Virgil*; with ſome other claſſical obſervations, "publiſhed with ſeveral notes and additional remarks by Mr. *Spence*, 1768." 4to. In the fifth volume of *Dodſley's* Miſcellanies is a very good tranſlation of the "Muſcipula," 1737, by Dr. *John Hoadly*; and among the Poems of Dr. *Cobden*, 1757, 4to. is another tranſlation of it, made ſo early as 1718, introduced by a Poetical Epiſtle from Dr. *Cobden*, exhibiting much friendſhip at leaſt, if not good poetry; and in a note upon his "Strena "ad Reverendum virum Doctorem *Lavington* Epiſcopum nominatum," the good Archdeacon thus laments the death of Mr. *Holdſworth*: "How frail are the hopes! how "confuſed and uncertain the lots of mankind! Whilſt I am writing this, and congra-"tulating the fortune and dignity of one old ſchool-fellow and friend, bad news, alas! "has been brought me, which afflicts me with the greateſt ſorrow; that Mr. *Holdſ-"worth*, my other *quondam* ſchool-fellow, and moſt delightful friend throughout his "whole life, is lately dead;

"Qualem neque candidiorem
"Terra tulit, neque cui me ſit devinctior alter.

"For we were play-fellows, when boys; and likewiſe mutually intermixed our joys and "ſorrows, being chamber-fellows for ſix years together. He was of a natural diſpo-"ſition ſo ingenuous, that if ever any other perſon was, he ſeemed to be born without "vices. A pleaſant companion, and a man of probity, becauſe he could ſcarcely be

† "O once with me by *Wickham's* bounty fed,
"Lodg'd in one chamber, with one mancher fed!"
Dr. Cobden's Epiſtle, p. 186.

‡ See "Letters from a Young Painter," vol. I. p. 58.
§ Ibid. p. 140.

" the College of Phyſicians in *London*," 8vo; Mr. *Markland's* excellent edition of the " Iphigeniæ" of *Euripides*, 8vo; " A Letter to *David Garrick*, Eſq; by *Richard Warner* *, Eſq;" 8vo; and the State of " *Holton-ſchool*," in *Suffolk*, for the benevolent Mr. *Stephen White* †, its founder, 8vo.

In 1769 Mr. *Bowyer* printed " Antiquities, Hiſtorical, " and Monumental, of the County of *Cornwall*; conſiſting " of ſeveral Eſſays on the firſt Inhabitants, Druid-Super- " ſtition, Cuſtoms, and Remains of the moſt remote Anti-

" otherwiſe. It is indeed to be lamented, that he fell into *one error* ‡, by which he " became loſt to his country long before he died. As his life incited all to the practice " of virtue and piety; ſo his death more admoniſhes us veteran fellow-ſoldiers, now re- " duced to a ſmall number, to embrace one another the more cloſely; for the more " contracted the rays are, ſo much the more they ought to warm."

* This worthy man was the younger ſon of a banker, who is ſomewhere mentioned by *Addiſon* or *Steele* as having always worn black leather garters buckled under the knee, a cuſtom moſt religiouſly obſerved by our author, who in no other inſtance affected ſingularity. He was bred to the law, and had chambers in *Lincoln's-Inn*; but, being poſſeſſed of a genteel fortune, reſided chiefly at a good old houſe, with an extenſive garden belonging to it, on *Woodford Green* in *Eſſex*. That he was a botaniſt of no common ſkill and experience, appears by his little tract, intituled, " Plantæ *Woodfordienſes*, " 1771," 8vo; and his taſte for polite literature appears in the above-mentioned " Let- " ter to *David Garrick*, Eſq; concerning a Gloſſary to the Plays of *Shakeſpeare*, &c." Indeed he had been long making collections for a new edition of that author; but on Mr. *Steevens's* advertiſement of his deſign to engage in the ſame taſk on a different plan, he deſiſted from the purſuit of his own; and was afterwards the tranſlator of all ſuch comedies of *Plautus* as the late Mr. *Thornton* did not live to finiſh. In his youth he had been remarkably fond of dancing; nor till his rage for that diverſion ſubſided, did he convert the largeſt room in his houſe into a library. To the laſt hour of his life, however, he was employed on the Gloſſary already mentioned, which, ſince the appearance of our great dramatic writer's plays in ten volumes, 8vo. 1778, with an accompanying Supplement of two more volumes, may be regarded as a work of ſupererogation. At his death, which happened on the 11th of *April*, 1775, he bequeathed all his valuable books to *Wadham College*, *Oxford*, where he received his education; and if we are not miſ-informed, he left to the ſame ſociety a ſmall annual ſtipend to maintain a botanical lecture.

† Of whom ſee above, p. 268.

‡ The *one* error (on which Dr. *Cobden* more particularly dwelt in the Poetical Epiſtle) was his declining to take the oaths. This error, however, did not render him entirely *loſt to his country*: ſince, in his capacity of travelling tutor, he cultivated the minds of ſeveral young gentlemen, not only with all polite literature, but formed their manners, by the ſtricteſt rules of morality, and incited them, by his own example as well as precepts, to the practice of virtue and piety.

" quity in *Britain*, and the *Britiſh* Iſles, exemplified and " proved by monuments now extant in *Cornwall* and the " *Scilly Iſlands*; with a Vocabulary of the *Cornu-Britiſh* " Language, by *William Borlaſe* *, LL.D. F.R.S. Rector " of

* Dr. *William Borlaſe* was born at *Pendeen*, in the pariſh of *St. Juſt*, *Cornwall*, on the 2d of *February*, 1695-6. He was entered of *Exeter College*, *Oxford*, *March* 1712-13; where, 1719, he took the degree of M.A. and the ſame year was admitted to Deacon's orders, and ordained Prieſt in 1720. In 1722, he was inſtituted, by Dr. *Weſton*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, to the rectory of *Ludgvan* in *Cornwall*, to which he had been preſented by *Charles* Duke of *Bolton*. In 1724 he married *Anne*, eldeſt ſurviving daughter and co-heir of *William Smith*, M.A. rector of the pariſhes of *Camborn* and *Illuggan*. In 1732, the Lord Chancellor *King*, by the recommendation of Sir *William Morice*, bart. preſented Mr. *Borlaſe* to the vicarage of *St. Juſt*, his native pariſh, and where his father had a conſiderable property. This vicarage and the rectory of *Ludgvan* were the only eccleſiaſtical preferments he ever received. But he held afterwards the reſpectable office of vice-warden of the Stannaries. When Mr. *Borlaſe* was fixed at *Ludgvan*, which was a retired, but delightful ſituation, he was eſteemed and reſpected by the principal gentry of *Cornwall*. In the purſuit of general knowledge he was active and vigorous; and his mind being of an inquiſitive turn, he could not ſurvey with inattention or indifference the peculiar objects which his ſituation pointed to his view. There were in the pariſh of *Ludgvan* rich copper works belonging to the late Earl of *Godolphin*. Theſe abounded with mineral and metallic foſſils, which Mr. *Borlaſe* collected from time to time; and his collection increaſing by degrees, he was encouraged to ſtudy at large the natural hiſtory of his native county. While he was engaged in this deſign, he could not avoid being ſtruck with the numerous monuments of remote antiquity that are to be met with in ſeveral parts of *Cornwall*; and which had hitherto been paſſed over with far leſs examination than they deſerved. Enlarging, therefore, his plan, he determined to gain as accurate an acquaintance as poſſible with the Druid learning, and with the religion and cuſtoms of the ancient *Britons* before their converſion to Chriſtianity. To this undertaking he was encouraged by ſeveral gentlemen of his neighbourhood, who were men of literature and lovers of *Britiſh* antiquities; and particularly by Sir *John St. Aubyn*, grandfather of the preſent baronet of that family, and the late Rev. *Edward Collins*, vicar of *St. Erth*, Dr. *Charles Lyttelton*, late Biſhop of *Carliſle*, and Dr. *Milles*, the preſent Dean of *Exeter*. In 1750, being at *London*, he was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society, after having ſhewn how well he deſerved that honour, by communicating an ingenious and curious eſſay on the *Corniſh* cryſtals. Mr. *Borlaſe* having completed, in 1753, his manuſcript of the antiquities of *Cornwall*, carried it to *Oxford*, where he finiſhed the whole impreſſion, in folio, in the *February* following. A ſecond edition of it, in the ſame form, was publiſhed at *London*, in 1769. His next publication was, " Obſervations on the ancient and preſent State of the Iſlands of *Scilly*, and their Im- " portance to the Trade of *Great Britain*, in a letter to the Rev. *Charles Lyttelton*, " LL.D. Dean of *Exeter*, and F.R.S." This work, which was printed likewiſe at *Oxford*, and appeared in 1756, in quarto, was an extenſion of a paper that had been read before the Royal Society, on the 8th of *February*, 1753. At the requeſt of Dr. *Lyttelton*

" of *Ludgvan, Cornwall.* The Second Edition reviſed, with " ſeveral

Lyttelton this account was enlarged into a diſtinct treatiſe, intituled, " An Account of " the great alterations which the Iſlands of *Scilly* have undergone, ſince the time of " the ancients, who mention them, as to their number, extent, and poſition." In 1757, Mr. *Borlaſe* again employed the *Oxford* preſs, in printing his " Natural Hiſtory of *Cornwall*," for which he had been many years making collections, and which was publiſhed in 1758. He ſent a variety of foſſils, and remains of antiquity, which he had deſcribed in his works, to the *Aſhmolean* Muſeum, to which repoſitory he continued to ſend every thing curious of the like kind which fell into his hands. For his benefactions in this reſpect that learned body conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. Though Dr. *Borlaſe*, by the time he had completed his three principal works, had exceeded his ſixtieth year, he continued to exert his uſual diligence and vigour. The chief objects of his attention were his paſtoral duty, and the ſtudy of the ſcriptures. In the courſe of this ſtudy, he drew up paraphraſes on the book of *Job* and the books of *Solomon*, and wrote ſome other pieces of a religious kind; all which, however, he ſeems to have compoſed rather for his private improvement, than with a view to publication. The correction and enlargement of his Antiquities of *Cornwall* for a ſecond edition engaged ſome part of his time; and when this buſineſs was completed, he applied his attention to a minute reviſion of his Natural Hiſtory, and to interſperſe the additional diſcoveries which had occurred to him. As this work is already become ſcarce, a new edition of it, with the author's improvements, would probably be very acceptable to the publick. After he had reviſed his Natural Hiſtory, he alſo prepared for the preſs a Treatiſe he had compoſed ſome years before, concerning the Creation and Deluge. This curious work was actually put into my hands, and two pages of it printed in octavo as a ſpecimen; when a violent illneſs, in *January* 1771, and the apprehenſions of entangling himſelf in ſo long and cloſe an attention as the correcting of the ſheets ſolely, and at ſuch a diſtance from *London*, would require, induced him to drop his deſign, and to recall the manuſcript from Mr. *B. White*, his bookſeller. From the time of his illneſs, he began ſenſibly to decline; the infirmities of old age came faſt upon him; and it was viſible to all his friends that his diſſolution was approaching. This expected event happened on the 31ſt of *Auguſt*, 1772, in the 77th year of his age. He was lamented in the ſeveral relations of a kind father, an affectionate brother, a ſincere friend, an inſtructive paſtor, a man of erudition, and a good citizen. He was buried within the communion rails in *Ludgvan* church, by the ſide of Mrs. *Borlaſe*, who had been dead above three years, and over whoſe grave he had cauſed to be inſcribed the following elegant teſtimony of the mutual harmony and affection in which they had lived:

Annæ ſuæ,
Per annos propemodum quadraginta et quinque
Uxori peramatæ, amanti, amabili,
Extremum hoc qualecunque
Grati animi pignus,
Poſuit
Gulielmus Borlaſe.
Deceſſit in Chriſto multum deſiderata
Aprilis xxi^mo die, MDCCLXIX.
Ætat. LXIV.

The epitaph placed over Dr. *Borlaſe* by his executor is as follows:

Hic etiam ſunt repoſitæ
Reliquiæ *Annæ* mariti
Gul. Borlaſe, LL. D. R. S. S.
Perurbani, perhumani, perquam pii,
Hujuſce parochiæ per annos LII
Rectoris deſideratiſſimi,
In republica necnon literaria verſatiſſimi.
Loquuntur ſcripta,
Teſtantur poſteri.
Ob. xxxi *Aug.* A. D. MDCCLXXII.

" ſeveral Additions by the Author *," folio; Dr. *Taylor's* " Elements of Civil Law," 4to; " Fables for Grown Gentlemen," by Mr. *Hall*, 4to; " The Preſent State of the Nation," and " Sentiments

The Doctor had by his lady ſix ſons †, two of whom alone ſurvived him, the Rev. Mr. *John Borlaſe* (now living in *Cornwall*), and the Rev. Mr. *George Borlaſe* (late Fellow of *All Souls College* in *Oxford*), ſince deceaſed. Beſides Dr. *Borlaſe's* literary connections with Dr. *Lyttelton* and Dr. *Milles*, before mentioned, he correſponded with moſt of the ingenious men of his time ‡. He had a particular intercourſe of this kind with Mr. *Pope*; and there is ſtill exiſting a large collection of letters written by that celebrated poet to our author. He furniſhed Mr. *Pope* with the greateſt part of the materials for forming his grotto at *Twickenham*, conſiſting of ſuch curious foſſils as the county of *Cornwall* abounds with: and there may ſtill be ſeen Dr. *Borlaſe's* name in capitals, compoſed of cryſtals. On this occaſion a very handſome letter was written to the Doctor by Mr. *Pope*, in which he ſays, " I am much obliged to you for your valuable collection of " *Corniſh* diamonds. I have placed them where they may beſt repreſent yourſelf, *in a* " *ſhade, but ſhining*;" alluding to the obſcurity of Dr. *Borlaſe's* ſituation, and the brilliancy of his talents. A liſt of his valuable communications to the Royal Society, nineteen in number, is printed in the Biographia Britannica, 1780, vol. II. p. 425.

* " Some of the miſtakes and errors I muſt take wholly upon myſelf. The literal " errors of the preſs, the Printer and I muſt take betwixt us." *Author's Preface.*—" I " cannot take leave of my printers without expreſſing my very great ſatisfaction at the " pains they have taken to ſave me trouble in correcting the proof-ſheets, and for their " ſingular attention to the beauty and perfection of the book." *MS. Letter.*

† For one of his ſons, who died young in the naval ſervice, there is the following inſcription on a ſmall plate in *Ludgvan* church, written by the Doctor:

By the ſmallneſs of this table,
Judge not, reader, of that loſs
Which it deplores.
Chr. Borlaſe, a youth of ſweet and amiable diſpoſition,
Chooſing the life of a ſailor,
And making quick advances to deſerve
The honours of his profeſſion,
Died, neither by the fury of war,
(In which he was engaged about four years)
Nor by the dangerous element
On which he ſerved his country,
But by a fever.
Like a fair flower that had ſurvived
The winter's hail and ſtorms,
Reſerved to be gathered, not torn off,
In time of peace,
He was taken by God to himſelf,
On the coaſt of *Guinea*, *Feb.* 21, 1749.
His affectionate parents, deprived of a moſt hopeful ſon,
And unable to pay him the proper funeral duties,
Engrave their remembrance of him
In this plate:
Contented, becauſe ſuch was the will of God.

‡ I have accidentally two valuable letters from Dr. *Borlaſe* to Dr. *Parſons*, which my readers will not be diſpleaſed to ſee in print: 1. " Dear Sir, I have many obligations to Dr. *Parſons*; but that you " have not only given my two poor Eſſays your reading, but, like a real friend, pointed out to me " what is to be reconſidered, is the greateſt of all: I will keep your ſtrictures conſtantly in view, " and if ever thoſe pieces are worth reviſing for the preſs, your arguments will have great weight " with me. It was far from my intention, when I was ſearching after ſecond cauſes, to depreciate " the firſt. Nothing in your excellent letter pleaſes me more, than the conſtant reverence which " you expreſs for the Author of Nature. Your juſt application of Natural Knowledge to the ſup- " port of Religion is evident in all your writings, and I am the leſs ſurpriſed to find ſo much " allowed to the *ſupernatural Fiat of God*. 'Tis a proper exerciſe of the human faculties to enquire " into ſecondary cauſes, but to decide peremptorily, and not ultimately refer to the wiſdom and " goodneſs of God, is very wrong. After conſidering the great cataſtrophe of the Deluge as much " as I could, I really found the account of *Moſes* the beſt I could follow: I am no *Hutchinſonian*, " as you muſt have obſerved in ſeveral paragraphs; but my Theory, I found, could not be con- " formable to Scripture, becauſe every principal circumſtance which the nature of things ſuggeſted

" throughout

"Sentiments of an *Engliſh* Freeholder," two popular pamphlets by Mr. *Burke*, 4to; "The "Microſcope made Eaſy," by Mr. *Henry Baker* *, 8vo; Dr. *Owen's* "Enquiry into "the

* This ingenious and diligent Naturaliſt was born in *Fleet-Street*, *London*, either near the end of the laſt, or very early in the beginning of the preſent century. His

"throughout the whole proceſs, is to be found, one where or other (at leaſt according to my apprehenſion) in Holy Writ. When I ſuppoſe that the bed of the Ocean was raiſed, and conclude "that effect not to be ſo great and ſtupendous as it may at firſt appear, when the ſmall depth of "the Sea in proportion to the extent of the Globe is laid into the ſame eſtimate. I would not be "underſtood but that the ſupernatural power of God attended as well as cauſed this Elevation "throughout, regulated and conducted it to a certain height, and with the ſame care (if I may ſo "ſay) adjuſted it's ſubſidence, ſo that far it was from my thoughts to exclude the preternatural "interpoſition of God; I only ſuggeſt the probable materials with which this effect might have "been produced, which no one knows better than yourſelf that former Theoriſts have been ſo "much diſtreſſed about, that they have fallen into the moſt abſurd ſuppoſitions, have torn the Earth "to pieces, moved the Sun from its place, called down the Comets, had recourſe to a new Creation, "in ſhort, reverſed the World, and thrown imputations of defect on the Moſaical writings, which "I think they do not at all deſerve.—In oppoſition only to ſuch chimeras, I endeavour to ſhew "that the earth is ſtored (and ought to be ſo, when we conſider the wiſdom and knowledge of God) "with a ſufficiency of the requiſite materials, and by its frame adapted to, and capable of producing, "the effect; but the marſhalling, diſpoſing, and exciting theſe materials, I hope I have referred "only to God's almighty power. I am ſure it is my opinion. As to the cauſe of Earthquakes, I "do not enter into the diſpute, neither do I at all deny that electrical ſhocks may be attended with "like effects; I ſhould be extremely obliged to you, however, if you would inform me whether "ignition or exploſion in the bowels of the earth, affecting whole regions at once, will not preſuppoſe that cavernous texture which I have attributed to the earth as the natural conſequence of its "firſt ſettlement. I writ the two theories as an introduction to the obſervations I am making on "the Natural Hiſtory of *Cornwall*, and am glad you think them fit for a Propylæum. Your opinion of the formation of Corals is very agreeable to what I take to be truth; the *French* Philoſopher has proved the inhabitancy of the Polypi, but no more; and I can as eaſily believe that "man formed the earth, becauſe he builds upon and dwells in it, as that the ſemi-animal Polypi "could form the branchy, and to all appearance, vegetable Coral. I could almoſt wiſh that your "regard for me had been leſs, becauſe I am afraid it has made you think more favourably of the "theory and antiquities than they deſerve. I remain, Sir, your moſt obliged and obedient humble "ſervant. WILLIAM BORLASE. *Ludgvan, June* 15, 1754."

2. "SIR, The ſubjects of yeſterday's converſation were ſo very entertaining, that it was "impoſſible to prevent my recollecting and reviewing what had made ſo agreeable an impreſſion "upon me. As to the ring, upon ſecond thoughts, I believe I was guilty of a miſtake, and "therefore I take the firſt opportunity of acknowledging it: I thought that ΔΙΑΒΙΩΝ might "be two words, and the verb for *tranſigas*, or ſome ſuch word might be underſtood, as is uſual "in the conciſe Inſcriptions of the *Greeks*: but I am apprehenſive, for I have neither Grammar "nor Lexicon to make me certain, that διὰ, when it ſignifies *per*, will govern an accuſative "caſe; and therefore, if it had been uncompounded, that line would have been διὰ βίου, or διὰ τοῦ βίου: "I therefore willingly retract, and think that ΔΙΑΒΙΩΝ is one word, a verb of the Imperative "Mood, which in our language, literally, muſt be tranſlated, *Live thou*; but the *Greek* is much "more expreſſive, and, by the happy idiom of that language which gives ſpirit to their verbs "by annexing prepoſitions, ſignifies in one word all that we can ſay in *Live thou all thy life long—happily*. It has alſo occurred to me ſince I ſaw you, that the SECVRITAS of the ancients "is frequently repreſented on medals, as reclining on a low pillar, or rather tall pedeſtal, to "expreſs, if I am not miſtaken, the ſtability of the empire; and I refer to your better judgment, "whether *Cupid's* ſtanding on ſuch a pillar may not intend the Conſtancy of Love. This Antique, by the engraving on one ſide, and the Legend on the other, ſeems to me to have been "deſigned as a Love-amulet or charm, which the ancients perſuaded themſelves that as long as "they carried about with them, they ſhould not be unhappy.... If theſe amulets were ever ſo "powerful, you are ſo happy in domeſtic life, as to have no occaſion for them. I remain, Sir, your "moſt obedient ſervant, WILLIAM BORLASE. *Norfolk-ſtreet, Monday nine o'clock.*"

father's

" the preſent State of the Septuagint Verſion," 8vo; *Pope's*

father's profeſſion is not known; but his mother was, in her time, a Midwife of great practice. He was brought up, under an eminent bookſeller who preceded the elder *Dodſley*, to the buſineſs of a Bookſeller, in which, however, he appears not to have engaged at all after his apprenticeſhip; or, if he did, it was ſoon relinquiſhed by him: for though it was in his power to have drawn away all his maſter's beſt cuſtomers, he would not ſet up againſt him. Mr. *Baker* being of a philoſophical turn of mind, and having diligently attended to the methods which might be practicable and uſeful in the cure of ſtammering, and eſpecially in teaching deaf and dumb perſons to ſpeak, he made this the employment of his life. This idea was ſuggeſted to him by a viſit to the late Mr. Serjeant *Forſter*, at *Enfield*, who had two ſiſters both deaf and dumb. In the proſecution of ſo valuable and difficult an undertaking, he was very ſucceſsful; and ſeveral of his pupils, who are ſtill living, bear teſtimony to the ability and good effect of his inſtructions. He married *Sophia*, youngeſt daughter of the famous *Daniel Defoe*, who brought him two ſons, both of whom he ſurvived. On the 29th of *January*, 1740, Mr. *Baker* was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and, on the 12th of *March* following, the ſame honour was conferred upon him by the Royal Society. In 1744, Sir *Godfrey Copley's* gold medal was beſtowed upon him, for having, by his microſcopical experiments on the cryſtallizations and configurations of ſaline particles, produced the moſt extraordinary diſcovery during that year. This medal was preſented to him by Sir *Hans Sloane*, late Preſident of the Royal Society, and only ſurviving truſtee of Sir *Godfrey Copley's* donation, at the recommendation of Sir *Hans's* worthy ſucceſſor, *Martin Folkes*, Eſq; and of the Council of the ſaid Society. Having led a very uſeful and honourable life, he died, at his apartments in *The Strand*, on the 25th of *November*, 1774, being then above ſeventy years of age. His wife had been dead ſome time before; and he only left one grandſon, *William Baker*, who was born *Feb.* 17, 1763, and to whom, on his living to the age of twenty-one, he bequeathed the bulk of his fortune, which he had acquired by his profeſſion of teaching deaf and dumb perſons to ſpeak. It is much to be regretted, that Mr. *Baker* ſhould ſuffer his art to die with him, which we are aſſured was the caſe, and all his patients were enjoined to ſecrecy *; He gave alſo, by his will, a hundred pounds to the Royal Society, the intereſt of which was to be applied in paying for an annual Oration on Natural Hiſtory or Experimental Philoſophy. He gave to each of his two executors one hundred pounds †; and his wife's gold watch and trinkets in truſt to his daughter in-law *Mary Baker* for her life, and to be afterwards given to the future wife of his grandſon. To Mrs. *Baker* he gave alſo an annuity of fifty pounds. His furniture, printed books (but not Mſſ.), curioſities, and collections of every ſort, he directed ſhould be ſold, which was accordingly done. His fine collection of native and foreign foſſils, petrefactions, ſhells, corals, vegetables, ores, &c. with ſome antiquities and other curioſities, were ſold by auction, *March* 13, 1775, and the nine following days. He was buried, as he deſired, in an unexpenſive manner, in the church-yard of *St. Mary-le-Strand*; within which church, on the South-wall, he ordered a ſmall tablet to be erected to his memory. " An inſcription for it," he ſaid,

* At the end of his inſtruction he took a bond for 100*l.* of each ſcholar not to divulge his method; and he is ſaid to have ſtood a ſuit for it with a ſon of the late Earl *Buchan*.

† In caſe the grandſon ſhould not attain the age of twenty-one, Mr. *Baker* gave to each of his executors 500*l.*; to Mrs. *Baker* 100*l* a year; to the Royal Society 500*l.*; to the Society of Antiquaries, 300*l.*; to Mrs. *Roſa Dupleſſis*, 200*l.*; to Mr. *Boddington* 100*l.*; to Dr. *Parſons* (and, in caſe he ſhould be dead, to his ſiſter-in-law Miſs *Reynolds*) 100*l.*; and ſome other legacies.

" would

Pope's "Letters to a Lady," 8vo, then printed for the firſt time;

"would probably be found among his papers; if not, he hoped ſome learned friend "would write one agreeably to truth." This friendly office, however, remains as yet to be performed. Mr. *Baker* was a conſtant and uſeful attendant at the meetings of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and in both was frequently choſen one of the Council. Mr. *Baker* was peculiarly attentive to all the new improvements which were made in Natural Science, and very ſolicitous for the proſecution of them. Though he was ſo reſpectable a member of the Royal Society, he did not eſcape the ſtrictures of Dr. *Hill*, in the Doctor's review of the works of that illuſtrious body. Several of his communications are printed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions *; and, beſides the papers written by himſelf, he was the means, by his extenſive correſpondence, of conveying to the Society the intelligence and obſervations of other inquiſitive and philoſophical men. His correſpondence was not confined to his own country. To him we are obliged for a true hiſtory of the *Coccus Polonicus*, tranſmitted by Dr. *Wolfe*. It is to Mr. *Baker's* communications that we owe the larger *Alpine Strawberry*, of late ſo much cultivated, and approved of, in *England*. The ſeeds of it were ſent in a letter from Profeſſor *Bruns* of *Turin*, to our Philoſopher, who gave them to ſeveral of his friends, by whoſe care they furniſhed an abundant increaſe. The ſeeds, likewiſe, of the true Rhubarb, or *Rheum Palmatum*, now to be met with in almoſt every garden in this country, were firſt tranſmitted to Mr. *Baker* by Dr. *Mounſey*, Phyſician to the Empreſs of *Ruſſia*. Theſe, like the former, were diſtributed to his various acquaintance, and ſome of the ſeeds vegetated very kindly. It is apprehended that all the plants of the Rhubarb now in *Great Britain* were propagated from this ſource. Two or three of Mr. *Baker's* papers, which relate to Antiquities, may be found in the Philoſophical Tranſactions †. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, is under ſingular obligations to our worthy Naturaliſt. As he was one of the earlieſt members of it, ſo he contributed in no ſmall degree to its riſe and eſtabliſhment. At its firſt inſtitution, he officiated for ſome time, *gratis*, as ſecretary. He was many years chairman of the Committee of Accounts: and he took an active part in the general deliberations of the Society. In his attendance he was almoſt unfailing, and there were few queſtions of any moment upon which he did not deliver his opinion. Though, from the lowneſs of his voice, his manner of ſpeaking was not powerful, it was clear, ſenſible, and convincing; what he ſaid, being uſually much to the purpoſe, and always proceeding from the beſt intentions, had often the good effect of contributing to bring the ſociety to rational determinations, when many of the members ſeemed to have loſt themſelves in the intricacies of debate. He drew up a ſhort account of the original of this ſociety, and of the concern he himſelf had in forming it; which was read before the Society of Antiquaries, and would be a pleaſing preſent to the publick. Mr. *Baker* was a poetical writer in the early part of his life. His "Invocation of Health" got abroad without his knowledge; but was reprinted by himſelf in his "Original Poems, ſerious and humourous," Part the firſt, 8vo. 1725. The ſecond part came out in 1726. Among theſe Poems are ſome Tales as witty and as looſe as *Prior's*. He was the author, likewiſe, of "The Univerſe,

* Phil. Tranſ. N° 457. p. 441. 448. N° 458. p. 503. N° 459. p. 655. N° 471. p. 616. N° 472. p. 35. 77. N° 477. p. 520. N° 482. p. 432. N° 483. p. 557. N° 484. p. 576. N° 486. p. 174. 270. N° 491. p. 37. N° 494. p. 334. N° 497. p. 601. 617. To which ſome others references might, it is believed, be added.

† Phil. Tranſ. N° 477. p. 520. N° 483. p. 557.

"a

time; and Mr. *Nevile's* * "Imitations of *Juvenal* and *Per-*
"*ſius*," 8vo.

In the ſame year (1769) he printed, for Mr. *Wood* †, "An "Eſſay on the Original Genius of *Homer*," 4to. Of this literary

"a Poem, intended to reſtrain the Pride of Man," which has been ſeveral times reprinted. His account of the Water Polype, which was originally publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, was afterwards enlarged into a ſeparate treatiſe, and hath gone through ſeveral editions. But his principal publications are, "The Microſcope made Eaſy," and "Employment for the Microſcope." The firſt of theſe, which was originally publiſhed in 1742, or 1743, hath gone through ſix editions. The ſecond edition of the other, which, to ſay the leaſt of it, is equally pleaſing and inſtructive, appeared in 1764. Theſe Treatiſes, and eſpecially the latter, contain the moſt curious and important of the Obſervations and Experiments which Mr. *Baker* either laid before the Royal Society, or publiſhed ſeparately. It has been ſaid of Mr. *Baker*, that "he was a philoſopher in "little things." If it was intended by this language to leſſen his reputation, there is no propriety in the ſtricture. He was an intelligent, upright, and benevolent man, much reſpected by thoſe who knew him beſt. His friends were the friends of ſcience and virtue: and it will always be remembered by his contemporaries, that no one was more ready than himſelf to aſſiſt thoſe with whom he was converſant in their various reſearches and endeavours for the advancement of knowledge and the benefit of ſociety. This tranquil good man was unhappy in his children. His eldeſt ſon, *David Erſkine Baker*, was a young man of genius and learning. Having been adopted by an uncle, who was a ſilk-throwſter in *Spital-fields*, he ſucceeded him in the buſineſs; but wanted the prudence and attention which are neceſſary to ſecure proſperity in trade. He married the daughter of Mr. *Clendon*, a reverend empiric. Like his father, he was both a philoſopher and a poet; and wrote ſeveral occaſional poems in the periodical collections, ſome of which were much admired at the time, but ſo violent was his turn for dramatic performance that he repeatedly engaged with the loweſt ſtrolling companies, in ſpite of every effort of his father to reclaim him. The publick was indebted to him for "The "Companion to the Play-houſe," in two volumes, 1764, 12mo; a work which, though imperfect, had conſiderable merit, and ſhewed that he poſſeſſed a very extenſive knowledge of our dramatic authors; and which has ſince been conſiderably improved by the attention of a gentleman in every reſpect well qualified for the undertaking. Mr. *Baker's* other ſon *Henry* followed the profeſſion of a lawyer, but in no creditable line; and left one ſon, *William*, who has been already mentioned as the grandfather's heir.

* I have already had occaſion (in p. 279) to mention this amiable poet; and have ſince reaſon to lament his death, which happened *September* 17, 1781.

† *Robert Wood*, Eſq; under-ſecretary of ſtate; who, in the earlier part of life, had viſited the ſcenes which *Homer* has ſo beautifully deſcribed; where it is not ſurpriſing that he caught what he calls "the ſpecies of enthuſiaſm which belongs to ſuch a journey, "performed in ſuch ſociety, where *Homer* being my guide, and *Bouverie* and *Dawkins* my fellow travellers, the beauties of the firſt of Poets were enjoyed in the company "of the beſt of friends. Had I been ſo fortunate," he adds, "as to have enjoyed their "aſſiſtance, in arranging and preparing for the publick the ſubſtance of our many friendly converſations on this ſubject, I ſhould be leſs anxious about the fate of the follow-

literary curioſity no more than SEVEN copies were taken off; one of which having by the Author's permiſſion been retained by Mr. *Bowyer*, he ſhewed it to Mr. *Clarke*; which

" ing work: But whatever my ſucceſs may be in an attempt to contribute to the amuſe-
" ment of a vacant hour, I am happy to think, that though I ſhould fail to anſwer the
" expectations of public curioſity, I am ſure to ſatisfy the demands of private friend-
" ſhip; and that, acting as the only ſurvivor and truſtee for the literary concerns of my
" late fellow-travellers, I am, to the beſt of my judgement, carrying into execution the
" purpoſe of men for whoſe memory I ſhall ever retain the greateſt veneration; and
" though I may do injuſtice to thoſe honeſt feelings which urge me to this pious taſk,
" by mixing an air of compliment in an act of duty, yet I muſt not diſown a private,
" perhaps an idle conſolation, which, if it be vanity to indulge, it would be ingratitude
" to ſuppreſs, *viz.* that as long as my imperfect deſcriptions ſhall preſerve from oblivion
" the preſent ſtate of the *Troade*, and the remains of *Balbeck* and *Palmyra*, ſo long will
" it be known that *Dawkins* and *Bouverie* were my friends." Mr. *Wood* had drawn up a great part of this eſſay in the life-time of Mr. *Dawkins*, who wiſhed it to be made public. " But," ſays Mr. *Wood*, " while I was preparing it for the preſs, I had the
" honour of being called to a ſtation, which for ſome years fixed my whole attention
" upon objects of ſo very different a nature, that it became neceſſary to lay *Homer* aſide,
" and to reſerve the further conſideration of my ſubject for a time of more leiſure.
" However, in the courſe of that active period, the duties of my ſituation engaged me in
" an occaſional attendance upon a Nobleman [the late Earl *Granville*], who, though he
" preſided at his Majeſty's councils, reſerved ſome moments for literary amuſement.
" His Lordſhip was ſo partial to this ſubject, that I ſeldom had the honour of receiving
" his commands on buſineſs, that he did not lead the converſation to *Greece* and *Homer*.
" Being directed to wait upon his Lordſhip a few days before he died, with the Preli-
" minary Articles of the Treaty of *Paris*, I found him ſo languid, that I propoſed poſt-
" poning my buſineſs for another time; but he inſiſted that I ſhould ſtay, ſaying, 'it could
" not prolong his life, to neglect his duty;' and, repeating a paſſage out of *Sarpedon's*
" ſpeech, dwelt with particular emphaſis on a line which recalled to his mind the diſtin-
" guiſhing part he had taken in public affairs:

Ὦ πόπον, εἰ μὲν γὰρ πόλεμον περὶ τόνδε φυγόντε,	Could all our care elude the gloomy grave,
Αἰεὶ δὴ μέλλοιμεν ἀγήρω τ' ἀθανάτω τε	Which claims no leſs the fearful than the brave,
Ἔσσεσθ', οὔτε κεν αὐτὸς ἐνὶ πρώτοισι	For luſt of fame, I ſhould not vainly dare
μαχαίμην,	In fighting fields, nor urge thy ſoul to war.
Οὔτε κέ σε στέλλοιμι μάχην ἐς κυδιάνειραν·	But ſince, alas! ignoble age muſt come,
Νῦν δ', ἴμπης γὰρ κῆρες ἐφεστᾶσιν θανάτοιο	Diſeaſe, and death's inexorable doom;
Μυρίαι, ἃς οὐκ ἔστι φυγεῖν βροτὸν, οὐδ' ὑπαλύξαι,	The life which others pay let us beſtow,
Ἰομεν. Il. M. 322.	And give to Fame what we to Nature owe.
	Pope's Hom. Il. xii. 387.

" His Lordſhip then repeated the laſt word ſeveral times with a calm and determined re-
" ſignation; and, after a ſerious pauſe of ſome minutes, he deſired to hear the Treaty
" read; to which he liſtened with great attention; and recovered ſpirits enough to de-
" clare the approbation of a dying Stateſman (I uſe his own words) on the moſt glo-
" rious war, and moſt honourable peace, this country ever ſaw."

produced the two Letters printed below *. I have now by me the copy which Mr. *Bowyer* kept, with a few of his

* 1. Mr. CLARKE to Mr. BOWYER.

"DEAR SIR,

"I thank you for the ſight of this curioſity. It is like an Oriental Novel, wild and entertaining. The author is certainly a man of genius and diligence, and is poſſeſſed of a ſpirit of enthuſiaſm, very proper for his ſubject, and agreeable to his readers. But then ſuch a paſſion for Paradoxes, as does not agree ſo well with us old folks; it cools our appetites rather too much, who are willing to read not only for amuſement, but uſe. What ſignifies tilting againſt ſome of the beſt eſtabliſhed parts of ancient Hiſtory, unleſs you were armed for the purpoſe, with conſiderable evidence to ſupport it? The Introduction of Letters among the *Greeks* is a fact well-atteſted: and he who can believe that all *Homer* was preſerved only by memory, muſt believe that the memory of ſo remarkable a fact was eaſily tranſmitted by the ſame conveyance. Nor do I ſee any thing proved in this whole diſſertation, but that *Homer* was an *Aſiatic*. The verſe you quote from the Iliad is a ſtrong preſumption that *Homer* was no ſtranger to alphabetical writing. It does not appear to me that *Syria*, the iſland *Homer* mentions, was the *Syros* near *Delos*, but perhaps ſome unknown iſland, far enough from *Delos*, Ὀρτυγίας καθύπερθεν; from whence the Sun in the Winter Solſtice was returning. There is no making any ſenſe of the τροπαὶ ἠελίοιο any other way: nor can καθύπερθεν ſignify *juſt by Delos*. Remarks upon Mr. *Pope's* Tranſlation was a matter of no great moment. He does not alter the ſituation; but decorates the places with more verdure, perhaps, or beauty, than they deſerved. If he places the fall of the *Scamander* into the *Ægean* ſea, inſtead of the *Helleſpont*; it is no more than, I think, all the old maps had done before him. Is it certain that *Homer's* is what falls into the *Helleſpont?* As to the defence of *Homer's Pharos*, I leave that to Mr. *Bryant*. To think that all the *Delta* was an acquiſition to the *Egyptian* coaſt between *Homer's* time and *Alexander's*, is beyond my imagination. Was nothing of that kind done before the *Iſraelites* were in *Egypt*, and after that, before *Homer* was born? His compariſon between the Patriarchal, Heroic, and Bedouin manners is far from being exact. There was no unnatural ſeparation between the ſexes in the Patriarchal times. The Patriarchs travelled from *Euphrates* through all *Paleſtine* down to *Egypt*, without meeting any difficulties in their way, and had a ſocial intercourſe with many of the inhabitants. There were many cities formerly upon the Weſtern ſide of *Arabia Deſerta*. The ruins of one of them, called *Maccacee*, are (if we believe the *Arabs*, whoſe veracity Mr. *Wood* does not queſtion) greater than thoſe at *Palmyra*, and were not yet viſited by any *European*. But enough of this, eſpecially by candle-light. I have ſcarce had a leiſure hour ſince I received this favour, and ſo was forced to run it over very curſorily. That *Troas* and *Phrygia* were, in *Homer's* time, different kingdoms, may be eaſily believed, ſince he places no leſs than eight Principalities in *Theſſaly* only. I am, Sir, your much obliged, and affectionate, &c."

2. Mr. WOOD to Mr. BOWYER.

"DEAR SIR, *Stanhope-Street, Thurſday Night.*

"I find your obliging letter on my table returning from office; I ſhall call on you ſome day to thank you for it: in the mean time accept my acknowledgements for

"yourſelf

his own notes*; and, what is more curious, the margin contains every addition and variation made afterwards by Mr. *Wood* when he gave his improved thoughts to the publick.

In 1770 he printed, among many other articles, the "Miſcellanea Sacra" of the late Lord Viſcount *Barrington* †, reviſed

" yourſelf and your friend ‡. I like his manly freedom, eſpecially as I ſee he ſpeaks as " he thinks. If my little farrago of Claſſical Conjectures ſees the light, I ſhall profit " of his animadverſions. Upon the whole, I think he is very fair; and if he is not " more attached to his old opinions than I am to my new ones, we ſhall meet in a " point; nay, I ſhall go more than half-way towards him, if it is Mr. *Markland*; for, " however diſpoſed I may be to think for myſelf, I am not deaf to reſpectable authority. " I am, in great haſte, but with no leſs truth, your humble ſervant."

* One of theſe is worth inſerting here: " *Homer*," ſays Mr. *Wood*, " has been highly " extolled for his knowledge of Medicine and Anatomy, particularly the latter; and his " inſight into the ſtructure of the human body has been conſidered ſo nice, that he has " been imagined by ſome to have wounded his hearers with too much ſcience." On this paſſage Mr. *Bowyer's* note ſtands thus: " Mr. *Pope*, as he read over every book he could " think of that could give him any light into the life of *Homer*, had gotten an old " *Latin* edition of *Diodorus Siculus*, wherein he found *Homer* was ſaid to be *medicus*. " At which he was overjoyed, and thought he ſhould communicate a great diſcovery. " But, behold, when he conſulted another edition, he found the true reading was *mendicus*. " This I had from his own mouth, at *Twickenham*."

† *John Shute*, Lord Viſcount *Barrington*, a nobleman of conſiderable learning, and author of ſeveral books, was the youngeſt ſon of *Benjamin Shute*, merchant, youngeſt ſon of *Francis Shute*, of *Upton*, in the county of *Leiceſter*, Eſquire. He was born at *Theobald's*, in *Hertfordſhire*, in the year 1678 §; and received part of his education at *Utrecht*, as appears from a *Latin* oration which he delivered at that univerſity, and which he publiſhed there in 1698, in 4to. under the following title: " Oratio de ſtu- " dio Philoſophiæ conjungendo cum ſtudio Juris *Romani*; habita in inclyta Academia " *Trajectina* Kalendis *Junii*, 1698, a *Johanne Shute*, *Anglo*, Ph. D. & L. A. M." After his return to *England*, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law in *The Inner Temple*. In 1701, he publiſhed, but without his name, " An Eſſay || upon the Intereſt of *England*, " in reſpect to Proteſtants diſſenting from the eſtabliſhed Church," 4to. This was reprinted two years after, with conſiderable alterations and enlargements. Some time after this he publiſhed another piece in 4to. intituled, " The Rights of Proteſtant Diſ- " ſenters, in two parts." During the proſecution of his ſtudies in the law, he was applied to by Queen *Anne's* Whig Miniſtry, at the inſtigation of Lord *Somers*, to engage the Preſbyterians in *Scotland* to favour the important meaſure, then in agitation, of an union of the two kingdoms. Flattered, at the age of twenty-four, by an application, which

‡ Whoſe name Mr. *Bowyer* had not *then* communicated.

§ His mother was a daughter of the famous Mr. *Caryl*, author of the Commentary on *Job*.

|| This Eſſay is mentioned by Dr. *Watts*, in a copy of verſes addreſſed to the Author, and printed in the " *Engliſh* Poets," vol. XLVI. p. 169.

revised for the press by his son the learned and worthy Bishop

shewed the opinion entertained of his abilities and influence by the greatest Lawyer and Statesman of the age, he readily sacrificed the opening prospects of his profession, and undertook the arduous employment. The happy execution of it was rewarded in 1708 by the place of Commissioner of the Customs; from which he was removed by the Tory Administration in 1711, for his avowed opposition to their principles and conduct. How high Mr. *Shute's* character stood in the estimation even of those who differed most widely from him in religious and political sentiments, appears from the testimony borne to it by Dr. *Swift* *. In the reign of Queen *Anne*, *John Wildman*, of *Becket*, in the county of *Berks*, Esq; adopted him for his son, after the *Roman* custom, and settled his large estate upon him, though he was no relation, and is said to have been but slightly acquainted with him. Some years after, he had another considerable estate left him by *Francis Barrington*, of *Tofts*, Esq; who had married his first cousin, and died without issue. This occasioned him to procure an act of parliament, pursuant to the deed of settlement, to assume the name, and bear the arms of *Barrington*. On the accession of King *George* I. he was chosen member of parliament for the town of *Berwick upon Tweed*. On the 5th of *July*, 1717, he had a reversionary grant of the office of Master of the Rolls in *Ireland*, which he surrendered the 10th of *December*, 1731. King *George* I. was also pleased, by privy seal, dated at *St. James's* the 10th of *June*, and by patent at *Dublin*, *July* 1, 1720, to create him Baron *Barrington* of *Newcastle*, and Viscount *Barrington* of *Ardglass*. In 1722, he was again returned to parliament as member for the town of *Berwick*; but in 1723, the house of commons taking into consideration the affair of the *Harburgh* lottery, a very severe and unmerited censure of expulsion was passed upon his Lordship †, as sub-governor of the *Harburgh* Company, under the Prince of *Wales*. In 1725 he published, in two volumes, 8vo, his "Miscellanea Sacra; or a "new Method of considering so much of the History of the Apostles, as is contained "in Scripture; in an abstract of their History, an Abstract of that Abstract, and four "critical Essays." In this work the noble author has traced, with great care and judgement, the methods taken by the apostles, and first preachers of the Gospel, for propagating Christianity; and explained with great distinctness the several gifts of the spirit, by which they were enabled to discharge that office. These he improved into an argument for the truth of the Christian religion; which is said to have staggered the infidelity of Mr. *Anthony Collins*. In 1725, he published, in 8vo, "An Essay on the several "Dispensations of God to Mankind, in the order in which they lie in the Bible; or, a "short System of the Religion of Nature and Scripture," &c. He was also author of several other tracts, which will be mentioned below ‡. He sometimes spoke in parliament,

* Dr. *Swift* writes thus to Archbishop *King*, in a letter dated *London*, *Nov.* 30, 1708. "One "Mr *Shute* is named for secretary to Lord *Wharton*. He is a young man, but reckoned the shrewdest "head in *England*; and the person in whom the Presbyterians chiefly confide; and if money be "necessary towards the good work, it is reckoned he can command as far as 100,000*l.* from the "body of the Dissenters here. As to his principles, he is a moderate man, frequenting the church "and the meeting indifferently."

† A vindication of Lord *Barrington* was published at the time, in a pamphlet which had the appearance of being written by him, or at least of being published under his directions.

‡ 1. "A Dissuasive from Jacobitism; shewing in general what the nation is to expect from a Po-"pish King; and, in particular, from the Pretender." The fourth edition of this was printed in 8vo, in 1713.—2. "A Letter from a Layman, in communion with the Church of *England*, though dis-"senting from her in some points, to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ———. With a Post-"script,

Biſhop of *Landaff*, in 3 volumes, 8vo; a volume of Sermons

ment, but appears not to have been a frequent ſpeaker. He died at his ſeat at *Becket* in *Berkſhire*, after a ſhort illneſs, on the 14th of *December*, 1734, in the ſixty-ſixth year of his age. He generally attended divine worſhip among the Diſſenters, and, for many years, received the ſacrament at *Pinner's-Hall*, when Dr. *Jeremiah Hunt*, an eminent and learned Nonconformiſt divine, was paſtor of the congregation that aſſembled there. He had formerly been an attendant on Mr. *Thomas Bradbury*, but quitted that gentleman on account of his bigoted zeal for impoſing unſcriptural terms upon the article of the Trinity. His Lordſhip was a diſciple and friend of Mr. *Locke*, had a high value for the ſacred writings, and was eminently ſkilled in them. As a writer in theology, he had great merit; and contributed much to the diffuſing of that ſpirit of free ſcriptural criticiſm, which has ſince obtained among all denominations of Chriſtians. As his attention was much turned to the ſtudy of divinity, he had a ſtrong ſenſe of the importance of free enquiry in matters of religion. In his writings, whenever he thought what he advanced was doubtful, or that his arguments were not ſtrictly concluſive, though they might have great weight, he expreſſed himſelf with a becoming diffidence. He was remarkable for the politeneſs of his manners, and the gracefulneſs of his addreſs, as we are aſſured by thoſe who perſonally knew him. He married *Anne*, eldeſt daughter of Sir *William Daines*, by whom he left ſix ſons and three daughters. *William*, his eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded to his father's honours; was elected, ſoon after he came of age, member for the town of *Berwick*, and afterwards for *Plymouth*; and, in the late and preſent reigns, has paſſed through the ſucceſſive offices of Lord of the Admiralty, Maſter of the Wardrobe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Treaſurer of the Navy, and Secretary at War. *Francis*, the ſecond, died young. *John*, the third, was a Major-General in the army, commanded the land forces at the reduction of the Iſland of *Guadeloupe* in 1758, and died in 1764. *Daines* *, the fourth, King's Counſel, and one of the Juſtices of the grand ſeſſion for the counties of *Cheſter*, &c. is author of 1. "Obſervations upon "the Ancient Statutes, 1766;" a work reprinted in the ſame year, and again in 1769 and 1775; 2. "The Naturaliſt's Journal, 1767," 4to; 3. "Directions for collecting Specimens "of Natural Hiſtory, 1772," 4to; 4. "The *Anglo-Saxon* Verſion of *Oroſius*, with an "*Engliſh* Tranſlation and Notes, 1773," 8vo; 5. Several tracts relative to the proba-

"ſcript, ſhewing how far the Bill to prevent the growth of ſchiſm is inconſiſtent with the Act of "toleration, and the other laws of this realm." The ſecond edition of this was printed in 1714, 4to.—3. "The Layman's Letter to the Biſhop of *Bangor*." The ſecond edition of this was publiſhed in 1716, 4to.—4. "An Account of the late proceedings of the Diſſenting-miniſters at "*Salters-Hall*; occaſioned by the differences amongſt their brethren in the country: with ſome "thoughts concerning impoſition of human forms for articles of faith. In a letter to the Rev. Dr. "*Gale*, 1719." 8vo.—5. "A Diſcourſe of Natural and Revealed Religion, and the relation they bear "to each other, 1732." 8vo.—6. "Reflections on the 12th Query, contained in a paper, intituled, "Reaſons offered againſt puſhing for the Repeal of the Corporation and Teſt-Acts, and on the ani-"madverſions on the anſwer to it, 8vo, 1733."

* The worthy Judge has already been mentioned (p. 10.) as the friend and patron of Mr. *Bowyer*; and I cannot paſs by this fair opportunity of expreſſing my own obligations both to him and to his brother the Biſhop. To the Admiral I am alſo indebted for his friendſhip to a near relation, who ſhared with him in the perils and the laurels of the war of 1747†, which he did not long ſurvive; had his life been ſpared, the writer of this note would probably have been engaged, under the banners of the gallant Admiral, in the naval ſervice of his country.

† Mr. *Thomas Wilmot*, who was a lieutenant of *The Bellona*, under Captain *Barrington*, when in *Auguſt* 1747 he captured *The Duke of Chartres* *Eaſt India-man*.

bility

Sermons on ſeveral occaſions, by Dr. *Aſhton* *, 8vo; and a Tranſlation from the *German* by *John Reinhold Forſter*, of *Peter*

bility of reaching the *North Pole*, 4to. 1775, &c. which are collected and enlarged in a volume of "Miſcellanies, 1780," 4to; 6. "Propoſed Forms of Regiſters for Baptiſms "and Burials, 1781," 4to. He is alſo author of many curious papers in the Philoſophical Tranſactions and Archæologia; ſome of which are likewiſe incorporated in the volume of "Miſcellanies." *Samuel*, the fifth, is Vice-Admiral of the White, and greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the wars of 1747 and 1756, as well as in the preſent. *Shute*, the ſixth, had his education at *Eton-ſchool*, and the univerſity of *Oxford*; took orders in 1756, the degree of LL. D. in 1762, and was promoted to the Biſhoprick of *Landaff* in 1769.

* Dr. *Thomas Aſhton* was educated at *Eton*; and was elected from thence to *King's College*, *Cambridge*, in 1733. He was probably the perſon to whom Mr. *Horace Walpole* addreſſed his Epiſtle from *Florence*, in 1740, under the title of "*Thomas Aſhton*, Eſq; "tutor to the Earl of *Plymouth* †." He was preſented to the rectory of *Aldingham* in *Lancaſhire* in 17..; which he reſigned ‡ in *March* 1749; and on the 3d of *May* following was preſented by the provoſt and fellows of *Eton* to the rectory of *Sturminſter Marſhall* in *Dorſetſhire*. He was then M. A. and had been choſen a fellow of *Eton* in *December* 1745. In 1752 he was collated to the rectory of *St. Botolph*, *Biſhopſgate*; in 1759 took the degree of D. D.; on the 10th of *December*, 1760, he married Miſs *Amyand*; and in *May* 1762 was elected preacher at *Lincoln's-Inn*, which he reſigned in 1764. Dr. *Aſhton* died *March* 1, 1775, at the age of fifty-nine, after having for ſome years ſurvived a ſevere attack of the palſey. His Diſcourſes, admirable as they are in themſelves, were rendered ſtill more ſo by the excellence of his delivery. Hence he was frequently prevailed on to preach on public and popular occaſions. He printed a Sermon on the Rebellion in 1745, 4to; and a Thankſgiving Sermon on the cloſe of it in 1746, 4to. In 1756 he preached before the Governors of the *Middleſex Hoſpital*, at *St. Anne's*, *Weſtminſter*; a Commencement Sermon at *Cambridge* in 1759; a Sermon at the annual meeting of the Charity Schools in 1760; one before the Houſe of Commons, on the 30th of *January*, 1762; and a Spital Sermon at *St. Bride's* on the *Eaſter Wedneſday* in that year. All theſe, with ſeveral others preached at *Eton*, *Lincoln's Inn*, *Biſhopſgate*, &c. were collected by himſelf in the volume above-mentioned, which is cloſed by a "Concio ad Clerum habita *Cantabrigiæ* in Templo *Beatæ Mariæ*, 1759, pro gradu Doc-"toratûs in Sacrâ Theologiâ." His other publications were, 1. "A Diſſertation on "2 *Peter* i. 19. 1750." 8vo. 2. In 1754 the famous Methodiſt *Jones* preached a Sermon at *Biſhopſgate Church*; which being offenſive to Dr. *Aſhton*, he preached againſt it; and ſome altercation happening between the two Divines, ſome pamphlets were publiſhed on the occaſion; and one intituled "A Letter to the Rev. Mr. *Thomas Jones*, "intended as a rational and candid anſwer to his Sermon preached at *St. Botolph*, "*Biſhopſgate*." 4to, was probably by Dr. *Aſhton*.—3. "An Extract from the Caſe of the "obligation of the Electors of *Eton College* to ſupply all vacancies in that Society with "thoſe who are or have been Fellows of *King's College*, *Cambridge*, ſo long as perſons "properly qualified are to be had within that deſcription. *London*, 1771," 4to, proving, that Aliens have no right at all to *Eton* Fellowſhips, either by the foundation, ſtatutes,

† See *Dodſley's* Poems, vol. III. p. 75.

‡ He was ſucceeded at *Aldingham* by *John Aſhton*, M. A. fellow of *Trinity College*, *Cambridge*.

Peter Oſbeck's * "Voyage to *China* and *The Eaſt-Indies*," 2 vols. 8vo.

On the 14th of *January*, 1771, Mr. *Bowyer* became a ſecond time a widower, by the death of his wife at the age of 70. Mr. *Clarke*, who had endeavoured to adminiſter conſolation to him on a ſimilar occaſion near forty years before, again addreſſed him with tenderneſs on this event:

"DEAR SIR, *Jan.* 18, 1771.

"I find, by the laſt papers, that you have loſt poor Mrs. "*Bowyer*. It is very happy for her that ſhe was relieved "from the ſevere trial ſhe had undergone ſo long. In "that weak and painful ſtate, none of her friends could "wiſh her to continue any longer. And I hope, as you "muſt have expected this event, that you will receive this "parting ſummons with due ſubmiſſion. Loſing a com-"panion that we have been long uſed to, muſt, at our "time of life, be a mournful circumſtance. But as you "muſt part at laſt, your connexions with the world are "much leſſened by her going firſt. You have nothing "now to do but to make a proviſion for your ſon; and "keep as much in buſineſs only as ſerves to amuſe you, "throwing off the great weight of it into other hands. "It is a very deſirable thing to have the world ſit eaſy "upon us when we are going to leave it."

or archbiſhop *Laud's* determination in 1636. This is further proved in, 4. "A Letter to the "Rev. Dr. *M.* [*Morell*] on the queſtion of electing Aliens into the vacant places in "*Eton College*. By the author of the Extract, 1771." 4to. 5. "A Second Letter to "Dr. *M.*"—The three laſt were ſoon after republiſhed, under the title of, "The Election "of Aliens into the vacancies in *Eton College* an unwarrantable practice. To which "are now added, Two Letters to the Rev. Dr. *Morell*; in which the cavils of a writer in "the General Evening Poſt, and others, are conſidered and refuted. Part I. By a late "Fellow of *King's College, Cambridge*. *London*, 1771." 4to. Part II. was never pub-liſhed.

* A *Swede*, Rector of *Haſloef* and *Woxtorp*, member of the academy of *Stockholm*, and of the Society of *Upſal*; and chaplain to a *Swediſh Eaſt-Indiaman*.

Very

Very ſoon after this event he printed a ſpecimen of "*Apollonii* Sophiſtæ Lexicon *Homericum*," for M. de *Villoiſon* of *Paris*, on a plan which was not put in execution in this country (though the Lexicon appeared afterwards at *Paris*, in 2 vols. 8vo, 1773.) I ſhall preſerve below the ſubſtance of a letter * which accompanied the MS. It was

* "Vigilantiſſimo rei typographicæ præfecto ſalutem plurimam dicit *d'Anſſe de Villoiſon*. "Antequam, doctiſſime typographe, ad hoc opus te accingas, paucis te monitum volo, "quibus inſtructus faciliori ſimul et rapidiori proveharis curſu. Primum, te ſupplex "oro atque obteſtor, ut quantum poteris, adhibeas celeritatem, præſertim in hâc primâ "parte; nec prius intermittas opus, quam totum ad finem perductum omnibusque "numeris abſolutum fuerit. Accuratam enim induſtriam et perſpicacem ſolertiam tibi "non commendo, ex eâ ſcilicet gente oriundo, quæ in literis *Græcis*, ut in aliis omni"bus, non habitat, ſed regnat. Non enim obtuſa adeo gerimus pectora, ut *Oxonii* et "Theatri *Sheldoniani* famam non audiverimus. Nam, ut ait poeta, 'Quæ regio in terris "*veſtri* non plena laboris?' Ne te, quæſo, teneant interdum literarum ductus qui for"taſſe primâ facie intricatiores videri poſſint, ſed ſunt facillimi, cum ubique ſemper "iidem, eodemque prorſus modo depicti appareant, ut qui unius duntaxat paginæ lec"tionem calluerit, is omnes alias ſine morâ et offenſo pede percurrat. Spondeo reli"quas partes quæ ſubſequentur multò nitidius et ſcitius exaratum iri: interim hanc pro "tuâ humanitate excuſatam habeas. Nota diligenter, quidquid in verſione Latinâ "lineolâ inferius ſuppoſitâ diſtinguitur, id locum eſſe verſum *Homericum*; ac proinde "ita typis edendum, ut extet ſeparatum, a filo orationis abruptum, novumque inchoet "verſum, qui haud ſcio annon variis varioque modo efformatis typis, ſed etiam literis "quas vocant *Italicis* imprimendus ſit: quod ultimum tuæ permitto elegantiæ, et huic "quâ polles ſagacitati ac peritiæ.... Cum ſolam verſûs finem afferat *Apollonius* noſtri "Lexici author, huic verſui lineolam præpoſui, quæ in editione quoque retinenda eſt. .... "Cum ad me emendanda mittentur quæ prima ex prælis gementibus exibunt ſpeci"mina, ſimul et ſequatur meum, quod habeo unicum apographum ad cujus nor"mam ea exigere poſſim. Alterum quoque eorundem ſpecimium exemplar apud "vos remaneat, ne forte ventis et mari infido ludibria debeat pars mei operis. "Ultima emendabo ſpecimina: in prioribus omnem diligentiam adhibebit, cui hæc "cura incumbit, quem oro atque imploro ut omnem nævum excutiat, imo etſi "quæ fortè tranſvolans calamus omiſit, aut præ celeritate aberrans male dedit "puncta accentuſque, ea reſtituat pro ſuâ eruditione. Quælibet pagina non pluribus "quam ſex et viginti conſtet verſibus. Titulum operis et præfationem ultimo loco "mittam. Iis literarum typis utendum eſt qui in luculentiſſimo *Robinſoni Heſiodo* "adhibiti ſunt: idem inſpiciatur cultus externus editionis et nitor. Hæc habui, doctiſ"ſime typographe, de quibus te certiorem facerem: nihil aliud mihi reſtat, niſi ut tuam "opem implorem in celeritate præſtandâ, ſinceroque obteſter animo quam lætus ſim "quod tam doctorum typographorum curis ſuperbiat hæc, quantalacunque ſit, noſtra "opella, cui paulo immutatum accommodabo *Ovidii* verſum: Parve, *quod* invideo, ſine "me liber ibis in urbem; in urbem ſcilicet, quæ orbis eruditi compendium reipublicæ "literariæ caput merito dici poteſt. Vale, et mihi meiſque laboribus fave. Datum "*Lutetiæ Pariſiorum*, ſexto *Februarii* die, anno reparatæ ſalutis 1771."

not

not *intended* for Mr. *Bowyer*; though, not being directed to any particular perſon, it was delivered to him on the *Oxford* printer's declining the work.

In 1771 he finiſhed the laſt volume of Lord *Lyttelton's** valuable "Hiſtory of the Life and Reign of King *Henry* "the

* *George Lyttelton*, the eldeſt ſon of Sir *Thomas Lyttelton* of *Hagley* in *Worceſterſhire*, Bart. was born in 1709. He was educated at *Eton*, where he was ſo much diſtinguiſhed, that his exerciſes were recommended as models to his ſchool-fellows. From *Eton* he went to *Chriſtchurch*, where he retained the ſame reputation of ſuperiority, and diſplayed his abilities to the publick in a poem on *Blenheim*. He was a very early writer, both in verſe and proſe. His "Progreſs of Love," and his "*Perſian* Letters," were both written when he was very young. He ſtaid not long at *Oxford*; for in 1728 he began his travels, and viſited *France* and *Italy*. When he returned, he obtained a ſeat in parliament, and ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf among the moſt eager opponents of Sir *Robert Walpole*, though his father, who was one of the lords of the Admiralty, always voted with the Court. For many years the name of *George Lyttelton* was ſeen in every account of every debate in the Houſe of Commons. He oppoſed the ſtanding army; he oppoſed the exciſe; he ſupported the motion for petitioning the King to remove *Walpole*. The Prince of *Wales*, being (1737) driven from *St. James's*, kept a ſeparate court, and opened his arms to the opponents of the miniſtry. Mr. *Lyttelton* was made his ſecretary, and was ſuppoſed to have great influence in the direction of his conduct. He perſuaded his maſter, whoſe buſineſs it was now to be popular, that he would advance his character by patronage. *Mallet* was made under-ſecretary, and *Thomſon* had a penſion. For *Thomſon* he always retained his kindneſs, and was able at laſt to place him at eaſe. *Moore* courted his favour by an apologetical poem, called "The Trial of *Selim*," for which he was paid with kind words, which, as is common, raiſed great hopes, that at laſt were diſappointed. He now ſtood in the firſt rank of oppoſition; and *Pope*, who was incited, it is not eaſy to ſay how, to increaſe the clamour againſt the miniſtry, commended him among the other patriots. This drew upon him the reproaches of Mr. *Fox*, who, in the houſe, imputed to him as a crime his intimacy with a lampooner ſo unjuſt and licentious. *Lyttelton* ſupported his friend, and replied, that he thought it an honour to be received into the familiarity of ſo great a poet. While he was thus conſpicuous, he married (1741) Miſs *Lucy Forteſcue*, ſiſter to Lord *Forteſcue*, of *Devonſhire*, by whom he had a ſon, the late Lord *Lyttelton*, and two daughters, and with whom he appears to have lived in the higheſt degree of connubial felicity: but human pleaſures are ſhort; ſhe died in childbed about ſix years afterwards (1747), and he ſolaced his grief by writing a Monody to her memory; without however condemning himſelf to perpetual ſolitude and ſorrow; for ſoon after he ſought to find the ſame happineſs again in a ſecond marriage with the daughter of Sir *Robert Rich* (1749); but the experiment was unſucceſsful. At length, after a long ſtruggle, *Walpole* gave way, and honour and profit were diſtributed among his conquerors. *Lyttelton* was made (1744) one of the Lords of the Treaſury; and from that time was engaged in ſupporting the ſchemes of the miniſtry. Politicks did not, however, ſo much engage him as to withhold his thoughts from things of more importance. He had, in the pride of juvenile confidence, with the help of corrupt converſation, entertained doubts of the truth of Chriſtianity; but he thought the time now

"the Second," 4to, (ſee p. 348). The other principal books of that year were, Mr. *Whitaker's* "Hiſtory of *Man-*
"*cheſter*," 4to; "Critical Obſervations on the Buildings in
"*London* and *Weſtminſter*," 4to and 8vo; a new edition of Dr.

come when it was no longer fit to doubt or believe by chance, and applied himſelf ſeriouſly to the great queſtion. His ſtudies, being honeſt, ended in conviction. He found that Religion was true, and what he had learned he endeavoured to teach (1747), by "Obſervations on the Converſion and Apoſtleſhip of St. *Paul*;" a treatiſe to which Infidelity has never been able to fabricate a ſpecious anſwer. This book his father had the happineſs of ſeeing, and expreſſed his pleaſure in a letter which deſerves to be inſerted, and muſt have given to ſuch a ſon a pleaſure more eaſily conceived than deſcribed: "I "have read your religious treatiſe with infinite pleaſure and ſatisfaction. The ſtyle is "fine and clear, the arguments cloſe, cogent, and irreſiſtible. May the King of kings, "whoſe glorious cauſe you have ſo well defended, reward your pious labours, and grant "that I may be found worthy, through the merits of *Jeſus Chriſt*, to be an eye-witneſs "of that happineſs which I don't doubt He will bountifully beſtow upon you! In the "mean time, I ſhall never ceaſe glorifying God, for having endowed you with ſuch uſeful "talents, and given me ſo good a ſon. Your affectionate father, THOMAS LYTTELTON."
A few years afterwards (1751), by the death of his father, he inherited a baronet's title with a large eſtate, which, though perhaps he did not augment, he was careful to adorn, by a houſe of great elegance and expence, and by great attention to the decoration of his park. As he continued his exertions in parliament, he was gradually advancing his claim to profit and preferment; and accordingly was made in 1754 cofferer and privy-counſellor. This place he exchanged next year for the great office of chancellor of the Exchequer; an office, however, that required ſome qualifications which he ſoon perceived himſelf to want. The year after, his curioſity led him into *Wales*; of which he has given an account, perhaps rather with too much affectation of delight, to *Archibald Bower*, a man of whom he had conceived an opinion more favourable than he ſeems to have deſerved, and whom, having once eſpouſed his intereſt and fame, he never was perſuaded to diſown. About this time he publiſhed his "Dialogues of the Dead," which were very eagerly read, though the production rather, as it ſeems, of leiſure than of ſtudy, rather effuſions than compoſitions. When, in the latter part of the laſt reign, the inauſpicious commencement of the war made the diſſolution of the miniſtry unavoidable, Sir *George Lyttelton*, loſing his employment with the reſt, was recompenſed with a peerage (1757); and reſted from political turbulence in the Houſe of Lords. His laſt literary production was "The Hiſtory of *Henry* the Second, 1764," elaborated by the reſearches and deliberations of twenty years, and publiſhed with the greateſt anxiety *. The ſtory of this publication is remarkable. The whole work was printed twice over, a great part of it three times, and many ſheets four

* Why this "anxiety" ſhould be attributed to "vanity," when good motives were avowed by the author and known to his friends, ſuch as his deſire to correct miſtakes, his fear of having been too harſh on *Becket*, &c. we do not ſee; but ſincerely wiſh that in this and ſome other paſſages Dr. *Johnſon* (for it is from his Biographical Prefaces the greater part of this note is taken) had obſerved his own humane maxim (in the Life of *Addiſon*) of not giving "a pang to a daughter, "a brother, or a friend."

or

Dr. *Hurd's* "Dialogues," 3 vols. 8vo; Dr. *Jortin's* "Sermons,"

or five times *. The booksellers paid for the first impression †; but the charges and repeated operations of the press were at the expence of the author, whose ambitious accuracy is known to have cost him at least a thousand pounds. He began to print in 1755. Three volumes appeared in 1764, a second edition of them in 1767, a third edition in 1768, and the conclusion in 1771. *Andrew Reid*, a man not without considerable abilities, and not unacquainted with letters or with life, undertook to persuade the noble author, as he had persuaded himself, that he was master of the secret of punctuation; and, as fear begets credulity, he was employed, I know not at what price, to point the pages of "*Henry* the Second." The book was at last pointed and printed, and sent into the world. His Lordship took money for his copy, of which, when he had paid the pointer, he probably gave the rest away; for he was very liberal to the indigent. When time brought the History to a third edition, *Reid* was either dead or discarded: and the superintendence of typography and punctuation was committed to a man originally a comb-maker, but then known by the style of Dr. *Saunders* [a *Scotch* LL. D.]. Something uncommon was probably expected, and something uncommon was at last done; for to the edition of Dr. *Saunders* is appended, what the world had hardly seen before, a list of errors of nineteen pages. But to politicks and literature there must be an end. Lord *Lyttelton* had never the appearance of a strong or of a healthy man; he had a slender uncompacted frame, and a meagre face ‡: he lasted, however, above sixty years, and then was seized with his last illness. Of his death a very affecting and instructive account has been given by his physician §, Dr. *Johnson* of *Kidderminster*. His Lordship was buried at *Hagley*; and the following inscription is cut on the side of his Lady's monument:

"This unadorned stone was placed here
"By the particular desire and express directions
"Of the late Right Honourable GEORGE Lord LYTTELTON,
"Who died *August* 22, 1773, aged 64."

* The copy was all transcribed by his Lordship's own hand, and that not a very legible one, as he acknowledges: "Pray take care of the manuscript, as I have no other copy, and look yourself "to the printing, after I have made my corrections in the first and second revisals, which I would "have sent me as fast as the press can afford them. I fear you will have some difficulty in reading "my copy, as it is not very fair; but, being used to my hand, you will make it out. I am most "afraid of faults in the last impressions, because they can't be corrected without cancelling sheets. "Be particularly careful of the references in the margin. I wish you health and happiness till I "see you again, and am, with sincere regard and esteem, Sir, your most obedient humble servant."

MS. Letter to Mr. Bowyer.

† This fact is undoubtedly true. I shall not scruple, however, to add to it a trifling circumstance, which shews that the excellent Peer (whose finances were not in the most flourishing situation) could bear with great fortitude what by many would have been deemed an insult. The booksellers, at a stated period, had paid the stationer for as much paper as they had agreed to purchase. His Lordship then became the paymaster; in which state the work went on for some years, till the stationer, having been disappointed of an expected sum, refused to furnish any more paper. With great reluctance Mr. *Bowyer* was prevailed on to carry this report to his Lordship; and began the tale with much hesitation.—"Oh! I understand you," says his Lordship very calmly, "the man is afraid to "trust me! I acknowledge I am poor, but let me request you to be my security." It is needless to add, that Mr. *Bowyer* obliged his Lordship, and had no reason to repent of the civility.

‡ In a political caricature print levelled against Sir *Robert Walpole* he is thus described:

"But who be dat so lank, so lean, so bony?
"O dat be de great orator, *Lytteltony*."

§ "On *Sunday* evening the symptoms of his Lordship's disorder, which for a week past had "alarmed us, put on a fatal appearance, and his Lordship believed himself to be a dying man.

" mons," 4 vols. 8vo; " The Duty, Circumſtances, and " Benefits of Baptiſm," by *Thomas Barker* *, Eſq; 8vo; " A " Diſquiſition on Medicines that diſſolve the Stone; in which " Dr. *Chittick's* Secret is conſidered and diſcovered; in two " parts; the ſecond part now firſt publiſhed, and the " firſt † conſiderably improved; by *Alexander Blackrie* ‡,"

* *Thomas Barker*, Eſq; of *Lyndon* in *Rutland*, well known by his accurate meteorological obſervations in the Philoſophical Tranſactions; and by his " Diſcoveries con- " cerning Comets, 1757," 4to. Mr. *Barker* has alſo lately publiſhed " The Meſſiah; " being the Prophecies concerning him methodiſed, with their Accompliſhments, 1780," 8vo. This gentleman's father, *Samuel Barker*, Eſq; was author of a letter in the " Bibliotheca Literaria," N° X. referred to by Mr. *Chiſhull*, Antiq. Aſiat. p. 38; and of a learned tract publiſhed in 1761, 4to, under the title of " Poeſis *Hebraica* reſti- " tuta." His mother was daughter to Mr. *William Whiſton*, the celebrated Mathematician and Divine.

† Originally publiſhed in 1766.

‡ Apothecary at *Bromley* in *Kent*. He died *May* 29, 1772.

" From this time he ſuffered by reſtleſſneſs rather than pain; and though his nerves were appa- " rently much fluttered, his mental faculties never ſeemed ſtronger, when he was thoroughly awake. " His Lordſhip's bilious and hepatic complaints ſeemed alone not equal to the expected mournful " event; his long want of ſleep, whether the conſequence of the irritation in the bowels, or, which " is more probable, of cauſes of a different kind, accounts for his loſs of ſtrength, and for his death, " very ſufficiently. Though his Lordſhip wiſhed his approaching diſſolution not to be lingering, " he waited for it with reſignation. He ſaid, 'It is a folly, a keeping me in miſery, now to at- " tempt to prolong life;' yet he was eaſily perſuaded, for the ſatisfaction of others, to do or take " any thing thought proper for him. On *Saturday* he had been remarkably better, and we were " not without ſome hopes of his recovery. On *Sunday*, about eleven in the forenoon, his Lordſhip " ſent for me, and ſaid he felt a great hurry, and wiſhed to have a little converſation with me in " order to divert it. He then proceeded to open the fountain of that heart, from whence goodneſs " had ſo long flowed as from a copious ſpring. 'Doctor,' ſaid he, 'you ſhall be my confeſſor: " when I firſt ſet out in the world, I had friends who endeavoured to ſhake my belief in the Chriſ- " tian religion. I ſaw difficulties which ſtaggered me; but I kept my mind open to conviction. " The evidences and doctrines of Chriſtianity, ſtudied with attention, made me a moſt firm and " perſuaded believer of the Chriſtian religion. I have made it the rule of my life, and it is the " ground of my future hopes. I have erred and ſinned; but have repented, and never indulged " any vicious habit. In politicks, and public life, I have made the public good the rule of my con- " duct. I never gave counſels which I did not at the time think the beſt. I have ſeen that I was " ſometimes in the wrong, but I did not err deſignedly. I have endeavoured, in private life, to do " all the good in my power, and never for a moment could indulge malicious or unjuſt deſigns upon " any perſon whatſoever.' At another time he ſaid, 'I muſt leave my ſoul in the ſame ſtate it " was in before this illneſs; I find this a very inconvenient time for ſolicitude about any thing.' " On the evening, when the ſymptoms of death came on, he ſaid, 'I ſhall die; but it will not be " your fault.' When Lord and Lady *Valentia* came to ſee his Lordſhip, he gave them his ſolemn " benediction, and ſaid, 'Be good, be virtuous, my Lord. You muſt come to this §.' Thus he " continued giving his dying benediction to all around him. On *Monday* morning a lucid interval " gave ſome ſmall hopes, but theſe vaniſhed in the evening; and he continued dying, but with " very little uneaſineſs, till *Tueſday* morning, *Auguſt* 22, when between ſeven and eight o'clock he " expired, almoſt without a groan."

§ Very ſimilar to what *Addiſon* ſaid to Lord *Warwick*.

8vo; a new edition of *Mounteney's** "*Demoſthenes*," 8vo; a new edition of the "Clavis *Homerica*," with the Corrections of Dr. *Samuel Patrick*†; and the fourth edition, corrected, of Biſhop *Pearce's*‡ "*Cicero* de Oratore," 8vo.

* Of whom, ſee p. 204. His intimacy with Sir *Edward Walpole* at college, and his excellent dedication of theſe Orations to Sir *Robert*, together with his ſtrict honour and great abilities, raiſed him in 1741 to the honourable office of baron of the Exchequer in *Ireland*; which he filled with much reputation. Some elegant verſes addreſſed to him on his poetical talents are printed in Gent. Mag. 1781, p. 384.

† Already mentioned, in p. 109, as editor of an improved edition of *Ainſworth's* Dictionary.

‡ Dr. *Zachary Pearce*, born in 1690, was the ſon of a Diſtiller in *High-Holborn*. He married Miſs *Adams*, the daughter of another Diſtiller in the ſame neighbourhood, with a conſiderable fortune, who lived with him fifty-two years in the higheſt degree of connubial happineſs §. He had his education in *Weſtminſter-ſchool*, where he was diſtinguiſhed by his merit, and elected one of the King's Scholars. In 1710, when he was twenty years old, he was elected to *Trinity College, Cambridge*. In 1716 he publiſhed the firſt edition of his "*Cicero* de Oratore," and, at the deſire of a friend, luckily dedicated it to Lord Chief Juſtice *Parker*, (afterwards Earl of *Macclesfield*,) to whom he was a ſtranger. This incident laid the foundation of his future fortune: for Lord *Parker* ſoon after recommended him to Dr. *Bentley*, Maſter of *Trinity*, to be made one of the Fellows; and the Doctor conſented to it on this condition, that his Lordſhip would promiſe to unmake him again as ſoon as it lay in his power to give him a living. In 1717, Mr. *Pearce*, being then M. A. was ordained at the age of twenty-ſeven; having taken time enough, as he thought, to attain a ſufficient knowledge of the ſacred office. In 1718 Lord *Parker* was appointed Chancellor, and invited Mr. *Pearce* to live with him in his houſe, as chaplain. In 1719 he was inſtituted to the rectory of *Stapleford Abbots*, in *Eſſex*; and in 1720 to that of St. *Bartholomew* behind the *Royal Exchange*, worth 400*l. per annum*. In 1723 the Lord Chancellor preſented him to St. *Martin's in the Fields*. His Majeſty, who was then at *Hanover*, was applied to in favour of Dr. *Claget*, who was there along with him; and the Doctor actually kiſſed hands upon the occaſion; but the Chancellor, upon the King's return, diſputed the point, and carried it in favour of Mr. *Pearce*. In 1724 the degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred on him by Archbiſhop *Wake*. The ſame year he dedicated to his patron, the Earl of *Macclesfield*, (who the next year reſigned the Great Seal) his edition of "*Longinus* de Sublimitate," with a new *Latin* verſion and notes ‖, which has paſſed through

§ The fiftieth year of their union they celebrated as a year of jubilee, on which occaſion they invited all their friends, and were complimented by a friend in the following ſtanzas:

No more let Calumny complain
That *Hymen* binds in cruel chain,
And makes his ſubjects ſlaves:
Supported by the Good and Wiſe,
Her keeneſt ſlander he defies,
Her utmoſt malice braves.

To-day—he triumphs o'er his foes,
And to the world a pair he ſhows,
Tho' long his ſubjects—free:
Who happy in his bands appear,
And joyful call the Fiftieth Year
A Year of Jubilee.

‖ The Biſhop's other works are, 1. Two papers in "The Spectator," N° 572, on Quacks; and N° 633, on Eloquence.—2. The letter ſigned *Ned Mum* in "The Guardian," N° 121.—3. N° 214. in

In 1772, appeared a new edition, conſiderably enlarged, of the "Conjectures on the New Teſtament." At the concluſion of the Preface, Mr. *Bowyer* thus pathetically deſcribes the diſorders which had been ſome years undermining his conſtitution: "It is time for me to withdraw my diſabled "hand,

through four editions. Dr. *Pearce* was alſo fortunate in the good graces of Lady *Sundon*; upon whoſe recommendation of him to the Queen, he was deſigned for a Deanry, and was frequently honoured with her Majeſty's converſation in the drawing-room. After ſeveral diſappointments, the Deanry of *Wincheſter* becoming vacant, Dr. *Pearce* was appointed Dean in 1739*. His friends now began to think of him for the epiſcopal dignity, but the Dean's language rather declined it. However, after ſeveral difficulties had been ſtarted and removed, he conſented to accept the Biſhoprick of *Bangor*, and promiſed Lord *Hardwicke* to "do it with a good grace." He accordingly made proper acknowledgements of the Royal Goodneſs, and was conſecrated, *February* 21, 1748. Upon the declining ſtate of health of Dr. *Wilcocks*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, the Biſhop of *Bangor* was ſeveral times applied to by Archbiſhop *Herring* to accept of *Rocheſter*, and the Deanry of *Weſtminſter*, in exchange for *Bangor*, but the Biſhop then ſignified his deſire to obtain leave to reſign, and retire to a private life. His Lordſhip, however, upon being preſſed, ſuffered himſelf to be prevailed upon:—"My Lord, (ſaid "he to the Duke of *Newcaſtle*) your Grace offers theſe dignities to me in ſo generous and "friendly a manner, that I promiſe you to accept them." Upon the death of Biſhop *Wilcocks*, he was accordingly promoted to the See of *Rocheſter*, and Deanry of *Weſtminſter*, in 1756. Biſhop *Sherlock* died in 1761, and Lord *Bath* offered his intereſt for getting the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* appointed to ſucceed him in the Dioceſe of *London*; but

in "The Free-Thinker."—4. "An Account of *Trinity College, Cambridge*," 1721."—5. "Epiſtolæ "duæ, ad *F. V.* profeſſorem *Amſtelodamenſem* de editione Novi Teſtamenti a *Bentleio*, 1721," 4to. (reprinted with the "Commentary," in 1777).—6. "A Letter to the Clergy of the Church of "*England*, on occaſion of the Biſhop of *Rocheſter's* Commitment to *The Tower*, 1722," of which two editions were printed, and a tranſlation into *French*.—7. "The Miracles of *Jeſus* vindicated," 1727 and 1728.—8. "A Review of the Text of *Milton*, 1733."—9. *Cicero* de Officiis, 1745," which has been twice reprinted.—10. "Two Letters againſt Dr. *Middleton*," third edition, 1752. —11. "A Letter to the Rev. Dr. *Hunt*, *Hebrew* Profeſſor at *Oxford*," containing a curious account relative to the publiſhing of Sir *Iſaac Newton's* Chronology, 1754.—12. "Nine Sermons "upon public occaſions, one on Self-murder, and a Concio ad Clerum."—13. "A Commentary, "with Notes, on the Four Evangeliſts, and the Acts of the Apoſtles; together with a new Tran"ſlation of St. *Paul's* Firſt Epiſtle to the *Corinthians*, with a Paraphraſe and Notes," 2 vols. 4to. publiſhed (1777) after his death, by his chaplain, Mr. *Darby*.

* As ſoon as it was known that the Doctor was to be Dean of *Wincheſter*, his friend Mr. *Pulteney* came to congratulate him on the occaſion, and among other things which he then ſaid, one was, "Dr. *Pearce*, though you may think that others, beſides Sir *Robert*, have contributed to get you "this dignity, yet you may depend upon it that he is all in all, and that you owe it entirely to his "good will towards you: and therefore, as I am now ſo engaged in oppoſition to him, it may hap"pen that ſome who are of our party may, if there ſhould be any oppoſition for Members of Par"liament at *Wincheſter*, prevail upon me to deſire you to act there in aſſiſtance of ſome friend of "ours, and Sir *Robert*, at the ſame time, may aſk your aſſiſtance in the election, for a friend of his "own, againſt one whom we recommend: I tell you, therefore, before-hand, that if you comply "with my requeſt, rather than Sir *Robert's*, to whom you are ſo very much obliged, I ſhall have the "worſe opinion of you."

he

"hand, and to ask pardon of thoſe learned friends whoſe "collections I have purloined. That is the leaſt injury I "have done them: I have ſo unconſcionably uſed the "liberty indulged me by one * of them, that to him I "can make no apology; except that I need one to my "readers, for not making greater uſe of that indulgence. "My imperfections they will impute to age, and the con- "ſequent infirmities of it. Torpid with the palſy, and "only quickened by a painful viciſſitude of the ſtone †, I

he had determined never to be Biſhop of *London*, or Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. In the year 1763, being ſeventy-three years old, and finding himſelf leſs fit for the buſineſs of his ſtations as Biſhop and Dean, he informed his friend Lord *Bath* of his intention to reſign *both*, and live in a retired manner upon his private fortune. His Lordſhip undertook to acquaint his Majeſty, who named a day and hour, when the Biſhop was admitted alone into the cloſet. He told the King, that he wiſhed to have ſome interval between the fatigues of buſineſs and eternity, and deſired his Majeſty to conſult proper perſons about the propriety and legality of his reſignation. In about two months the King informed him, that Lord *Mansfield* ſaw no objection; and that Lord *Northington*, who had entertained ſome doubts, on farther conſideration, thought that the requeſt might be complied with. Unfortunately for the Biſhop, Lord *Bath* applied for Biſhop *Newton* to ſucceed. This alarmed the Miniſtry, who thought that no dignities ſhould be obtained but through their hands. They, therefore, oppoſed the reſignation, and his Majeſty was informed that the Biſhops diſliked the deſign. The King ſent to him again, and at a third audience told him, that he muſt think no more of reſigning. The Biſhop replied, "Sir, I am all duty and ſubmiſſion;" and then retired. In 1768 he obtained leave (for different reaſons, probably, from thoſe above-mentioned) to reſign the Deanry; in 1773 he loſt his Lady, and after ſome months of lingering decay, he died at *Little Ealing*, *June* 29, 1774. Being aſked one day how he could live with ſo little nutriment? "I live," ſaid he, "upon the recollection of an innocent and well-ſpent life, which is "my only ſuſtenance." His charitable addition to the penſions of the poor widows in *Bromley-College* will long be remembered to his honour.

* Mr. *Markland*, whoſe notes (by his own direction) were diſtinguiſhed by the letter *R*. To Mr. *Clarke*, Dr. *Owen*, and many other reſpectable names, he acknowledges his obligations in that uſeful collection; of which a *third* edition, ſtill much more conſiderably improved, is preparing for the publick, by the Editor of theſe Anecdotes, under the inſpection of Dr. *Owen*.

† A ſhort extract from a friendly letter received by Mr. *B.* on this occaſion may not be unacceptable: "Mr. *N.* has tranſmitted to me your *Conjectures* on the New Teſta- "ment; for which very obliging and acceptable proof of your regard, I beg leave to "offer you my ſincereſt thanks. I ſhould have been happy not to have had the me- "lancholy deſcriptions which you give of your health in your Preface, ſo frequently "confirmed by the accounts I have received in *Red Lion Paſſage*. I hope you will ex- "cuſe my preſuming to wound your *eruditos aures* with barbarous *Latin*; and permit "me to apply to you what was ſaid of (I think) Bp. *Hall*:—*Cui nihil ineſt acre neque* "*acerbum, præter ſtrangu riæ calculique cruciatus.*"

"feel the worſt ſide of humanity: they will have the "pleaſure of exerciſing the better ſide, even of forgiving, "which approaches neareſt to Divinity."

With a copy of this book the following conciliatory letter was ſent to Biſhop *Warburton* *, who had cenſured a paſſage in the former edition:

"MY

* This learned Prelate was born at *Newark upon-Trent*, in the county of *Nottingham*, *Dec.* 24, 1698. His father was *George Warburton*, an attorney, and town-clerk of the place, in which this his eldeſt ſon received his birth and education. His mother was *Elizabeth*, the daughter of *William Hobman*, an alderman of the ſame town, and his parents were married about the year 1696. The family of Dr. *Warburton* came originally from the county of *Cheſter*, where his great grand-father reſided. His grand-father, *William Warburton*, was the firſt who ſettled at *Newark*; where he practiſed the law, and was Coroner of the county of *Nottingham*. *George Warburton*, the father, died about the year 1706, leaving his widow with four children, two ſons and two daughters, of which the ſecond ſon *George* died young; but of the daughters one ſtill ſurvives her brother. The Biſhop received the early part of his education under Mr. *Weſton*, then maſter of *Okeham* ſchool in *Rutlandſhire*, and afterwards vicar of *Campden* in *Glouceſterſhire*; where he ſhewed no indication of ſuperior genius. His original deſignation was to the ſame profeſſion as that of his father and grand-father; and he was accordingly placed clerk to an attorney, with whom he remained until he was qualified to engage in buſineſs upon his own account. He was then admitted to one of the courts at *Weſtminſter*, and for ſome years continued the employment of an attorney and ſolicitor at the place of his birth. The ſucceſs he met with as a man of buſineſs was probably not great. It was certainly inſufficient to induce him to devote the reſt of his life to it: and it is probable, that his want of encouragement might tempt him to turn his thoughts towards a profeſſion in which his literary acquiſitions would be more valuable, and in which he might more eaſily purſue the bent of his inclination. He appears to have brought from ſchool more learning than was requiſite for a practiſing lawyer. This might rather impede than forward his progreſs, as it has been generally obſerved, that an attention to literary concerns, and the buſtle of an attorney's office, with only a moderate ſhare of buſineſs, are wholly incompatible. It is therefore no wonder that he preferred retirement to noiſe, and relinquiſhed what advantages he might expect from continuing to follow the law. It has been ſuggeſted by an ingenious writer, that he was for ſome time uſher to a ſchool. In the year 1724, his firſt work, conſiſting of tranſlations from *Cæſar*, *Pliny*, *Claudian*, and others, appeared, under the title of "Miſcellaneous Tranſlations in Proſe and Verſe, from *Roman* Poets, "Orators, and Hiſtorians," 12mo. It is dedicated to his early patron, Sir *Robert Sutton*, and ſeems to have laid the foundation of his firſt eccleſiaſtical preferment. At this period it is probable he had not abandoned his profeſſion, though it is certain he did not attend to it much longer. About *Chriſtmas*, 1726, he came to *London*, and while there, was introduced to *Theobald*, *Concanen*, and others of Mr. *Pope's* enemies, with whoſe converſation he was extremely pleaſed. It was at this time that he wrote a letter

"MY LORD, *February*, 1772.

"I beg your acceptance of theſe *Conjectures* on the N. T. "drawn up under all the imperfections of nature; which "your

letter * to *Concanen*, dated *Jan.* 2, 1726, which, by accident, falling into the hands of the late Dr. *Akenſide*, was produced to moſt of that gentleman's friends, and by that means became the ſubject of much ſpeculation. About this time he alſo communicated to *Theobald* ſome notes on *Shakſpeare*, which afterwards appeared in that critic's edition of our great dramatic poet. In 1727, his ſecond work, intituled, "A Critical and Phi-"loſophical Enquiry into the Cauſes of Prodigies and Miracles, as related by Hiſto-"rians," &c. was publiſhed in 12mo. and was alſo dedicated to Sir *Robert Sutton*. He was at this time in orders, and on the 25th of *April*, 1728, had the honour to be in the King's Liſt of Maſters of Arts, created at *Cambridge*, on his Majeſty's viſit to that univerſity †. In *June*, the ſame year, he was preſented by Sir *Robert Sutton* to the rectory of *Burnt Broughton*, in the county of *Lincoln* ‡; a living which he retained till his death, at which he ſpent a conſiderable part of his middle life in a ſtudious retirement, devoted entirely to letters, and there planned, and in part executed, ſome of his moſt important works. Several years elapſed, after obtaining this preferment, before Mr. *Warburton* appeared again in the world § as a writer. In 1736 he exhibited a plan of a new edition of *Velleius Paterculus*, which he printed in the "Bibliotheque *Britan-*"*nique*, ou Hiſtoire des Ouvrages des Savans de la *Grande Bretagne*, pour les Mois "*Juillet*, *Aout*, & *Sept.* 1736. *A la Haye.*' The deſign never was compleated. Dr. *Middleton*, in a letter to him, dated *April* 9, 1737 ‖, returns him thanks for his letters, as well as the Journal, which, ſays he, "came to my hands ſoon after the date of my "laſt. I had before ſeen the force of your critical genius very ſucceſsfully employed on "*Shakſpeare*, but did not know you had ever tried it on the *Latin* authors. I am pleaſed "with ſeveral of your emendations, and tranſcribed them into the margin of my edi-"tions, though not equally with them all. It is a laudable and liberal amuſement, to "try now and then in our reading the ſucceſs of a conjecture; but in the preſent ſtate "of the generality of the old writers, it can hardly be thought a ſtudy fit to employ a "life upon, at leaſt not worthy, I am ſure, of your talents and induſtry, which, inſtead "of trifling on words, ſeem calculated rather to correct the opinions and manners of "the world." Theſe ſentiments of his friend appear to have had their due weight; for, from that time, the intended edition was laid aſide, and never afterwards reſumed. It was in this year, 1736, that he may be ſaid to have emerged from the obſcurity of a

* This letter, which, Dr. *Akenſide* ſays, will probably be remembered as long as any of the Biſhop's writings, has been lately given to the world by Mr. *Malone*, in the "Supplement to *Shakſpeare*."

† Monthly Chronicle. ‡ Political State, vol. XXXV. p. 602.

§ At leaſt, there was nothing publiſhed which can be with certainty aſcribed to him. In the year 1732, his patron, Sir *Robert Sutton*, having been a member of the Charitable Corporation, fell under the cenſure of the Houſe of Commons, on account of that iniquitous buſineſs. He was expelled the houſe, and his fortune for ſome time ſeemed to be held but on a precarious tenure. On this occaſion a pamphlet appeared, intituled, "An Apology for Sir *Robert Sutton*." It can only be conjectured, that Dr. *Warburton* had ſome concern in this production; but when the connexion between him and Sir *Robert*, and the recent obligation received from that gentleman, are conſidered, it will not be thought unlikely that he might, on this occaſion, afford his patron ſome aſſiſtance by his pen.

‖ *Middleton's* Works, Vol. II. p. 470.

" your Lordſhip will perceive by the incorrectneſs. Theſe " both you and I muſt overlook, as being the will of the

private life into the notice of the world. The firſt publication which rendered him afterwards famous now appeared, under the title of " The * Alliance between Church " and State; or, the Neceſſity and Equity of an eſtabliſhed Religion and a Teſt-law, " demonſtrated from the Eſſence and End of Civil Society, upon the fundamental Prin- " ciples of the Law of Nature and Nations." In three parts: the firſt, treating of a civil and religious ſociety; the ſecond, of an eſtabliſhed church; and the third, of a teſt law, 8vo. At the end was announced the ſcheme of " The Divine Legation of " *Moſes*," in which he had at this time made a conſiderable progreſs. The firſt volume of this work was publiſhed in *January* 1737-8, under the title of " The Divine Legation " of *Moſes* demonſtrated on the Principles of a religious Deiſt, from the omiſſion of the " doctrine of a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments in the *Jewiſh* diſpenſation. In " ſix Books. By *William Warburton*, M. A. Author of The Alliance between Church " and State;" and met with a reception which neither the ſubject, nor the manner in which it was treated, ſeemed to authoriſe. It was, as the author afterwards obſerved, fallen upon in ſo outrageous and brutal a manner, as had been ſcarce pardonable, had it been " The Divine Legation of *Mahomet*."—It produced ſeveral anſwers, and ſo much abuſe from the authors of " The Weekly Miſcellany," that in leſs than two months he was conſtrained to defend himſelf, in " A Vindication of the Author of the Divine Legation " of *Moſes*, from the Aſperſions of the Country Clergyman's Letter in the Weekly Miſ- " cellany of *February* 24, 1737-8," 8vo. Mr. *Warburton's* extraordinary merit had now attracted the notice of the Heir-apparent to the Crown, in whoſe immediate ſervice we find him, in *June* 1738, when he publiſhed " Faith working by Charity to Chriſtian " Edification; a ſermon preached at the laſt epiſcopal viſitation for confirmation in the " dioceſe of *Lincoln*; with a preface, ſhewing the reaſons of its publication, and a poſt- " ſcript, occaſioned by ſome letters lately publiſhed in the Weekly Miſcellany. By " *William Warburton*, M. A. Chaplain to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*." A ſecond edition of " The Divine Legation" alſo appeared in *November*, 1738. In *March*, 1739, the world was in danger of being deprived of this extraordinary Genius by an intermitting fever, which with ſome difficulty was relieved by a plentiful uſe of the bark. The " Eſſay on Man" had been now publiſhed ſome years; and it is univerſally ſuppoſed that the author had, in the compoſition of it, adopted the philoſophy of Lord *Bolingbroke*, whom on this occaſion he had followed as his guide, without underſtanding the tendency of his principles. In 1738, M. *de Crouſaz* wrote ſome remarks on it, accuſing the author of Spinoſiſm and Naturaliſm; which falling into Mr. *Warburton's* hands, he publiſhed a defence of the firſt epiſtle, and ſoon after of the remaining three,

* This volume, which was publiſhed anonymouſly, was pronounced, in " The Preſent State of the Republic of Letters," Vol. XVII. p. 471. to be " the work of a gentleman, whoſe capacity, judge- " ment, and learning, deſerve ſome eminent dignity in the church, of which he is now an inferior " miniſter." Four editions of this work were printed in the author's life-time, and each with conſiderable variations. Mr. *Edwards*, in his " Canons of Criticiſm," p. 261. Ed. 1758, ſarcaſtically ſays, " The firſt edition of The Alliance came out without a dedication, but was preſented to the " Biſhops; and, when nothing came of that, the ſecond was addreſſed to both the Univerſities; " and when nothing came of that, the third was dedicated to a noble Earl (Lord *Cheſterfield*) and " nothing has yet (*i. e.* 1748) come of that." It muſt be confeſſed, all this is very ſeverely ſaid; but the long neglect and late advancement of a perſon of Biſhop *Warburton's* talents will, now perſonal rancour has ſubſided, and the ſtill voice of reaſon may be heard, reflect diſgrace only on thoſe who ought to have noticed him ſooner.

" Supreme Being. But may I hope you will acquit me for " differing from you in ſome points wherein I fell under " your

in ſeven letters, of which ſix were printed in 1739, and the ſeventh in *June* 1740, under the title of " A Vindication of Mr. *Pope's* Eſſay on Man, by the Author of the Divine " Legation." The opinion which Mr. *Pope* conceived of theſe defences, as well as of their author, will be beſt ſeen in his letters. In conſequence, a firm friendſhip was eſtabliſhed between them, which continued with undiminiſhed fervour until the death of Mr. *Pope*, who, during the remainder of his life, paid a deference and reſpect to his friend's judgement and abilities, which will be conſidered by many as almoſt bordering on ſervility *. In 1741, the ſecond volume of " The Divine Legation," in two parts †, containing books IV. V. VI. was publiſhed; as was alſo a ſecond edition of the " Alliance between " Church and State." In the ſummer of that year, Mr. *Pope* and Mr. *Warburton*, in a country ramble, took *Oxford* in their way, where they parted; Mr. *Pope*, after one day's ſtay, going weſtward; and Mr. *Warburton*, who ſtayed a day after him to viſit Dr. *Coneybeare*, then Dean of *Chriſt Church*, returning to *London*. On that day the Vice Chancellor, Dr. *Leigh*, ſent a meſſage to his lodgings, with the uſual compliment, to know if a Doctor's degree in divinity would be acceptable to him; to which ſuch an anſwer was returned as ſo civil a meſſage deſerved. About the ſame time, Mr. *Pope* had the like offer made him of a Doctor's degree in law, which he ſeemed diſpoſed to accept, until he learnt that ſome impediment had been thrown in the way of his friend's receiving the compliment intended for him by the Vice-Chancellor. He then abſolutely refuſed that propoſed to himſelf. Both the degrees were therefore laid aſide; and the univerſity of *Oxford* loſt ſome reputation by the conduct of this buſineſs, being thus deprived of the honour of two names, which certainly would have reflected credit on the ſociety in which they were to have been enrolled. Mr. *Pope's* affection for Mr. *Warburton* was of ſervice to him in more reſpects than merely increaſing his fame. He introduced and warmly recommended him to moſt of his friends ‡, and amongſt the reſt to *Ralph Allen*, Eſq. of *Prior-Park*, whoſe niece he ſome years afterwards married, and whoſe great fortune at length came to his only ſon. In conſequence of this introduction, we find Mr. *Warburton* at *Bath* in 1742. There he printed a Sermon which had been preached at the *Abbey-Church*, on the 24th of *October*, for the benefit of Mr. *Allen's* favourite charity, the *General Hoſpital*, or *Infirmary*. To this Sermon, which was publiſhed at the requeſt of the governors, was added, " A Short Account of the " Nature, Riſe, and Progreſs, of the *General Infirmary* at *Bath*." In this year alſo he printed a Diſſertation || on the Origin of Books of Chivalry, at the end of *Jarvis's* Preface to a Tranſlation of *Don Quixote*, which, Mr. *Pope* tells him, he had not got over two paragraphs of, before he cried out, *Aut Eraſmus, aut Diabolus*. " I knew you (adds he) " as certainly as the Ancients did the Gods, by the firſt pace and the very gait. I " have not a moment to expreſs myſelf in, but could not omit this, which delighted

* See Mr. *Pope's* Letters, paſſim.

† At the end of Part II. was added, " An Appendix; containing ſome remarks on a late book, " intituled, Future Rewards and Puniſhments believed by the Ancients, particularly the Philoſo- " phers, wherein ſome Objections of the Reverend Mr. *Warburton*, in the Divine Legation of " *Moſes*, are conſidered."

‡ We find Mr. *Pope* very ſolicitous to bring Lord *Bolingbroke* and Mr. *Warburton* together, as perſons who would be pleaſed to meet each other. (See Letters 95 and 96, to Mr. *Allen*). This wiſhed-for meeting ſeems never to have taken place.

|| Taken to pieces and completely demoliſhed by Mr. *Tyrwhitt*. See Mr. *Malone's Supplement to Shakſpeare*. T. F.

"your cenſure? If I may be allowed to offer my reaſons "with "me ſo much *." Mr. *Pope's* attention to his intereſt did not reſt in matters which were in his own power;—he recommended him to ſome who were more able to aſſiſt him: in particular, he obtained a promiſe from Lord *Granville*, which probably, however, ended in nothing †. In 1742, Mr. *Warburton* publiſhed "A Critical and Philoſo-"phical Commentary on Mr. *Pope's* Eſſay on Man. In which is contained a Vindication "of the ſaid Eſſay from the Miſrepreſentations of Mr. *de Reſnel*, the *French* Tranſlator, "and of Mr. *de Crouſaz*, Profeſſor of Philoſophy and Mathematics, in the Academy of "*Lauſanne*, the Commentator." It was at this period, when Mr. *Warburton* had the entire confidence of Mr. *Pope*, that he adviſed him to complete the *Dunciad*, by changing the Hero, and adding to it a fourth Book. This was accordingly executed in 1742, and publiſhed early in 1743, 4to. with notes by our author, who, in conſequence of it, received his ſhare of the ſatire which Mr. *Cibber* liberally beſtowed on both Mr. *Pope* and his Annotator ‡. In the latter end of the ſame year, he publiſhed complete editions of "The Eſſay on Man," and "The Eſſay on Criticiſm;" and, from the ſpecimen which he there exhibited of his abilities, it may be preſumed, Mr. *Pope* determined to commit the publication of thoſe works, which he ſhould leave, to Mr. *Warburton's* care. At Mr. *Pope's* deſire, he about this time reviſed and corrected the "Eſ-"ſay on *Homer*," as it now ſtands in the laſt edition of that tranſlation §. The publication of "The Dunciad" was the laſt ſervice which our author rendered Mr. *Pope* in his life-time. After a lingering and tedious illneſs, the event of which had been long foreſeen, this great poet died on the 30th of *May*, 1744; and by his will, dated the 12th of the preceding *December*, bequeathed to Mr. *Warburton* one half of his library, and the property of all ſuch of his works already printed as he had not otherwiſe diſpoſed of or alienated, and all the profits which ſhould ariſe from any edition to be printed after his death; but at the ſame time directed, that they ſhould be publiſhed without any future alterations. In 1744, his aſſiſtance to Dr. *Z. Grey* was handſomely acknowledged in the Preface to *Hudibras* ‖. "The Divine Legation of *Moſes*" had now been publiſhed ſome time, and various anſwers and objections to it had ſtarted up from different quarters. In this year, 1744, Mr. *Warburton* turned his attention to theſe attacks on his favourite work; and defended himſelf in a manner which, if it did not prove him to be poſſeſſed of much humility or diffidence, at leaſt demonſtrated, that he knew how to wield the weapons of controverſy with the hand of a maſter. His firſt defence now appeared under the title of "Remarks on ſeveral Occaſional Reflections; in An-"ſwer to the Rev. Dr. *Middleton*, Dr. *Pococke* **, the Maſter of the *Charter-Houſe* ††, "Dr. *Richard Grey*, and others; ſerving to explain and juſtify divers Paſſages in The "Divine Legation, objected to by thoſe learned Writers. To which is added, A General "Review of the Argument of The Divine Legation, as far as it is yet advanced: "wherein is conſidered the Relation the ſeveral Parts bear to each other, and the

* Letter 113, to Mr. *Warburton*. See *Pope's* Works.

† Letter 114, to the ſame.

‡ See "Another Occaſional Letter from Mr. *Cibber* to Mr. *Pope*," 1744, 8vo.

§ Letter 117, to Mr. *Warburton*.

‖ On this head, ſee above, pp. 352. 354.

** The learned Biſhop of *Meath*; whoſe account of hieroglyphics, and the relation they had to language, given in his Obſervations on *Egypt*, differed from what is advanced on that ſubject in "The Divine Legation."

†† *Nicholas Mann*, Eſq; author of ſeveral valuable works.

" with decency and good-manners; I will take care to of-
" fend

" Whole. Together with an Appendix, in Anſwer to a late Pamphlet, intituled, An " Examination of Mr. *W*——'s Second Propoſition," 8vo. And this was followed next year by " Remarks on ſeveral Occaſional Reflections; in Anſwer to the Rev. Doc- " tors *Stebbing* and *Sykes*; ſerving to explain and juſtify the Two Diſſertations in The " Divine Legation, concerning the command to *Abraham* to offer up his Son, and the " Nature of the *Jewiſh* Theocracy, objected to by thoſe learned writers. Part II. and " laſt;" 8vo. Both theſe anſwers are couched in thoſe high terms of confident ſuperiority, which marked almoſt every performance that fell from his pen during the remainder of his life. On the 5th of *September*, 1745, the friendſhip between him and Mr. *Allen* was more cloſely cemented by his marriage with Miſs *Tucker*, who ſurvived him, and is now (1781) the wife of the Rev. Mr. *Smith*. At this juncture the kingdom was under a great alarm, occaſioned by the rebellion breaking out in *Scotland*. Thoſe who wiſhed well to the then eſtabliſhed Government found it neceſſary to exert every effort which could be uſed againſt the invading enemy. The Clergy were not wanting on their part; and no one did more ſervice than Mr. *Warburton*, who printed three very excellent and ſeaſonable Sermons *, at this important criſis. I. " A faithful Portrait of Popery, by which it is ſeen to be the " reverſe of Chriſtianity, as it is the Deſtruction of Morality, Piety, and Civil Liberty. A Ser- " mon preached at St. *James's Church*, *Weſtminſter*, *Oct.* 1745." 8vo. II. " A Ser- " mon occaſioned by the preſent unnatural Rebellion, &c. preached in Mr. *Allen's* Cha- " pel, at *Prior-Park*, near *Bath*, *Nov.* 1745, and publiſhed at his Requeſt." 8vo. III. " The Nature of National Offences truly ſtated. A Sermon preached on the General " Faſt-Day, *Dec.* 18, 1745." 8vo. 1746. On account of the laſt of theſe Sermons, he was again involved in a controverſy with his former antagoniſt, Dr. *Stebbing*; which occaſioned " An Apologetical Dedication to the Rev. Dr. *Henry Stebbing*, in Anſwer to " his Cenſure and Miſrepreſentations of the Sermon preached on the General Faſt-Day " to be obſerved *Dec.* 18, 1745." 8vo. 1746. Notwithſtanding his great connections, his acknowledged abilities, and his eſtabliſhed reputation; a reputation founded on the durable baſis of learning, and upheld by the decent and attentive performance of every duty incident to his ſtation; yet we do not find that he received any addition to the preferment given him in 1728 by Sir *Robert Sutton* (except the chaplainſhip to the Prince of *Wales*), until *April*, 1746, when he was unanimouſly called by the Society of *Lincoln's-Inn* to be their preacher. In *November* he publiſhed " A Sermon preached " on the Thankſgiving appointed to be obſerved the 9th of *Oct.* for the Suppreſſion of " the late unnatural Rebellion." 8vo. 1746. In 1747, appeared his edition of *Shakſpeare*, and his Preface to *Clariſſa*; and in the ſame year he publiſhed, I. " A Letter from an " Author to a Member of Parliament, concerning Literary Property." 8vo. II. " Pre- " face to Mrs. *Cockburn's* Remarks upon the Principles and Reaſonings of Dr. *Ruther- " forth's* Eſſay on the Nature and Obligations of Virtue," &c. 8vo. III. " Preface to " a Critical Enquiry into the Opinions and Practice of the Ancient Philoſophers, con- " cerning the Nature of a Future State, and their Method of teaching by double Doc- " trine," [by Mr. *Towne*] 8vo. 1747, 2d edition. In 1748, a third edition of " The Alli- " ance between Church and State: corrected and enlarged." In 1749, a very extraordinary attack was made on the moral character of Mr. *Pope*, from a quarter where it could be the leaſt expected. His " Guide, Philoſopher, and Friend," Lord *Bolingbroke*,

* Afterwards reprinted in his three volumes of Sermons.

publiſhed

" fend no more with the *liberty of propheſying* *; and am, " my

publiſhed a book which he had formerly lent Mr. *Pope* in MS. The Preface to this work, written by Mr. *Mallet*, contained an accuſation of Mr. *Pope's* having clandeſtinely printed an edition of his Lordſhip's performance without his leave or knowledge. A defence of the poet ſoon after made its appearance, which was univerſally aſcribed to Mr. *Warburton*, and was afterwards owned by him. It was called, " A Letter to the Editor of " the Letters on the Spirit of Patriotiſm, the Idea of a Patriot King, and the State " of Parties, &c. occaſioned by the Editor's Advertiſement," &c. which ſoon afterwards produced an abuſive pamphlet, under the title of " A Familiar Epiſtle to the " moſt impudent Man living," 8vo. a performance, as hath been truly obſerved, couched in language bad enough to diſgrace even gaols and garrets. About this time the publication of Dr. *Middleton's* Enquiry concerning the Miraculous Powers gave riſe to a controverſy, which was managed with great warmth and aſperity on both ſides, and not much to the credit of either party. On this occaſion Mr. *Warburton* publiſhed an excellent performance, written with a degree of candour and temper, which, it is to be lamented, he did not always exerciſe. The title of it was, " *Julian*; or, A Diſcourſe " concerning the Earthquake and Fiery Eruption which defeated that Emperor's at- " tempt to rebuild the Temple at *Jeruſalem*," 8vo. 1750. A ſecond edition of this Diſcourſe, " with additions," appeared in 1751; in which year he gave the publick his edition of Mr. *Pope's* Works, with notes, in nine volumes, 8vo. and in the ſame year printed " An Anſwer to a Letter to Dr. *Middleton*, inſerted in a pamphlet intituled, " The Argument of the Divine Legation fairly ſtated," &c. 8vo. and " An Account of " the Prophecies of *Ariſe Evans*, the *Welch* Prophet, in the laſt century †," the latter of which pieces afterwards ſubjected him to much ridicule. In 1753, Mr. *Warburton* publiſhed the firſt volume of a Courſe of Sermons preached at *Lincoln's-Inn*, intituled, " The " Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion occaſionally opened and explained;" and this, in the ſubſequent year, was followed by a ſecond. After the publick had been ſome time promiſed, it may, from the alarm which was taken, be almoſt ſaid threatened with, the appearance of Lord *Bolingbroke's* Works, they were about this time printed. The known abilities and infidelity of this nobleman had created apprehenſions, in the minds of many people, of the pernicious effects of his doctrines: and nothing but the appearance of his whole force could have convinced his friends, how little there was to be dreaded from arguments againſt religion ſo weakly ſupported. The perſonal enmity which had been excited many years before between the peer and our author, had occaſioned the former to direct much of his reaſoning againſt two works ‡ of the latter. Many anſwers were ſoon publiſhed, but none with more acuteneſs, ſolidity, and ſprightlineſs, than " A View of Lord *Bolingbroke's* Philoſophy, in two Letters to a Friend, 1754;" the Third and Fourth Letters were publiſhed in 1753, with another edition of the two former; and in the ſame year a ſmaller edition of the whole; which, though it came into the world without a name, was univerſally aſcribed to Mr. *Warburton*, and afterwards publicly

* See Div. Leg. b. vi. § 6. vol. V. p. 304. ed. 1765.

† This account is annexed to the firſt volume of Dr. *Jortin's* " Remarks on Eccleſiaſtical Hiſ- " tory." In 1772, a pamphlet was publiſhed, called " Confuſion worſe confounded; Rout on Rout; " or the Biſhop of *G———r's* Commentary upon *Rice* or *Ariſe Evans'* Echo from Heaven Exa- " mined and Expoſed by *Indignatio*."

‡ " The Divine Legation" and " The Alliance."

" my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful and obliged
" humble ſervant, WILLIAM BOWYER."

The

publicly owned by him. To ſome copies of this is prefixed an excellent complimentary epiſtle from the Preſident *Monteſquieu*, dated *May* 26, 1754. At this advanced period of his life, that preferment which his abilities might have claimed, and which had hitherto been withheld, ſeemed to be approaching towards him. In *September*, 1754, he was appointed one of his Majeſty's Chaplains in ordinary, and in the next year was preſented to a prebend * in the cathedral of *Durham*, on the death of Dr. *Mangey*. About the ſame time the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Dr. *Herring*, then archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and a new impreſſion of " The Divine Legation" having been called for, he printed a fourth edition of the firſt part of it, corrected and enlarged, divided into two volumes, with a dedication to the Earl of *Hardwicke*. The ſame year appeared " A Sermon preached before his Grace *Charles* Duke of *Marlborough*, Preſident, " and the Governors of the Hoſpital for the Small-pox and for Inoculation, at the " Pariſh Church of St. *Andrew*, *Holborn*, on *Thurſday*, *April* the 24th, 1755," 4to. And in 1756, " Natural and Civil Events the Inſtruments of God's Moral Government, " A Sermon preached on the laſt public Faſt-Day, at *Lincoln's-Inn* Chapel," 4to. In 1757, a pamphlet was publiſhed called " Remarks on Mr. *David Hume's* Eſſay on the Na- " tural Hiſtory of Religion;" which is ſaid to have been compoſed of marginal obſervations made by Dr. *Warburton*, on reading Mr. *Hume's* book; and which gave ſo much offence to the author animadverted upon, that he thought it of importance enough to deſerve particular mention in the ſhort account of his life. On the 11th of *October*, in this year, our author was advanced to the deanry of *Briſtol*; and in 1758 republiſhed the Second Part of " The Divine Legation," divided into Two Parts, with a dedication to the preſent Earl of *Mansfield*, which deſerves to be read by every perſon who eſteems the well-being of ſociety as a concern of any importance. In one of theſe volumes Dr. *Taylor* is treated with much ſeverity, in conſequence, of a private pique. At the latter end of the next year, Dr. *Warburton* received the honour, ſo juſtly due to his merit, of being (on the 22d of *December)* dignified with the Mitre, and promoted to the vacant See of *Glouceſter*. He was conſecrated on the 20th of *January*, 1760; and on the 30th of the ſame month preached before the Houſe of Lords. In the next year he printed " A Rational Account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the Lord's " Supper," 12mo. In 1762, he publiſhed " The Doctrine of Grace: or, the Office " and Operations of the Holy Spirit vindicated from the Inſults of Infidelity and the " Abuſes of Fanaticiſm," 2 volumes, 12mo. and in the ſucceeding year drew upon himſelf much illiberal abuſe from ſome writers † of the popular party, on occaſion of his complaint in the Houſe of Lords, on the 15th of *November*, 1763, againſt Mr. *Wilkes*, for putting his name to certain notes on the infamous " Eſſay on Woman." In 1765, another edition of the Second Part of " The Divine Legation" was publiſhed as volumes III. IV. and V.; the two parts printed in 1755 being conſidered as volumes I. and II.

* Soon after he attained this preferment, he wrote the Remarks on *Neale's* Hiſtory, which have been already mentioned in p. 356.

† See *Churchill's* Duelliſt, the Dedication of his Sermons, and other pieces. In making his complaint, the Biſhop, after ſolemnly diſavowing both the Poem and the Notes, averred, that the former was worthy of the Devil; then, after a ſhort pauſe, added, " No, I beg the Devil's pardon, for he " is incapable of writing it."

It

The other principal books of 1772 were, a beautiful edition of Dr. *Akenſide's* "Poems" in 4to; "*Fitz-Stephen's* "Deſcription of the City of *London*, newly tranſlated from "the *Latin* Original, with a neceſſary Commentary, &c.

It was this edition which produced the well-known controverſy between him and Dr. *Lowth*. On this occaſion was publiſhed; "The Second Part of an Epiſtolary Corre- "ſpondence between the Biſhop of *Glouceſter* and the late Profeſſor of *Oxford*, without "an *Imprimatur*, i. e. without a cover to the violated laws of honour and ſociety, 1766." 8vo. In 1776, he gave a new edition of "The Alliance between Church and State," and a "Sermon preached before the incorporated Society for the Propagation of the "Goſpel in Foreign Parts; at the Anniverſary Meeting in the Pariſh Church of St. "*Mary-le-bow*, on *Friday, Feb.* 21," 8vo. The next year produced a third volume of his Sermons, dedicated to Lady *Mansfield*; and with this, and a ſingle "Sermon "preached at St. *Lawrence Jewry*, on *Thurſday, April* 30, 1767, before his Royal High- "neſs *Edward* Duke of *York*, Preſident, and the governors of the *London* Hoſpital, &c. "4to." he cloſed his literary labours. His faculties continued unimpaired for ſome time after this period; and in 1769 he gave conſiderable aſſiſtance to Mr. *Ruffhead*, in his life of Mr. *Pope*. He alſo transferred 500l. to Lord *Mansfield*, Judge *Wilmot*, and Mr. *Charles Yorke*, upon truſt, to found a Lecture in the form of a courſe of Sermons; to prove the truth of Revealed Religion in general, and of the Chriſtian in particular, from the completion of the prophecies in the Old and New Teſtament, which relate to the Chriſtian Church, eſpecially to the apoſtacy of Papal *Rome*. To this foundation we owe the admirable Introductory Lectures of Biſhop *Hurd*; and the well-adapted continuation of Biſhop *Halifax* and Dean *Bagot*. It is a melancholy reflection, that a life ſpent in the conſtant purſuit of knowledge frequently terminates in the loſs of thoſe powers, the cultivation and improvement of which are attended to with too ſtrict and unabated a degree of ardour. This was in ſome degree the misfortune of Dr. *Warburton*. Like *Swift* and the great Duke of *Marlborough*, he gradually ſunk into a ſituation in which it was a fatigue to him to enter into general converſation. There were, however, a few old and valuable friends in whoſe company, even to the laſt, his mental faculties were exerted in their wonted force; and at ſuch times he would appear chearful for ſeveral hours, and on the departure of his friends retreat as it were within himſelf. This melancholy habit was aggravated by the loſs of his only ſon, a very promiſing young gentleman, who died of a conſumption but a ſhort time before the Biſhop himſelf reſigned to fate, in the 81ſt year of his age. A neat marble monument has been lately erected in the cathedral of *Glouceſter*, with this inſcription:

"To the Memory of
WILLIAM WARBURTON, D. D.
For more than ſix Years Biſhop of this See.
A Prelate
Of the moſt ſublime Genius, and exquiſite
Learning.
Both which Talents
He employed through a long Life,
In the Support
Of what he firmly believed,
The CHRISTIAN RELIGION;
And
Of what he eſteemed the beſt Eſtabliſhment
of it,
The CHURCH of ENGLAND.
He was born at *Newark upon Trent*,
Dec. 24, 1698.
Was conſecrated BISHOP of *Glouceſter*,
Jan. 20, 1760.
Died at his Palace, in this City,
June 7, 1779,
And was buried near this place."

Beneath the entablature is his head in a medallion.

"By

"By an Antiquary *," 4to; *Evelyn's* "Fumifugium," 4to; "Miſcellaneous Poems, conſiſting of Originals and Tranſlations by *Vincent Bourne* †, M. A. formerly fellow of *Trinity-College, Cambridge*, and uſher of *Weſtminſter* ſchool," 4to; "De Ratione & Uſu Interpungendi; an Eſſay on Punctuation, by *James Burrow* ‡, Eſq; F. R. S. and F. S. A. 4to; two editions of Dr. *Hurd's* "Lectures at *Lincoln's-Inn*," (a third in 1773, and a fourth in 1776) 8vo; two editions of "The Select Works of *Cowley*," with Notes by Dr. *Hurd*, 8vo; three more volumes of "Dr. *Jortin's* Sermons," 8vo; "The Principles of Penal

* It is now no ſecret, that this learned Antiquary is the Rev. *Samuel Pegge*, M. A. rector of *Whittington*, near *Cheſterfield, Derbyſhire*; to whoſe literary labours the learned world has very frequently been obliged; and to whoſe unvaried friendſhip to Mr. *Bowyer* the Author of theſe Anecdotes (who has himſelf alſo many obligations to Mr. *Pegge*) is happy to inſcribe this note.

† This amiable writer's claſſical taſte was equalled by the goodneſs of his heart. From conſcientious motives he was induced to refuſe a very valuable eccleſiaſtical preferment offered him in the moſt liberal manner by a noble duke. In a letter to his wife, written not long before his death, he ſays, "There is one thing which I have "often heard myſelf charged with; and that is my neglect of entering into holy "orders, and a due preparation for that ſacred office. Though I think myſelf in "ſtrictneſs anſwerable to none but God and my own conſcience; yet, for the ſatis"faction of the perſon that is deareſt to me, I own and declare, that the importance "of ſo great a charge, joined with a miſtruſt of my own ſufficiency, made me fearful "of undertaking it: if I have not in that capacity aſſiſted in the ſalvation of ſouls, I "have not been the means of loſing any: if I have not brought reputation to the "function by any merit of mine, I have the comfort of this reflection, I have given "no ſcandal to it by my meanneſs and unworthineſs. It has been my ſincere deſire, "though not my happineſs, to be as uſeful in my little ſphere of life as poſſible: my "own inclinations would have led me to a more likely way of being ſerviceable, if I "might have purſued them; however, as the method of education I have been brought "up in was, I am ſatisfied, very kindly intended, I have nothing to find fault with, but "a wrong choice, and the not knowing theſe diſabilities I have ſince been truly con"ſcious of: thoſe difficulties I have endeavoured to get over; but found them inſuper"able. It has been the knowledge of thoſe diſcouragements, that has given me the "greateſt uneaſineſs I have ever met with; that has been the chief ſubject of my ſleep"ing as well as my waking thoughts, a fear of reproach and contempt."

‡ Now Sir *James Burrow*, Maſter of the Crown-Office; a very worthy friend both to Mr. *Bowyer* and to the Writer of this Note.

"Law," by Mr. *Eden* *, 8vo; Sir *William Hamilton's* "Letters on Volcanos," 8vo. (reprinted in 1773); the "ſecond volume of the "Medical Tranſactions," 8vo; "The Tragedy of King *Lear* as lately publiſhed vindi-"cated from the abuſe of the Critical Reviewers, and "the wonderful Genius and Abilities of thoſe Gen-"tlemen for Criticiſm ſet forth, celebrated and ex-"tolled. By the Editor † of King *Lear*," 8vo; Mr. *Whitaker's*

* *William Eden*, Eſq; a younger brother of Sir *John Eden*, bart. afterwards Under-Secretary of State, a Lord of Trade and Plantations, Auditor of *Greenwich Hoſpital*, and one of the Commiſſioners for reſtoring Peace with *America*, 1778; and now member of parliament for *Woodſtock*, Chancellor of *Richmond* in the dioceſe of *York*, Principal Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, &c. Mr. *Eden* alſo publiſhed "Four "Letters to the Earl of *Carliſle*," &c. in 1780.

† *Charles Jennens*, Eſq; a Nonconformiſt gentleman of conſiderable fortune at *Gopſal*, in *Leiceſterſhire*. In his youth he was ſo remarkable for the number of his ſervants, the ſplendor of his equipages, and the profuſion of his table, that from this exceſs of pomp he acquired the title of *Solyman the Magnificent*. He is ſaid to have compoſed the words for ſome of *Handel's* Oratorios, and particularly thoſe for "The "*Meſſiah*," an eaſy talk, as it is only a ſelection from ſcripture verſes. Not long before his death he imprudently thruſt his head into a neſt of hornets, by an edition of *Shakſpeare*, which he began, by publiſhing "King *Lear*," in 8vo. For this gentleman Mr. *Bowyer* printed afterwards, on the model of his *Lear*, the tragedies of "*Hamlet*," 1772; "*Othello*" and "*Macbeth*," 1773. He would have proceeded further, but death prevented him. The tragedy of "*Julius Cæſar*," which was in his life-time put to the preſs, was publiſhed in 1774. He had a numerous library, and a large collection of pictures, both in *Great Ormond Street* ‡ and at *Gopſal*.—I have the leſs occaſion to enlarge on his character, as it has been very faithfully delineated for me by a gentleman who knew him well: "The chief error of Mr. *Jennens's* life conſiſted in his per-"petual aſſociation with a ſet of men every way inferior to himſelf. By theſe means he "loſt all opportunities of improvement, but gained what he preferred to the higheſt "gratifications of wiſdom—flattery in exceſs. He generally took care to patroniſe ſuch "tradeſmen and ſuch artiſts as few other perſons would employ. Hence his ſhelves "were crowded with the lumber of *Ruſſel's* needy ſhop, and his walls diſcoloured by "the refuſe of *Hayman's* miſerable pencil. He wrote, or cauſed to be written by ſome "of his numerous paraſites, a pamphlet againſt Dr. *Johnſon* and Mr. *Steevens*, the edi-"tors of *Shakſpeare*, whom he ſuſpected (perhaps juſtly enough) of having turned his "commentatorial talents into ridicule. This doughty performance he is ſaid to have had "read aloud to him every day for at leaſt a month after its publication, while he himſelf "kept a conſtant eye on the news-papers, that he might receive the earlieſt intelligence

† Diſperſed by public auction ſoon after his death. See a Catalogue of them in "The Con-"noiſſeur," 8vo.

ker's "Genuine History of the *Britons* aſſerted," 8vo; "A "free Inquiry into the Origin, Progreſs, and preſent "State of Pluralities," by Mr. *W. Pennington*, 8vo; "The "Chriſtian

"of the moment at which theſe gentlemen ſhould have hanged or drowned themſelves "in conſequence of his attack on their abilities and characters. But, alas! while they "were only laughing, he, poor man, was ſo much hurt by the playful ſeverity they had "exerted, that he rarely met with a forlorn object in the ſtreet, but he was ready to aſk "what unſucceſsful work of literature had reduced him to ſuch wretchedneſs, being "unwilling to admit that any thing

"~~[illegible]~~ could have ſubdued nature
"To ſuch a lowneſs, but his unkind *critics*.

"In ſhort, his companions having continually intercepted every approach of unwelcome "truth to his ears, he was confounded when it reached him through the pen of an op-"ponent; and he ſaw himſelf publicly repreſented as the only editor to whom the ſcenes "of *Shakſpeare* had not even the moſt inconſiderable obligation. He might indeed "with equal prudence have enliſted his age under the banners of *Venus*, where it would "have appeared to as much advantage as in the ſervice of literature.—That the two "critics already mentioned may eſcape the accuſation of having diſturbed an unoffend-"ing old man in his harmleſs amuſement, it is neceſſary we ſhould add, that hoſtilities "were commenced by himſelf, he having, in his Preface and Notes to King *Lear*, "charged all his predeceſſors, by implication at leaſt, with negligence and infidelity.— "A pleaſant circumſtance, however, relative to his mode of collation, ought not to be "forgotten. An eminent ſurgeon called at his houſe one evening, and found him be-"fore a long table, on which all the various editions of his author were kept open by "the weight of wooden bars. He himſelf was hobbling from one book to another "with as much labour as *Gulliver* moved to and fro before the keys of the *Brobdingna-"gian* harpſichord ſixty feet in length. The obſtinacy of Mr. *Jennens* was equal to his "vanity. What he had once aſſerted, though manifeſtly falſe, he would always main-"tain. Being in poſſeſſion of a portrait by *Cornelius Janſen*, he advertiſed it as the "head of *Shakſpeare*; and though it was found to be dated in 1610, before *Janſen* was "in *England*, our critic not only diſdained to retract his firſt poſition, but wrote letters "in the news-papers to compliment himſelf on the ownerſhip of ſuch an undoubted "original of his favourite bard. So enamoured (as has been before obſerved) was our "Magnifico of pomp, that if his tranſit were only from *Great Ormond Street*, *Bloomſ-"bury*, where he reſided, to Mr. *Bowyer's* in *Red Lion Paſſage*, *Fleet Street*, he always "travelled with four horſes, and ſometimes with as many ſervants behind his carriage. "In his progreſs up the paved-court, a footman uſually preceded him, to kick oyſter-"ſhells and other impediments out of his way. He changed his publiſhers more than "once, having perſuaded himſelf that the ill-ſucceſs of his projected edition of our "great dramatic poet was in ſome meaſure owing to their machinations, in conjunc-"tion with thoſe of the bookſellers. The important ſinecure of vending his works he "at laſt conferred on the truly honeſt Maſter *Owen* of the Mineral Water Warehouſe "at *Temple Bar*, who deſerved a more creditable occupation than that of expoſing to "ſale what no man would purchaſe. To his firſt printer, Mr. *Richardſon*, as often as "he diſappointed him of a proof, he would diſplay all the inſolence of conſcious wealth;

"Chriſtian Whig," 8vo; and a new edition of *Dawſon's* "Lexicon Novi Teſtamenti," 8vo.

A very ingenious "Inquiry into the Value of the Ancient *Greek* and *Roman* Money, by *Matthew Raper*, Eſq. "F. R. S." was printed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1771. This reſpectable gentleman's opinion on theſe ſubjects not coinciding with that of Mr. *Bowyer*, he printed a little pamphlet, under the title of "Remarks occaſioned "by a late Diſſertation on the *Greek* and *Roman* Money, "1772, 4to;" which was intended as an Appendix to Mr. *Clarke's* book on Coins *. The opinions of many excellent

"and on his domeſtics he occaſionally poured out a turbulence of rage that was not "over-delicate in its choice of expreſſions. The fate of his critical undertakings may "convey a uſeful leſſon to thoſe who commence authors in their dotage.' It may likewiſe "teach the 'golden fool,' (as *Shakſpeare* calls the man of greater opulence than learn-"ing) that though the praiſe of a few ſycophants is an eaſy purchaſe, the world at "large will never fell its approbation, were there, as *Jugurtha* ſaid, any merchant rich "enough to buy it. Let us, however, do juſtice to Mr. *Jennens's* merits where we are lucky "enough to find them. He was profuſely liberal to thoſe who in his opinion deſerved "liberality. The indigent Nonjuror and Nonconformiſt never ſolicited relief in vain. "At his country ſeat, as well as at his houſe in town, he chiefly lived in intimacy with "theſe diſcontented members of the commonwealth, and to a lower order of the ſame "beings his munificence was in general confined. The Reviewers indeed might have "made their fortunes out of his purſe, could they have been bribed to applaud his "editorial abilities, prefer *Hayman* to *Raffaelle*, and ſupport his aſſertion relative to "*Cornelius Janſen*, by ſetting both chronology and probability at defiance." Mr. *Jennens* died on the 20th of *November*, 1773.

* Before the publication of theſe "Remarks," Mr. *Bowyer* addreſſed the following letter to the worthy gentleman whoſe opinions he had ventured to examine:

"SIR,

"Having an opportunity of ſending to the King of *France's* Library a copy of Mr. "*Clarke's* Book on Coins, as he in his life-time adviſed me to do, I took occaſion to en-"cloſe to Monſ. *Capperonier*, the Library-Keeper, and Member of the Academy of "Inſcriptions, the ſmall Memoir I had drawn up on the difficult paſſage of *Pliny*, Nat. "Hiſt. l. xxxiii. I hope this Appeal to a Nation, no leſs famous for its humanity than "literature, will give no more offence to you, equally remarkable for both, than it will to "them for differing from Pere *Harduin*, *Crevier*, *La Barré*, and others. The cauſe of "Learning is the cauſe of All; and I beg your acceptance of Mr. *Clarke's* Book, which, "at leaſt I may ſay, is written very entertainingly. I ſhall deliver out in *England* no

"more

cellent writers in *Germany* and *France* having been ably controverted in that volume, Mr. *Bowyer* tranſmitted a copy of it to the *French* King's Library, and inſcribed his little Appendix,

"REGI CHRISTIANISSIMO

"GULLIELMUS BOWYER, TYPOGRAPHUS ANGLICANUS.

"Judicium ut ſubeat magis æquum, candidiuſve,
"Quî poni potuit commodiore loco?"

It was very much his wiſh, that the work ſhould have been tranſlated and reprinted in *France*; and he took ſome pains to have it performed*; but without effect.

In

"more of the Memoir than what I incloſe to you, without your expreſs permiſſion; "intending chiefly to raiſe ſome friendly debates among the *French* criticks, who have "ſtudied this branch of Learning more than we have, though I think with leſs ſucceſs "than this our valuable Countryman; and hope I ſhall ſtill continue in your eſteem and "favour; and remain, Sir, your obedient and moſt humble ſervant, W. BOWYER."
[Mr. *Raper* returned a very polite anſwer to this letter, and full permiſſion to publiſh the Memoir.]

* It was his firſt wiſh that the tranſlation ſhould have been made by the friend who declined the taſk in the following terms:

"DEAR SIR, *September* 9, 1773.

"After conſidering the incloſed, with as much attention as other unavoidable and "urgent affairs would permit, the beſt I can do is, to make what haſte I can to ſend it "back; and acquaint you, that it is utterly impoſſible for me, either to undertake a "tranſlation of the ſame at preſent, or even foreſee a time when I might be better able "to undertake it. I hope this forced refuſal will not be taken amiſs, from one who "(within the too ſmall compaſs of his power) is moſt well-wiſhingly your humble ſer-"vant, CÆSAR DE MISSY.

"P. S. Nor will you, I hope, take it as a piece of unkindneſs if I amicably tell you, "that I fear the *Latin* inſcription *Regi Chriſtianiſſimo*, &c. will hardly have a good "effect; becauſe it looks as though you wiſhed to obtain from His Moſt Chriſtian Ma-"jeſty the deciſion of a controverſy, concerning which (were it indeed to come before "him) he might be ready to ſay ſome thing equivalent to the *Greek*, Τίς με κατέστησε δι-"καστὴν ἐφ' ὑμᾶς."

Mr. *Bowyer* next applied to another gentleman, who undertook to get the work tranſlated at *Paris*. Two copies of it were accordingly ſent; and the receipt of them was thus acknowledged:

"SIR, *Ipres*, *May* 17, 1774.

"Some unforeſeen accidents obliged me to put off my journey to *France* much longer "than I intended. I returned from *Paris* but five days ago, and could not have the

"pleaſure

In 1773, he publiſhed three little tracts, under the title of "Select Diſcourſes: 1. Of the Correſpondence of the "*Hebrew* Months with the *Julian*, from the *Latin* of Pro- "feſſor *Michaelis*. 2. Of the Sabbatical Years, from the "ſame. 3. Of the Years of Jubilee; from an Anonymous "Writer, in *Maſſon's* Hiſtoire Critique de la Republique "des Lettres."

The other principal books of that year were "The Anti- "quities of *Herculaneum*," by Meſſrs. *Lettice* and *Martyn*, BB.D. and Fellows of *Sidney-College*, *Cambridge*, the latter Profeſſor of Botany, 4to; "*Ben Mordecai's* Letters," 4to; Mr. *Combe's* "Index Nummorum omnium, Imperatorum, "*Auguſtarum*, et *Cæſarum*, a *Julio Cæſare* uſque ad *Poſtumum*, "qui tam in *Roma* & Coloniis, quam in *Græcia*, *Ægypto*, & "aliis locis, ex aere magni moduli ſignabantur," 4to; Mr. *Keate's* "Monument in *Arcadia*," 4to; "*Joannis Davidis Mi-*

"pleaſure of acquainting you ſooner, how I diſpoſed of the two copies you gave me of "Mr. *Clarke's* Connexion of Ancient Coins. One copy is to be placed in the King's "Library, and another to be given to Monſieur *Le Seur* to be tranſlated into *French*. "He is an elegant writer; and his Tranſlations of Dr. *Robertſon's* Hiſtory of *Charles* V. "and of the Voyages publiſhed by Dr. *Hawkeſworth*, ſufficiently ſhew that he is quali- "fied to do juſtice to Mr. *Clarke's* performance. Monſ. *Capperonier* deſires that "the plates may be ſent by the way of *Calais*, addreſſed to Monſ. *Piſſot*, *Libraire*, *Quai* "*de Conti à Paris*; and promiſes they ſhall be returned when the Tranſlation is finiſhed. "I am ſorry it was not in my power to convince you ſooner that I have not neglected "what you recommended to me. I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

"ALEXANDER MAC AULAY."

The plates were next ſent to Monſieur *Capperonier*, who not long after returned them with this anſwer:

"J'ai reçu, Monſieur, les planches de l'ouvrage de M *Clarke*, dont je ſuis très faché "d'apprendre la mort par la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire, et la- "quelle mes occupations m'ont empeché de repondre jusqu'a ce moment. J'avois "trop preſumé de la bonne volonté de nos Libraires pour les monnoyes *Saxonnes*. De- "puis qu'ils ont vû l'ouvrage, ils ne le croyent plus ſuſceptible d'un certain debit en "*France*, et ils ont renoncé le projet de le traduire. C'eſt pourquoi j'aurai l'honneur "de vous en renvoyer les planches à la premiere occaſion. Je vous offre d'ailleurs mes "ſervices pour notre pays; et je ſuis trés parfaitement, Monſieur, votre très humble et très "obeiſant ſerviteur, CAPPERONNIER, Garde de la Bibliotheque du Roi. *Sept.* 19, 1774."

"*chaelis*,

"*chaelis*, Prof. Ordin. Philoſ. & Soc. Reg. Scient. *Goettingenſis* "Collegæ, Epiſtolæ * de LXX Hebdomadibus *Danielis* ad "D. *Joannem Pringle*, Baronettum: primò privatim "miſſæ, nunc verò utriuſque conſenſu publicè editæ;" 8vo; "The *Canterbury* Tales of *Chaucer*, to which are "added, an Eſſay upon his Language and Verſification, an "Introductory Diſcourſe, and Notes †," by *Thomas Tyrwhitt*, Eſq; 4 vols. 8vo; "Fragmenta duo *Plutarchi* ‡," publiſhed by the ſame learned editor, a ſingle ſheet, 8vo; Mr. *Barrington's* edition of "*Oroſius*," 8vo; a third edition of Dr. *Hurd's* Lectures at *Lincoln's Inn*, 8vo; Dr. *Owen's* "Ser-"mons at *Boyle's* Lectures," 8vo; Dr. *Percy's* "Key to "the New Teſtament," 8vo; a new edition § of *Hutchin-"ſon's* "ΚΥΡΟΥ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑ," 8vo; Mr. *Whitaker's* "Hiſtory "of *Mancheſter*," 2 vols. 8vo; "A Brief State of the "Principles of Church Authority," 8vo; the firſt volume of Mr. [now Dr.] *Carr's* very happy tranſlation of "*Lucian*," 8vo; Mr. *Jennens's* editions of "*Othello*" and of "*Macbeth*," 8vo; and "The Spiritual Quixote, or Summer's Ramble of "Mr. *Geoffrey Wildgooſe*," 3 vols. 12mo. by Mr. *Graves* ‖.

In

* Theſe Letters were reviſed through the preſs by Sir *John Pringle*, then Preſident of the Royal Society.

† A fifth volume, containing a Gloſſary, &c. was added in 1778.

‡ "Fragmenta hæc *Plutarchi* huc uſque, ut opinor, inedita, ex Codice manuſcripto, "qui inter *Harleianos* in Muſeo *Britannico* aſſervatur N. 5612. viſum eſt typis deſcribere, "non quod ipſe de illis magnifice nimis ſentirem, ſed ut, propoſito hujus ἰφμαιω exemplo, "homines otioſos, & eos præſertim quibus Bibliothecarum cura demandata eſt, ad codices "manuſcriptos diligentius excutiendos ſtimularem." *Editor's Advertiſement.*

§ In the courſe of printing this volume, Mr. *Bowyer* made an accurate "Index to "the places of the N. T." which is inſerted in a later edition of the volume, 1781.

‖ *Richard Graves*, M. A. ſecond ſon of *Richard Graves*, Eſq; born at *Mickleton*, in the county of *Glouceſter*, *May* 4, 1715, was educated at *Abingdon* ſchool, in *Berks*; elected from thence, *Nov.* 4, 1732, a ſcholar of *Pembroke College*, *Oxford*, and choſen fellow of *All-Souls College*, 1736; M. A. 1740. He is now, 1781, rector of *Claverton*, and vicar of *Kilmerſden*, in the county of *Somerſet*. He contracted an intimacy with Mr.

In 1773 was publiſhed the then lately diſcovered Fragment of *Livy*; which Mr. *Markland* deſired Mr. *Bowyer* to ſend him *, with a remark, that "many, he fancied, "would buy the Fragment, who never read a line in the "Author †."

In *December* that year died Dr. *Knowler* ‡, an old and valuable friend of Mr. *Bowyer*; who received ſoon after a polite letter from Mrs. *Knowler*, with an intimation that a legacy of twenty pounds was ready for his acceptance. I wiſh I had a copy of this letter and of his anſwer, which I remember to have ſeen; the purport of the letter, however, was a proper acknowledgement of the lady's civility, a very

Mr. *Shenſtone* at *Pembroke College*, and has publiſhed, beſides ſeveral poems in *Dodſley's* Collection, the following ingenious pieces: 1. "The Feſtoon, or a Collection of Epi- "grams, 1767." 2. "The Spiritual Quixote ‖," above-mentioned. 3. "*Il Galateo*, "or a Treatiſe on Politeneſs, from the *Italian* of *De la Caſa*." 4. "*Euphroſyne*, a "Collection of Poems, 1776," 2 vols. 5. A Novel, intituled, "*Columella*, or the "Diſtreſſed Anchoret, 1778;" in which he is thought to glance at his friend Mr. *Shenſtone*.

* After having peruſed it, Mr. *Markland* ſays, "The Editor of the Fragment, who, "I find, is an honorary Doctor of Laws § of the laſt brood at *Oxon*, ſeems to be pleaſed "at having found an old ſhoe-buckle of a thouſand years age, of no uſe to any man living, "The *Greek* man's ἴνημα ** is of the ſame value: but the *finders* I believe to be of very "*different* worth. I thank you for the Biſhop of *Clogher*, who I think was a great man."

† This remark is very pretty, but rather too ſtrong: "who never have read, or "never will read the whole," would have been ſufficient. One may well wonder why ſuch people ſhould act ſo; but three good reaſons may be given: 1. The little trouble and time beſtowed on two or three pages, in compariſon of five or ſix large quartos. 2. It affording faſhionable talk. 3. The chance of ſome new fact turning up. *T. F.*

‡ *William Knowler*, LL. D. baptiſed *May* 9, 1699, was the third ſon of *Gilbert Knowler*, gent. of *Herne* in *Kent*, and uncle to the preſent *Gilbert Knowler*, Eſq; the laſt of a family which *Philipott* mentions as being ſettled in that pariſh in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. Dr. *Knowler* was educated at *St. John's College, Cambridge*, where probably his friendſhip commenced with Mr. *Bowyer*. He was chaplain to the firſt Marquis of *Rockingham*, who preſented him firſt to the rectory of *Irthlingborow*, and afterwards to the more valuable one of *Boddington*, both in *Northamptonſhire*. He was editor of "The Earl of *Strafforde's* Letters and Diſpatches, 1739," folio. (See p. 149.) He left only three daughters.

‖ Some entertaining anecdotes relative to this work are ſcattered throughout Mr. *Graves's* correſpondence with Mr. *Shenſtone*.

§ Dr. *Bruns*. ** See the preceding page.

ſuitable

ſuitable condolance on her loſs, and a requeſt, that, to ſave trouble, ſhe would keep the twenty pounds intended for him, which otherwiſe ſhe would have to receive back from his executors at a period which he had reaſon to think would not be far diſtant.

In 1774, Mr. *Bowyer* corrected a new edition of *Schrevelius's* Lexicon, and added a conſiderable number of words collected in the courſe of his own ſtudies *: theſe are diſtinguiſhed by an aſteriſk. The Lexicons of *Hederic* and of *Buxtorf*, the *Latin* ones of *Faber* † and *Littleton*, and the *Engliſh* Dictionary of *Bailey*, were all conſiderably enlarged by him: theſe additions are ſtill in MS. His *Greek* and *Latin* Grammars in general, and particularly ſuch of them as he had in common uſe when at ſchool and at college, are filled with ſuch curious explanatory notes as bear the moſt convincing marks of conſummate critical knowledge in thoſe languages. And that knowledge he applied in a ſpecial manner to the advancement of ſacred learning. It was his conſtant cuſtom, in the courſe of his reading, to note down every thing which he thought might contribute to illuſtrate any paſſage of Scripture, eſpecially of the *Greek* Teſtament. In purſuance of this method, it is hardly to be conceived what a number of uſeful and curious remarks ſtand inſerted in the margin ‡ of his Theological Books, which may greatly contribute

* Reprinted in 1781 from his corrected copy.

† Mr. *Bowyer* had an intention of republiſhing this valuable Lexicon in a more commodious manner, by changing its preſent radical form into an alphabetical one.

‡ He left ſeveral MS. Notes on *Middleton's* Life of *Cicero* ‖; on *Bladen's* and *Duncan's* *Cæſar* ‖; on *Theocritus*; on *Baxter's Horace*; on the Old and New Teſtaments; on *Fleetwood's* Chronicon Pretioſum; on *Whiſton's Joſephus*; on *Xenophon*; on *Stephens's* Theſaurus; on *Heſychii* § Lexicon, 1514; and many other books.

‖ The Notes on *Cicero* and *Cæſar* are printed in his "Miſcellaneous Tracts."

§ "The Dictionary of *Heſychius* is a collection of all the difficult, ſcarce, ſingular, and irregular "words which a ſtudious man has remarked in all the ancient *Greek* authors, explained and placed

tribute to improve future editions. On two books in particular he bestowed much pains; viz. *Leigh's** "Critica Sacra, "1662," and *Du-Gard's* "Lexicon *Græci* Testamenti Alphabeticum, 1660†," both which he has left accurately corrected and much enlarged. These he often wished, in his latter days, he had been able to publish, for the use of Schools, and the benefit of young Students in Divinity. The first of them, full of critical notes, is now in the possession of Dr. *Owen*; and the latter in the hands of his successor in business.

In 1774 was also published, "The Origin of Printing, "in Two Essays. 1. The Substance of Dr. *Middleton's* Dis- "sertation on the Origin of Printing in *England*. 2. Mr. "*Meerman's* Account of the Invention of the Art at *Harlem*, "and its Progress to *Mentz*, with occasional Remarks; and "an Appendix." The original idea of this little pamphlet was

* *Edward Leigh*, Esq; born at *Shawell*, in *Leicestershire*, and educated at *Magdalen Hall, Oxford*. He was a member of the Long Parliament, and one of the members of the House of Commons who were appointed to sit in the Assembly of Divines. He was afterwards colonel of a regiment for the Parliament; but in 1648 was numbered among the Presbyterian members who were turned out; and in *December* he was imprisoned. From this period to the Restoration he employed himself in writing a considerable number of learned and valuable books (as may be seen in *Wood*, Ath. Oxon. II. 483). He died *June* 2, 1671; and was buried at *Rushall*, in *Staffordshire*.

† Mr. *William Du-Gard* was at that time master of *Merchant-Taylors School*.

‡ This idea was in part taken up immediately after the publication of Dr. *Middleton's* tract in 1735; which received the following animadversions from Mr. *Bowyer*, in *The Grub-street Journal*, *March* 20, 1735; the substance of which is preserved in the Notes to "The Origin of Printing:"

"in an alphabetical order. Few words of that sort are to be met with in those authors but what "are here interpreted. We may hereby form a judgement of the usefulness of this work, but we "see, at the same time, the difficulty of it; how liable it was to the errors of transcribers and the "licentiousness of grammarians, and that it can be useful only to those who are thoroughly versed "in *Greek* literature. Formerly, a man who had not corrected five or six passages in *Hesychius*, was "not thought a good critic. The *Dutch* Edition has, without doubt, cleared it from many faults, "but not from all, and it may be questioned whether in some places it has not added new ones."

HUETIANA, ART. XLVI.

was Mr. *Bowyer's*; the completion of it his Partner's. The two

"To Mr. *Bavius*, Secretary to the Society of *Grub-ſtreet*.

"SIR,

"As the numerous writers of your Society are the chief ſupport and ornament of "Printing; you muſt be nearly intereſted in every circumſtance that contributes to the "honour of it. I congratulate you therefore upon the advantageous figure which *Cax-* "*ton*, our country-man and fellow-citizen, makes in Dr. *Middleton's* Diſſertation con- "cerning the origin of this art in *England*. But, good Mr. *Bavius*, is not the old "man's authority placed a little too high, when moſt, if not all, our *Engliſh* Chronicles "are made to ſubmit to his; and a new æra is preſcribed to one of our kings by it? "Dr. *Middleton* maintains from him, p. 3, that *Edward* IV. was proclaimed in *London* "at the end of 1459, according to our computation, on the 4th of *March*, and crowned "about the *Midſummer* following (*i. e.* 1460.) Is not *Caxton*, you'll ſay, a good evi- "dence of a fact that happened in his own time? May be ſo: but the good Doctor's "Diſſertation is even built upon the ſuppoſition that the preſs was not infallible in "thoſe days; and might not MCCCCLIX, by an eaſy tranſpoſition, eſcape inſtead of "MCCCCLXI? I need not appeal to other contemporary hiſtorians, where we are capa- "ble of producing demonſtration. The firſt inſtrument in *Rymer*, under *Edward* IV, "begins thus: '*Memorandum quod die Martis, decimo die Martii, anno regni regis* "Edwardi *primo*, &c.' Now in the year 1460-1, the tenth of *March* fell on a *Tueſday*; "but in 1459-60, on a *Monday*. I will venture therefore to vindicate the true reading "of our old almanacks, and to exterminate a falſe one from *Caxton's Chronicle*.

"But the Doctor raiſes a triumph upon his great diſcovery; and poor *Echard* is "ſingled out to be laſhed for not reading this *Chronicle*, or not making the ſame uſe of "it with the Doctor. 'Mr. *Echard* (ſays he, p. 21.) at the end of *Edward* IV's "reign, among the Learned of that age, mentions *William Caxton* as a writer of *Engliſh* "hiſtory; but *ſeems* to doubt whether he was the ſame with the printer of that name. "Had he ever looked into *Caxton's* books, the doubts had been cleared; or had he con- "ſulted his *Chronicle of England*, (which it is ſtrange that an *Engliſh* hiſtorian could "neglect!) he would have learned at leaſt to fix the beginning of that reign with more "exactneſs, as it is noted above juſt *two* years earlier than he has placed it.' Juſt *one* "year, the Doctor ſhould have ſaid: *Echard* fixing it, very right, *March* 4, 1461, ac- "cording to the computation in thoſe days (*i. e.* 1460-1); the Doctor 1459 according to "our computation (*i. e.* 1459-60).—But this gentleman ſeems reſolved to be at vari- "ance with that hiſtorian as far as poſſible. He gives us his doubts, but ſo much the "worſt ſide of them, that it is but juſt to let the hiſtorian ſpeak for himſelf! 'In this "reign flouriſhed *John Harding* and *William Caxton*, both writers of the *Engliſh* "hiſtory. And that which now began to give new encouragement to learning, was the "famous art of printing, which was firſt found out in *Germany* by *John Guttenbergben* "about 1440, or ſomewhat later, and was brought into *England* by *William Caxton*, a "mercer of *London*, and *probably* the ſame with the hiſtorian, who firſt practiſed the "ſame in the Abbey of *Weſtminſter*, 1471, and the eleventh of this reign.' The hiſto- "rian writes ſo agreeably to the Doctor's hypotheſis, that one would think he need not "be ſo much aſhamed of his company.

"As we are now upon chronology, I will give you another inſtance of the Doctor's "fondneſs of ſingularity in it. Pag. 11. he cites, from Mr. *Maittaire*, *Auſonius's* Epi- "grams, printed at *Venice*, 1472, with this deſignation of the year at the end, *A nati-*

"*vitate*

two learned friends, whose aſſiſtance is acknowledged in their preface, were the Rev. Dr. *Henry Owen* * and the late

Chriſti Auctiſſimæ nonageſimæ quintæ Olympiadis anno II. Where, by the way, to make the deſignation of the year at the end correſpond to the figures at the beginning, 1472, it ſhould be read *nonageſimæ quartæ*. Whether this is an error of the preſs in the *Venice* edition, or only in Mr. *Maittaire's* account of it, I know not. But the point I am coming to, Mr. *Bowyer*, is the Doctor's pompous remark. "The printer, ſays he, follows the *common* miſtake both of the *ancients* and *moderns*, of taking the Olympiad for a term of five years complete; whereas it included but four, and was celebrated every fifth; as the *Luſtrum* likewiſe of the *Romans*." I have conſulted upon this occaſion various modern writers of chronology, from *Joſeph Scaliger*, down to *Adam Littleton*; and all I have yet met with make an Olympiad to conſiſt, as the Doctor does, of no more than *four* years complete. There are ſome paſſages indeed among the *Roman* poets to the contrary; who, out of poetical liberty, have extended the Olympiad to five years, the uſual term of their own *Luſtrum*. But they have not been ſuppoſed to ſpeak with chronological exactneſs, ſince there are more expreſs authorities againſt them: ſo that the Doctor's opinion here, and I like it never the worſe, is the *common* one. But that the *Roman Luſtrum* included only *four* years, is too ſingular, I dare ſay, for him to ſtand by. It was ordinarily *celebrated*, as he ſays, *every fifth year*; that is, the 5th, the 10th, 15th, 20th, &c. but not in the ſame manner as he himſelf underſtands the Olympiad, the 1ſt, 5th, 9th, 13th, 17th, 21ſt, &c. the latter being a period of four years, the former of five."

Mr. *Clarke*, a few days after its appearance, ſays, "I thank you for your packet. I ſet out next morning to our city of *Uckfield*, to enquire after your corrections of Dr. *Middleton*. The whole is extremely well: you have uſed more decency than he deſerves. I am only ſorry that you contracted your Remarks into ſuch a narrow compaſs. Was it not poſſible to enlarge to a ſix-penny pamphlet? He will naturally overlook a letter in ſuch a Journal, and pretend that he has never heard of it. I have never ſeen Dr. *M*'s pamphlet; but ſure it was a monſtrous thing, to advance ſo remarkable an alteration as the æra of a King's Reign upon ſo precarious an authority as the A. D. of a title-page. Perhaps he had ſome other vouchers: but, whatever they were, you have taught him a ſecret in Chronology, that, when there are ſufficient materials, it is very dangerous indulging conjecture, and neglecting demonſtration. That article of King *Edward* is only ſilly and ſingular; the next is ſcandalous. I am no admirer of *Echard*, but a great friend to juſtice. To raiſe ſuch unreaſonable doubts from a modeſt way of ſaying the ſame thing with himſelf, and from thence to draw ſuch groundleſs conſequences to an author's prejudice, is a ſort of *pettyfogging* in writing, that deſerves great contempt."

* Rector of *St. Olave's, Hart-Street*, and vicar of *Edmonton* in *Middleſex*. The "Collation of the Account of the Dedication of the Temple" was given by this judicious and friendly Divine; and was followed by a learned treatiſe under the title of "Critica "Sacra, or a ſhort Introduction to *Hebrew* Criticiſm, 1774," 8vo; and this by a "Supplement, 1775," in anſwer to ſome remarks on it by Mr. *Raphael Baruh*, a learned *Jew*. To Dr. *Owen* the world is alſo indebted for "Harmonia Trigonometrica, or a ſhort "Treatiſe on Trigonometry, &c. 1748," 8vo; ſome excellent "Obſervations on the Four "Goſpels, 1764," 8vo; "Directions to young Students in Divinity, 1766," 8vo; "An "Enquiry into the Septuagint Verſion, 1769," 8vo; a ſeries of "Sermons at *Boyle's* "Lectures, 1773," 8vo; an accurate edition of *Grabe's* Collation of the celebrated *Cottonian* MS. of *Geneſis* with the printed *Vatican*, 1778; and for many very valuable annotations in Mr. *Bowyer's* "Conjectures on the New Teſtament," more particularly in the quarto edition of that uſeful volume.

Mr.

Mr. *Cæsar De-Missy* *. Though published anonymously, it was immediately pronounced to be Mr. *Bowyer's*; and on

* Many of Mr. *De-Missy's* valuable remarks are scattered throughout the Appendix, and his ingenious Letter on the variations in the copies of Bishop *Walton's* Polyglott deserves particular attention: The following striking particulars of this gentleman's character are translated from an advertisement to "The Origin of Printing," (the amiable effusions of friendship enlivened by conjugal veneration) prefixed in 1776 to the third edition † of his "Paraboles ou Fables † et autres petites Narrations d'un Citoyen "de la Republique Chrétienne du dix-huitiéme siecle," which the author had revised and corrected for the press, but did not live to publish: "In the midst of his studies he was "stopped, not surprised, by Death. For several years he had accustomed himself to "consider every new day as another day added by the Divine Goodness to a life which "had already attained the usual boundaries; this, without the evenness of his temper, "or his natural chearfulness, being in the least abated, supported him in the troubles "and embarrassments which he found in his journey, by a rational conviction of the "great truths which he preached to the last; with a zeal which arose from that con-"viction, he had, properly speaking, no other desire, no other object, in all his actions, "even in his amusements, than the propagation of those truths. Filled with the sin-"cerest benevolence, the most cordial charity for mankind, he saw that nothing but "Christianity well understood could make mankind happy, and his own happiness con-"sisted in diffusing the knowledge of it. *Go, and do thou likewise.*" Mr. *De-Missy* was many years minister of the *French* Chapel at St. *James's Palace*; and the publick have lately been favoured with three volumes of "Sermons sur divers Textes de l'Ecri-"ture Sainte; par feu Monsieur *Cæsar de-Missy*, un des Chapelains *François* de sa "Majesté *Britannique*, 1780," 8vo. His Letter to Mr. *Bowyer* on the opinions of Father *Harduin* has been already mentioned in p. 368. He died *Aug.* 10, 1775, aged 72 years, and 10 weeks. His valuable library was sold by auction, by Messrs *Baker* and *Leigh*, *March* 18—26, 1778; among which the following books were enriched with his MS. notes: *Cicero's* Academics, in *French*, by *Durand*, 1740; *Stephens's* Thesaurus Linguæ *Græcæ*; Poetæ Minores *Græci*, *Cant.* 1677; Bibliotheque de *Du Verdier*, 1585; *Aldus's Lucian*, 1532; *Barnes's Homer*; *Pauw's Horapollo*; *Montfaucon's* Palæographia *Græca*; besides several valuable MSS. of the Old and New Testament; Lectionaria; Psalters; the Fathers; *Plutarch*, *Hesiod*, *Sophocles*, and *Euripides*. Many of his Biblical collations are now in *The British Museum*; several of the most curious printed books were purchased for his Majesty's Library, and others by Dr. *Hunter*. Among Dr. *Birch's* MSS. is a letter, in *French*, from Mr. *De-Missy*, in 1736, recommending his brother to some employment in one of the *Mediterranean* Islands.

† In the title-page of this volume is a most striking portrait of Mr. *De-Missy*, engraved by *C. Powle*, in 1773, and inscribed VOLENTIBUS AMICIS. And to this edition were annexed, "Vers "de Monsieur *De-Missy*, pour le Tableau de la nouvelle Eglise de *St. Jean*, mis en vûe dans la "Chambre Consistoriale de la dite Eglise. Aux quels on a joint une petite Epître du même, qu'on "a intitulée Envoi des Vers précédens à Mons. *Bruzerville*, Pasteur de la sus-dite Eglise."

‡ "Three of Mr. *De-Missy's French* Fables freely translated by himself, *in usum Amicorum*," were printed in 1772, 8vo; the shortest of which is here subjoined as a specimen:

FORTUNE, DEATH, and TIM, (from N° 9, of the *French*):

Tim after *Fortune* ran full-hardy,
While *Death* was running after *Tim*:
But he for *Fortune* prov'd too tardy,
And *Death*, alas! too swift for him.

Thus Fools fall victims to a fate
Which easily the Wise will shun.
For *Death* and *Fortune* let us *wait!*
'Tis mad for either's sake to *run*.

that

that ſuppoſition met, perhaps, with a better fate in the world of letters than it might otherwiſe have been honoured with. The periodical publications of the continent joined thoſe of *England* in its commendation. Of theſe let one extract ſerve as a ſample: "Of the many treatiſes con-"cerning the Origin of Printing, there are few, if any, "which will be found more ſatisfactory than the preſent; "and there is no one that contains ſo much information in "the ſame compaſs. The Author profeſſes only to give "the ſubſtance of two books; but he goes much further. "He has interſperſed, through the whole piece, a number of "valuable notes, which will greatly increaſe the general ſtock "of knowledge upon the ſubject, and correct the miſtakes "of the works he has abridged; this is remarkably the "caſe with Dr. *Middleton's* Diſſertation. Without pretend-"ing to exhibit a complete hiſtory of the origin of the art, "our author ventures to aſſert, that he has here given a "clearer account of it than is to be met with in any book "hitherto publiſhed in *England*; and we are fully ſatisfied "of the truth of his aſſertion. We apprehend, that the "publick is indebted, for this valuable account of the origin "and progreſs of the art of printing, to one of the laſt of "our learned Printers; a race of men whom we have ob-"ſerved, with concern, to be almoſt extinct in *Europe*, or "at leaſt in our own country *." A ſecond edition of this tract, with many improvements, appeared in 1776; and a "Supplement" to it in 1781.

* Monthly Review for *January* 1775. This critique (which, as appears by the article BOWYER in the "Biographia," was written by Dr. *Kippis*) was literally tranſlated in the "Journal des Sçavans," for *April* 1775.

The

The moſt material books of 1774 were, "The Hiſtory "and Antiquities of the County of *Dorſet*, by Mr. *Hutchins* *," 2 vols. folio; "Miſcellanies, by *George* (late) Lord *Lyttelton*," publiſhed by his nephew Captain *Ayſcough* †, 4to, two editions;

* Of whom ſee above, p. 150. The number of beautiful plates in this hiſtory, of which only 600 copies were printed (a number not quite ſufficient for the ſubſcribers) raiſed the value of it, immediately after publication, to twice the original price, which was only a guinea a volume. Nothing but the ſtricteſt adherence to juſtice induced the author and his friends to relinquiſh, if we may ſay it, ſo advantageous a publication. Bluſh, ye compilers of county hiſtories, who ſcruple not to encroach on the liberality of the publick, by taking the whole ſubſcription-money on the delivery only of the firſt volume. Bluſh with the deepeſt tinge, when you compare your plates with thoſe which decorate the Hiſtory of *Dorſet*.

† *George Edward Ayſcough*, Eſq; a lieutenant in the firſt regiment of foot-guards, only ſon of the Rev. Dr. *Francis Ayſcough* (who was tutor to Lord *Lyttelton* at *Oxford*, and at length Dean of *Briſtol*) by *Anne* fifth ſiſter to his Lordſhip, who addreſſed a Poem to the Doctor from *Paris*, in 1728, printed in *Dodſley's* ſecond volume. The above-mentioned publication was dedicated by the Editor to his couſin the laſt Lord *Lyttelton*, who has artfully developed his noble father's motives in this appointment in his "Let-"ters, 1780," Letter 25: "The dedication to myſelf is a wretched buſineſs, and diſ-"graces the volume to which it is prefixed. You wonder I did not write a better for him "myſelf; and I would moſt ſurely have done it, but, among many excellent qualities "which this dedicator poſſeſſes, he is a blab of the firſt delivery, and I dared not venture "to truſt him. The teſtamentary arrangement which appointed him to the honourable "labours of an editor, took its riſe from three motives: 1. To mark a degree of parental "reſentment againſt an ungracious ſon; 2. From an opinion that a gracious nephew's "well-timed flattery had created of his own underſtanding; and, 3. From a deſign of "beſtowing upon this ſame gracious nephew, a legacy of honour from the publication, "and profit from the ſale of the volume. He is as proud of the buſineſs as a new-made "knight of his title," &c. In his laſt letter the young Lord § regrets (with great reaſon) the loſs of "ſome biographical ſketches" by his father. And there are ſome verſes to Capt. *Ayſcough* in this young Nobleman's "Poems, 1780." He figures in "The Diabo-"liad," as does his noble kinſman, "Part I." [See Gent. Mag. for 1777, p. 87.] Capt. *Ayſcough* was alſo author of "*Semiramis*, a Tragedy," 1777.—It is painful to reflect on the miſcarriages of families, or the profligacy of individuals; yet truth obliges me to obſerve, that the honour of the reſpectable houſe of *Lyttelton* derives little advantage from the conduct of this unhappy member of it. Though a military man, he ſubmitted to be inſulted by a gentleman ‖ who repeatedly treated him as a poltroon; and though in no affluent circumſtances, he gave up his commiſſion, to avoid doing his duty, when called upon by his Sovereign to fight in *America*. At length his debaucheries affected his conſtitution; and in *September*, 1777, he went to the continent for the recovery of his health.

† His preſent Majeſty and the late Duke of *York* were his god-fathers.

§ Or rather the fabricator of the "Letters," which have ſince been declared by the family to be ſpurious. They contain, however, ſeveral lively ſtrokes of wit and fancy, and even of good ſenſe and thinking; and do his Lordſhip much more credit than his (pretended) Poems.

‖ Mr. *Swift*, author of an ingenious poem called "The Gamblers."

While

" The Hiſtory of *Jamaica*, or general Survey of the an-
" tient and modern State of that Iſland *," 3 vols. 4to;
" A Voyage towards the North Pole," by the Hon. Captain *Phipps* (now Lord *Mulgrave*), 4to; Sir *Joſeph Ayloffe's* †
" Hiſtorical

While on his travels, he wrote an account of his journey, which on his return, he publiſhed under the title of " Letters from an Officer in the Guards to his Friend in *Eng-*
" *land*; containing ſome Accounts of *France* and *Italy*," 1778, 8vo. He received however but a temporary relief from the air of the continent. After lingering for a ſhort time, he died *October* 14, 1779; and, what is remarkable, a few weeks only before his couſin the ſecond Lord *Lyttelton*. *Par nobile conſobrinorum!* He left behind him a monument of his unexampled diſregard of every principle of virtue and decency in a journal of the moſt ſecret tranſactions of his life; in which, from the moſt authentic information, I am aſſured that he in the groſſeſt terms has recorded facts which *Aretine* himſelf would be aſhamed to paint, and the moſt abandoned haunter of the ſtews would bluſh to read.

* By *Edward Long*, Eſq; whoſe high ſtation in the Iſland of *Jamaica* (where he is Judge of the Admiralty Court) gave every opportunity of procuring authentic materials, which have been digeſted with great ingenuity and candour. To this gentleman the publick are indebted for, 1. a humourous pamphlet, intituled, " The Trial of Farmer
" *Carter's* Dog *Porter*, for Murder, 1771," 8vo; 2. ſome excellent " Reflections on the
" Negro Cauſe, 1772," 8vo; 3. " Letters on the Colonies, 1775," 8vo; and 4. " *Engliſh*
" Humanity no Parodox, 1778," 8vo.

† Sir *Joſeph Ayloffe*, bart. V. P. A. S. and F. R. S. of *Francfield* in *Suſſex*, was deſcended from a *Saxon* family, anciently ſeated at *Boſton Aloſ* near *Wye*, in the county of *Kent*, in the reign of *Henry* III. who removed to *Hornchurch*, in the county of *Eſſex*, in that of *Henry* IV. and to *Sudbury* in that of *Edward* IV. Sir *William Ayloffe* ‡ of *Great Braxtead*, in the county of *Eſſex*, was knighted by *James* I. *May* 1, 1603; and created a baronet *Nov.* 25, 1612; and from his eldeſt ſon by his third wife, the late baronet was the fourth in deſcent and fifth in title. His father ‖ and grandfather were both of *Gray's Inn*. He was born about the year 1708; received the early part of his education at *Weſtminſter-ſchool*; admitted of *Lincoln's Inn* 1724, and in the ſame year was entered a gentleman-commoner at *St. John's College, Oxford*, which college he quitted about 1728; elected F. A. S. *February* 10, 1731, one of the firſt council under their charter 1751, vice preſident 17..; and F. R. S. 1734. He prevailed on Mr. *Kirby*, painter in *Ipſwich*, to make drawings of a great number of monuments and buildings in *Suffolk*, of which 12 were engraved, with a deſcription, 1748; and others remain unpubliſhed. He had at that time an intention to write a hiſtory of the county; and had drawn up Propoſals for that purpoſe; but, being diſappointed of the materials which he had reaſon to expect for ſo laborious a work, they were never publiſhed. On the building of *Weſtminſter-Bridge*, he was appointed ſecretary to the commiſſioners 1736-7; and on the eſtabliſhment of the Paper-office on the reſpectable footing it at preſent is, by the removal of the

‡ Of whom, and of his family and eſtate, ſee more particulars in *Morant's Eſſex*, vol. II. p. 239.

‖ *Joſeph*, a barriſter of *Gray's Inn*. He married a daughter of *Bryan Aylife*, an eminent merchant of *London*, (*Morant* I. 69.); and died in 1727.

ſtate-

"Hiſtorical Deſcription of the Interview between *Henry* "VIII. and *Francis* I." &c. and alſo his account of ſome pictures of the ſame age at *Cowdray*, 4to; a Tranſlation of *Job* into *Latin* Verſe, by the late Sir *William Browne* *, Knt.

well

ſtate-papers from the old gate at *Whitehall* † to new apartments at the Treaſury, he was nominated the firſt in the commiſſion for the care and preſervation of them. In 1772 he publiſhed in 4to, "Calendars of the Ancient Charters, &c. and of the *Welch* and "*Scottiſh* Rolls now remaining in the Tower of *London*, &c." (which had begun to be printed by the late reverend Mr. *Morant*), and in the introduction gives a moſt judicious and exact account of our Public Records. He drew up the account of the chapel on *London-Bridge*, of which an engraving was publiſhed by *Vertue* 1748, and again by the Society of Antiquaries 1777. His hiſtorical deſcription of the interview between *Henry* VIII. and *Francis* I. on the Champ de Drap d'Or, from an original painting at *Windſor*, and his account of the paintings of the ſame age at *Cowdray*, were inſerted in the Archæologia, vol. III. 1775, and printed ſeparately, as above mentioned, to accompany engravings of two of theſe pictures by the Society of Antiquaries. His account of the body of *Edward* I. as it appeared on opening his tomb, 1774, was printed in the ſame volume, p. 376. Having been educated, as has been obſerved, at *Weſtminſter*, he acquired an early affection for that venerable cathedral; and his intimate acquaintance with every part of it diſplayed itſelf in his accurate deſcription of five monuments in the choir, engraved in 1779 by the ſame Society, who muſt reckon, among the many obligations which they owe to his zeal and attention to their intereſts, the laſt exertions of his life to put their affairs on the moſt reſpectable and advantageous footing, on their removal to their new apartments in *Somerſet-Place*. He ſuperintended the new edition of *Leland's* Collectanea, in 9 vols. 8vo. 1770, and alſo of the Liber Niger Scaccarii, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1771; to each of which he added a valuable appendix; to the latter the charters of *Kingſton on Thames*, of which his father was recorder. He alſo reviſed through the preſs, a new edition of *Hearne's* "Curious Diſcourſes, 1771," 2 vols. 8vo; and likewiſe the "Regiſtrum *Roffenſe*," publiſhed by Mr. *Thorpe*, in 1769, folio. In *January*, 1734, he married Mrs. *Margaret Railton*, (a native of *Carliſle*, and relict of *Thomas Railton*, Eſq; who died in the commiſſion of the peace for the city of *Weſtminſter*, *September* 4, 1732); and by this lady, he had one ſon of his own name, who died of the ſmall-pox, at *Trinity-Hall*, *Cambridge*, at the age of 21, *December* 19, 1756. Sir *Joſeph* died at his houſe at *Kenington-Lane*, *Lambeth*, *April* 19, 1781, aged 72; and was buried in a vault in *Hendon* church with his father and his only ſon. His extenſive knowledge of our national antiquities and municipal rights, and the agreeable manner in which he communicated it to his friends and the publick, muſt make him ſincerely regretted by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance.

* This was the laſt production of a Muſe of more than fourſcore. The good old Knight originally ſettled as a phyſician at *Lynn* in *Norfolk*; where he publiſhed "Dr. "*Gregory's* Elements of Catoptrics and Dioptrics. Tranſlated from the *Latin* Original, by "*William Browne*, M. D. at *Lynn Regis* in *Norfolk*. By whom is added, 1. A Method "for finding the Foci of all Specula, as well as Lens's univerſally; as alſo magnifying or "leſſening a given Object by a given Speculum, or Lens, in any aſſigned Proportion."

† Engraved by the Society of Antiquaries, in their "Vetuſta Monumenta."

well known as Preſident of the College of Phyſicians, 4to; "Diſcord,

" 2. A Solution of thoſe Problems which Dr. *Gregory* has left undemonſtrated. 3. A " particular Account of Microſcopes and Teleſcopes, from Mr. *Huygens*; with the Diſ- " coveries made by Catoptrics and Dioptrics. The ſecond edition *. Illuſtrated with " uſeful cuts, curiouſly and correctly engraven by Mr. *Senex*, 8vo. Price 5s." By the epigram tranſcribed below †, he appears to have been the champion of the fair ſex at *Lynn* in 1748. Having acquired a competency by his profeſſion, he removed to *Queen's Square, Ormond Street, London*, where he reſided till his death, which happened *March* 10, 1774, at the age of 82. It has been already mentioned, p. 178, that by his daughter, who was married to Mr. *William Folkes*, Sir *William* was grand-father to the preſent Sir *Martin Browne Folkes*, bart. By his will he left two prize-medals to be annually contended for by the *Cambridge* poets. A great number of lively eſſays, both in proſe and verſe, the production of his pen, were printed and circulated among his friends. Among theſe, there iſſued from Mr. *Bowyer's* preſs, 1, " Ode in Imitation of *Horace*, Ode " III. L. III. addreſſed to the Right Honourable Sir *Robert Walpole* ‡, on ceaſing " to be Miniſter, *Feb.* 6, 1741; deſigned as a juſt Panegyric, on a great Miniſter, the " glorious Revolution, Proteſtant Succeſſion, and Principles of Liberty. To which is " added, the Original Ode, defended, *in Commentariolo*, by Sir *William Browne*, M. D. " 1765," 4to; 2. " Opuſcula varia § utriuſque Linguæ, Medicinam; Medicorum " Collegium; Literas, utraſque Academias; Empiricos, eorum Cultores; Solicita- " torem, Praeſligiatorem; Poeticen, Criticen; Patronum, Patriam; Religionem, " Libertatem, ſpectantia. Cum Præfatione eorum editionem defendente. Auctore " D. *Gulielmo Browne*, Equite Aurato, M. D. utriuſque et Medicorum et Phy- " ſicorum S. R. S. 1765," 4to; 3. " Appendix Altera ad Opuſcula; Oratiuncula ‖, " Collegii

* To this edition was prefixed a recommendatory introduction by Dr. *Deſaguliers*.

† Domino *Wilhelmo Browne* Militi. In *English*.

Sic, miles, terror, caſtigatorque Gigantis,
Victima cui Virgo nocte dieque cadit.
Herculeo monſtris purgata eſt *Lerna* labore,
Monſtris purgetur *Lenna* labore tuo.

Be thou, O Knight, the Giant's ſcourge and dread,
Who night and day preys on the victim-maid.
Herculean labour *Lerna's* monſters ſlew;
Oh, may thy labour thoſe of *Lynn* ſubdue!

‡ This edition of the Ode was inſcribed to *George* Earl of *Orford*, as an acknowledgement of favours conferred by his Lordſhip, as well as by his father and grandfather. On the firſt inſtitution of the Militia, Sir *William Browne* had the honour of being appointed one of the Earl's deputy lieutenants, and was named in his Lordſhip's firſt commiſſion of the peace.

§ This little volume (which was dated " ex aedibus dictis reginali, MDCCLXV, III nonas *Januarias*, " ipſo *Ciceronis* et auctoris natali) contained, 1. " Oratio *Harveiana*, in Theatro Collegii Medicorum " *Londinenſis* habita, 1751." 2. " A Vindication of the College of Phyſicians, in reply to Solicitor Ge- " neral *Murray*, 1753." 3. " Ode, in Imitation of *Horace*, Ode I. addreſſed to the Duke of *Montagu*. " With a new Interpretation, *in Commentariolo*, 1765." 4. The Ode, above-mentioned, to Sir *Robert Walpole*. [This Ode is alſo preſerved in the " Select Collection of Miſcellany Poems, 1780," vol. VI. p. 205.]—Some time before, Sir *William* had publiſhed " Odes in Imitation of *Horace*; " addreſſed to Sir *John Dolben*; to Sir *John Turner*; to Doctor *Aſtruc*; and to *Robert* Lord *Walpole*."

‖ This farewell Oration contains ſo many curious particulars of Sir *William's* life, that the reader will not be diſpleaſed to ſee ſome extracts from it: " The manly age and inclination, with con- " formable ſtudies, I diligently applied to the practice of phyſic in the country: where, as that age " adviſeth, I ſought riches and friendſhips. But afterward, being ſatiated with friends, whom " truth, not flattery, had procured, ſatiated with riches, which *Galen*, not Fortune, had preſented, I " reſorted immediately to this College: where, in farther obedience to the ſame adviſer, I might " totally addict myſelf to the ſervice of honour. Conducted by your favour, inſtead of my own " merit, I have been advanced, through various degrees of honour, a moſt delightful climax in- " deed,

"Diſcord, a Poem," 4to; the very remarkable State of the

"Collegii Medicorum *Londinenſis* Cathedræ valedicens. In comitiis, poſtridie Divi "*Michaelis*, MDCCLXXVII, ad Collegii adminiſtrationem renovandam deſignatis; Machinaque Incendiis extinguendis apta contra Permiſſos Rebelles munitis *; habita à D. "*Gulielmo Browne*, Equite Aurato, Præſide, 1768," 4to; 4. "A Farewell Oration, &c. a tranſlation of the preceding article, 1768, 4to; 5. "Fragmentum *Iſaaci Hawkins*

"deed, even to the very higheſt of all, which the whole profeſſion of Phyſic hath to confer. In "this Chair therefore, twice received from the Elects, ſhewing their favour to himſelf, he con-"feſſeth, much more than to the College, your Preſident

"Acknowledges, that he has happy been,
"And, now, content with acting this ſweet ſcene,
"Chuſes to make his *exit*, like a gueſt
"Retiring pamper'd from a plenteous feaſt:

"in order to attach himſelf and the remainder of his life, no longer, as before, ſolely to the College, "but, by turns, alſo to the medicinal ſprings of his own country, although, as a Phyſician, never "unmindful of his duty, yet after his own manner, with hilarity rather than gravity: to enjoy "liberty more valuable than ſilver and gold, as in his own right, becauſe that of mankind, not with-"out pride, which ever ought to be its inſeparable companion.

"Now the free foot ſhall dance its fav'rite round.

"Behold an inſtance of human ambition! not to be ſatiated, but by the conqueſt of three, as it were, "medical worlds; lucre in the country, honour in the College, pleaſure at medicinal ſprings! I "would, if it were poſſible, be delightful and uſeful to all: to my ſelf even totally, and æqual: to "old age, though old, diametrically oppoſite, not a cenſor and chaſtiſer, but a commender and en-"courager, of youth. I would have mine ſuch as, in the Satire,

"*Criſpus's* hoary entertaining age,
"Whoſe wit and manners mild alike engage.

"The age of præſiding, by the cuſtom of our prædeceſſors, was generally a *luſtrum*, five years; "although our *Sloane*, now happy, like another *Neſtor*, lived to ſee three ages, both as Præſident, "and as man. But two years more than ſatisfy me: for, that each of the Elects may in his turn "hold the ſceptre of prudence, far more deſirable than power, given by *Cæſar*, which the law of "juſtice and æquity recommends,

"No tenure pleaſes longer than a year.

"But in truth, among ſuch endearing friendſhips with you, ſuch delightful converſations, ſuch uſe-"ful communications, with which this amiable ſituation hath bleſſed me, one or two things, as is "uſual, have happened not at all to my ſatisfaction. One, that, while moſt ſtudious of peace my-"ſelf, I hoped to have præſerved the peace of the College ſecure and intire, I too ſoon found, that "it was not otherwiſe to be ſought for than by war: but even after our firſt adverſary, becauſe in-"conſiderable, was inſtantly overthrown, and his head completely cut off by the hand of the Law, "yet from the ſame neck, as if *Hydra* had been our enemy, ſo many other heads broke out, yea "and, with inhuman violence, broke into this very ſenate, like monſters ſwimming in our medical "ſea, whom I beheld with unwilling indeed, but with dry or rather fixed eyes, becauſe not ſuſpect-"ing the leaſt miſchief from thence to the College, and therefore laughing, ſo far from fearing. "The other, in reality, never enough to be lamented, that, while I flattered myſelf with having, "by my whole power of perſuaſion, in the room of *Orphæan* muſic, raiſed the *Crownian* medical "lecture as it were from the ſhades into day, if there could be any faith in ſolemn promiſes; that "faith being, to my very great wonder, violated, this lecture, like another *Eurydice*, perhaps looked "after by me too haſtily, beloved by me too deſperately, inſtantly ſlipped back again, and fled in-"dignant to the ſhades below." He uſed to ſay he reſigned the preſidentſhip becauſe he would not ſtay to be beat:—alluding to the attack of the Licentiates.

* The active part taken by Sir *William Browne*, in the conteſt with the Licentiates, occaſioned his being introduced by Mr. *Foote* in his "Devil upon Two Sticks." Upon *Foote's* exact repreſentation of him with his identical wig and coat, tall figure, and glaſs ſtiffly applied to his eye, he ſent him a card complimenting him on having ſo happily repreſented him; but, as he had forgot his muff, he had ſent him his own. This good-natured method of reſenting diſarmed *Foote*.

the Caſe between Mr. *Whitaker* and Mr. *Hughes*, relative

" *Browne*, Arm. ſive *Anti-Bolingbrokius*, Liber primus *. Tranſlated for a Second *Religio Medici*. By Sir *William Browne*, late Preſident, now Father, of the College of Phyſicians; and Fellow of the Royal Society, 1768," 4to; " Fragmentum *Iſaaci Hawkins Browne* completum, 1769," 4to; 7. " Appendix ad Opuſcula; Six Odes †, 1770," 4to; 8. Three more " Odes, 1771," 4to; 9. A Propoſal on our Coin ‡; to " remedy

* The author modeſtly calls this " a very haſty performance;" and ſays, " In my journey from " *Oxford* to *Bath*, meeting with continued rain, which kept me three days on the road, in com- " paſſion to my ſervants and horſes; and having my friend a pocket-companion, I found it the beſt " entertainment my tedious baiting could afford to begin and finiſh this tranſlation." This was dated *Oct.* 24, 1768; and his ſecond part was completed on the 20th of the following month: " My " undertaking," he ſays, " to complete, as well as I could, the Fragment of my friend, hath ap- " peared to me ſo very entertaining a work, even amongſt the moſt charming delights, and moſt " chearful converſations at *Bath*; that I have uſed more expedition, if the very many avocations " there be conſidered, in performing this, than in that former tranſlation;" and to this part was pre- fixed a congratulatory poem, " to *Iſaac Hawkins Browne*, Eſq; ſon of his deceaſed friend, on his " coming of age, *Dec.* 7, 1766."—The good old Knight's " Opuſcula" were continually on the in- creaſe. The very worthy maſter of a College at *Cambridge*, now living, relates a ſtory of him, that, waiting for Sir *William* in ſome room at the College where he was come to place a near relation, he found him totally abſorbed in thought over a fine quarto volume of theſe " Opuſcula," which he con- ſtantly, he ſaid, carried about with him, that they might be benefited by frequent reviſals.—Once making a viſit to the late Biſhop of *Glouceſter* at *Prior-Park*, while he waited, he amuſed himſelf with reading *Horace*, which he had in his pocket. After the firſt compliments were paſt, he took an opportunity to aſk his Lordſhip's ſenſe of a paſſage, adding, that he himſelf underſtood it ſo. The Biſhop replied, he doubted not his idea was right; and aſked him to walk in the garden; at the ſame time he winked to the ſervant to keep him there a good while, and then to let him out at a back door, which was done.—On a controverſy for a raker in the pariſh where he lived in *London*, carried on ſo warmly as to open taverns for men, and coffee-houſe breakfaſts for ladies, he exerted himſelf greatly; wondering a man bred at two univerſities ſhould be ſo little regarded. (He had been ex- pelled one, and therefore taken degrees at another.) A pariſhioner anſwered, " he had a calf that " ſucked two cows, and a prodigious great one it was."—He uſed to frequent the annual ball at the ladies boarding ſchool, *Queen's Square*, merely as a neighbour, a good-natured man, and fond of the company of ſprightly young folks. A Dignitary of the church being there one day to ſee his daughter dance, and finding this upright figure ſtationed there, told him he believed he was *Her- mippus redivivus*, who lived *anhelitu puellarum*.—When he lived at *Lynn*, a pamphlet was written againſt him: he nailed it up againſt his houſe-door.—At the age of 80, on St. *Luke's* day, 1771, he came to *Batſon's* coffee-houſe in his laced coat and band, and fringed white gloves, to ſhew himſelf to Mr. *Crosby*, then Lord-Mayor. A gentleman preſent obſerving that he looked very well, he replied, " he had neither wife nor debts."

† 1. " De Senectute. Ad amicum D. *Rogerum Long*, apud *Cantabrigienſes*, Aulæ Cuſtodem " *Pembrokianæ*, Theologum, Aſtronomum, doctiſſimum, jucundiſſimum, annum nonageſimum agen- " tem, ſcripta. Adjecta Verſione *Anglicâ*. Ab Amico D. *Gulielmo Browne*, annum agente ferè " octogeſimum." 2. " De Choreis, et Feſtivitate. Ad Nobiliſſimum Ducem *Leodenſem*, diem " *Walliæ* Principis natalem Acidulis *Tunbrigienſibus* celebrantem, ſcripta. A Theologo feſtivo, " D. *Georgio Lewis* §. Adjecta Verſione *Anglicâ* ab Amico, D. *Gulielmo Browne*." 3. " De Ingenio, " et Jucunditate. Ad *Lodoicum* § Amicum, Sacerdotem *Cantianum*, ingenioſiſſimum, jucundiſſimum, " ſcripta. Adjecta Verſione *Anglicâ*. A. D. *Gulielmo Browne*, E. A. O. M. L. P. S. R. S." 4. " De *Wilkeſio*, et Libertate. Ad Doctorem *Thomam Wilſon*, Theologum doctiſſimum, liberrimum, " tam mutui Amici, *Wilkeſii*, Amicum, quam ſuum, ſcripta." 5. " De Otio Medentibus debito. " Ad *Moyſaeum* ‖ Amicum, Medicum *Bathoniae* doctiſſimum, humaniſſimum, ſcripta." 6. " De " potiore Metallis Libertate: et omnia vincente Fortitudine. " Ad eorum utriuſque Patronum, *Guli- " elmum* illum *Pittium*, omni et titulo et laude majorem, ſcripta."

‡ " To the moſt revered memory of the Right Honourable *Arthur Onſlow*, Speaker of the Houſe of " Commons during XXXIII years; for ability, judgement, eloquence, integrity, impartiality,

§ Vicar of *Weſterham* in *Kent*, famous for his performance of *Ignoramus* when a *Weſtminſter* ſcholar.
‖ Dr. *Moyſy*.

" never

tive to the Morning-Preachership of *Berkeley Chapel*," 4to;

" remedy all praesent, and prevent all future Disorders. To which are praefixed, prae-
" ceding Proposals of Sir *John Barnard*, and of *William Shirley*, Esq; on the same sub-
" ject. With Remarks, 1774," 4to; 10. " A New Year's Gift. A Problem and De-
" monstration on the XXXIX Articles *, 1772," 4to; 11. " The Pill Plot. To Doctor
" *Ward*, a Quack of Merry Memory, written at *Lynn*, *Nov.* 30, 1734, 1772," 4to; 12.
" Corrections in Verse †, from the Father of the College, on Son *Cadogan's* Gout Dis-

" never to be forgotten, or excelled: who sitting in the Gallery, on a Committee of the House, the
" day of publishing this Proposal, and seeing the Author there, sent to speak with him, by the
" Chaplain; and, after applauding his performance, desired a frequent correspondence, and honoured
" him with particular respect, all the rest of his life; this was, with most profound veneration, in-
" scribed."

* " This Problem, and Demonstration, though now first published, on account of the praesent
" controversy concerning these Articles, owe their birth to my being called upon to subscribe them,
" at an early period of life. For in my *Soph's* year, 1711, being a Student at *Peter-house*, in the
" university of *Cambridge*, just nineteen years of age, and having performed all my exercises in the
" schools, (and also a First Opponency extraordinary to an ingenious pupil of his, (afterwards Dr.
" *Barnard*, Prebendary of *Norwich*), on Mathematical Quaestions, at the particular request of Mr.
" Proctor *Laughton*, of *Clare-hall*, who drew me into it by a promise of the *Senior Optime* of the
" year), I was then first informed, that subscribing these Articles was a necessary step to taking my
" degree of B. A. as well as all other degrees. I had considered long before at school, and on my
" admission in 1707, that the universal profession of religion must much more concern me through
" life, to provide for my happiness hereafter; than the particular profession of physic, which I
" proposed to persue, to provide for my more convenient existence here: and therefore had selected
" out of the library left by my father, (who had himself been a regular physician, educated under
" the tuition of Sir *John Ellis*, M. D. afterwards Master of *Caius* College,) *Chillingworth's* Religion
" of a Protestant; the whole famous Protestant and Popish Controversy; Commentaries on Scrip-
" ture; and such other books as suited my purpose. I particularly pitched upon three for perpetual
" pocket-companions, *Bleau's* Greek Testament, *Hippocratis Aphorismi*, and *Elzivir Horace*; ex-
" pecting from the first to draw Divinity, from the second Physick, and from the last Good Sense
" and Vivacity. Here I cannot forbear recollecting my partiality for St. *Luke*, because he was a
" Physician; by the particular pleasure I took in perceiving the superior purity of his *Greek*, over
" that of the other Evangelists. But I did not then know, what I was afterwards taught by Dr.
" *Freind's* learned History of Physick, that this purity was owing to his being a Physician, and con-
" sequently conversant with our *Greek* Fathers of Physick. Being thus fortified, I thought myself
" as well praepared for an encounter with these Articles, as so young a person could reasonably be
" expected. I therefore determined to read them over as carefully and critically as I could: and
" upon this, met with so many difficulties, utterly irreconcileable by me to the Divine Original,
" that I almost despaired of ever being able to subscribe them. But, not to be totally discouraged,
" I resolved to reconsider them with redoubled diligence; and then at last had the pleasure to dis-
" cover, in Article VI, and XX, what appeared to my best private judgment and understanding a
" clear solution of all the difficulties, and an absolute defeazance of that exceptionable authority,
" which inconsistently with Scripture they seem to assume. I subscribe my name to whatever I
" offer to the public, that I may be answerable for its being my sincere sentiment: ever open how-
" ever to conviction, by superior Reason and Argument. WILLIAM BROWNE."

† Although the corrections are jocular, it is not intended, that they should be less, but more sensibly felt, for that very reason: according to the rule of *Horace*

" ——— Ridiculum acri
" Fortius et melius magnas plerumque secat res."

AD FILIVM.

" Vapulans lauda Baculum Paternum,
" Invidum, FILI, fuge suspicari,
" Cujus ἀξ-denum trepidavit aetas
" Claudere Lustrum."

The author repeating these verses to Dr. *Cadogan* himself, who censured their want of rhyme; he answered, that " the gout had a fourth cause, study, which was never his case: if he did not
" understand law and gavelkind, he would not talk to him; for there were two sorts of gout, free-
" hold and copyhold: the first where it was hereditary, the other where a person by debauchery
" took it up."

" sertation:

4to *; The Natural Hiſtory of the Coffee-Tree," by *John Ellis* †, Eſq; 4to; the ſecond number of "Select Papers," "chiefly relating to *Engliſh* Antiquities; publiſhed from "the

"ſertation: containing Falſe Phyſic, Falſe Logic, Falſe Philoſophy, 1772," 4to; 13. "Speech to the Royal Society, 1772," 4to; 14. "Elogy and Addreſs, 1773," 4to; 15. "The *Latin* Verſion of *Job*," mentioned above, 4to.—I ſhall ſubjoin a well-known Epigram ‡, by Sir *William Browne*, which the Critics have pronounced to be a good one *:

"The King to *Oxford* ſent a troop of horſe,
"For Tories own no argument but force;
"With equal ſkill to *Cambridge* books he ſent,
"For Whigs admit no force but argument."

The following Verſes were ſent to Sir *William Browne*, by unknown initials, *D. G.* (or rather written by himſelf) vindicating him againſt the abuſe, and anger, of *Scots* Rebel Licentiates.

AD FVSCVM EQVITEM, PRAESIDEM,
Horace, Ode XXII. B. I.

Integer vitae, ſceleriſque purus
Non timet Scoti obloquium, neque iram,
Nec venenatis gravidam ſagittis,
FVSCE, pharetram.
Pone Te *Scotis* ubi nulla campis
Arbor aeſtiva recreatur aura;
Dulce ridentem comites Te habebunt,
Dulce loquentem.

TO BROWNE, KNIGHT, PRAESIDENT.

He, whoſe juſt life due honour bears,
Nor *Scot's* abuſe, nor anger fears,
Nor his full loaded quiver:
BROWNE, let him try his treach'rous arts,
To wound Thee with his poiſon'd darts,
Thou ſhalt retort them ever.
Place Thee in *Edin's* fouleſt air,
Which neither tree, nor noſe can bear,
Nor lungs with pleaſure take in:
Ev'n there, ſuch Spirits flow in Thee,
Thee ſweetly laughing all ſhall ſee,
All hear Thee ſweetly ſpeaking.

Sept. 10, 1767.

* Mr. *Whitaker*, who had been appointed morning-preacher of *Berkeley-Chapel* by Mr. *Hughes*, entered on that office, *Nov.* 7, 1773; from which he was removed on the 30th of *December* following. The Hiſtorian of *Manchester*, in the above-mentioned "Caſe," relates the whole progreſs of the buſineſs in his uſual animated language; and declares himſelf "unalterably determined to carry the matter into *Weſtminſter-Hall*." This he did; but, in the ardour of reſentment, expreſſed himſelf ſo unguardedly, that his "Caſe" was conſidered as a libel by the Court of King's Bench.

† *John Ellis*, Eſq; F. R. S. agent for the province of *Weſt Florida*, and a Naturaliſt of uncommon abilities. He was a real friend to his country, and indefatigable in promoting its true intereſts. His "Eſſay on Corals and Corallines" is a work of the firſt rank in that department of literature. To this gentleman we owe the accurate diſtinctions that are now made between the animal and vegetable productions of the Ocean. A capital room in "*The Britiſh Muſeum*" is ornamented with his ſkilful labours. In 1770 he publiſhed, "Directions for bringing over Seeds and Plants from the *Eaſt Indies* "and other diſtant Countries in a State of Vegetation, together with a Catalogue of ſuch "Foreign Plants as are worthy of being encouraged in our *American* Colonies, for the "purpoſes of Medicine, Agriculture, and Commerce. To which is added, The "Figure and Botanical Deſcription of a New Senſitive Plant, called *Dionæa Muſcipula*,

‡ The following by an *Oxonian*, which gave riſe to that by Sir *William*, is at leaſt as good:

"The King, obſerving with judicious eyes,
"The ſtate of both his univerſities,
"To *Oxford* ſent a troop of horſe; and why?
"That learned body wanted loyalty:
"To *Cambridge* books, as very well diſcerning,
"How much that loyal body wanted learning."

"the originals in the poſſeſſion of *John Ives* *, F. R. and "A. S. S. 4to; "The Plays and Poems of *William* "*Whitehead*, Eſq;" Poet Laureat, 2 vols. 8vo; "*Heylin's* "Help

"or, *Venus's* Fly Trap." 4to.—"Some Additional Obſervations, on the method of pre-"ſerving Seeds from Foreign Parts, for the Benefit of our *American* Colonies; with an "Account of the Garden at *St. Vincent*, under the care of Dr. *George Young*," in 1773; and in the Philoſophical Tranſactions are a great number of curious papers by Mr. *Ellis*, who died *Oct.* 5, 1776.

* *John Ives*, Eſq; was the only ſon of a gentleman now living, who has for a conſiderable time been one of the moſt eminent merchants at *Yarmouth*. He was entered a member of *Caius College*, *Cambridge*, where he did not long reſide; but, returning to *Yarmouth*, became acquainted with that celebrated Antiquary *Thomas Martin* of *Palgrave*, and caught from him the taſte for antiquities, which he purſued during the ſhort period of his life. He was elected fellow of the Society of Antiquaries 1771, and of the Royal Society 1772; and, by favour of the Earl of *Suffolk*, in him the honour of *Suffolk* Herald Extraordinary was revived; an office attended with no profit, but valuable to him by the acceſs it gave to the MSS. muniments, &c. of the Heralds College, of which he thereby became an honorary member. His firſt attempt at antiquarian publication was by Propoſals (without his name), in 1771, for printing an account of *Lothingland* hundred in *Suffolk*; for which he had engraved ſeveral ſmall plates of arms and monuments in the churches of *Friſton*, *Gorleſton*, *Lound*, *Loweſtoffe*, and *Somerliton*, from his own drawings. His next eſſay was the ſhort preface to Mr. *Swinden's* "Hiſtory and Antiquities of *Great* "*Yarmouth* in the county of *Norfolk*," 1772, 4to. Mr. *Swinden*, who was a ſchool-maſter in *Great Yarmouth*, was a moſt intimate friend of Mr. *Ives*, who not only aſſiſted him with his purſe, and warmly patronized him, while living, but ſuperintended the book for the emolument of the author's widow, and delivered it to the ſubſcribers †. In 1772 he cauſed to be cut nine wooden plates of old *Norfolk* Seals, intituled, "Sigilla "antiqua *Norfolcienſia*. Impreſſit *Johannes Ives*, S. A. S." and a copper-plate portrait of Mr. *Martin* ‡ holding an urn. On the 16th of *Auguſt*, 1773, by a ſpecial licence from the archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, he was married, at *Lambeth* Church, to Miſs *Kett* (of an ancient family in *Norfolk*). This marriage, no otherwiſe imprudent than from a deficiency of fortune, was contrary to the father's wiſhes, who had ſome other lady in view; but he was in a very ſhort time reconciled, and fitted up a houſe at *Yarmouth* in an elegant ſtyle for their reception. In imitation of Mr. *Walpole* (to whom the

† "The author," ſays Mr. *Ives*, "cloſed his life and his work together. The laſt ſheet was in "the preſs at the time of his deceaſe. To me he committed the publication of it. A ſhort, but un-"interrupted, friendſhip ſubſiſted between us. His aſſiduity, induſtry, and application, will appear "in the courſe of the work." Mr. *Swinden* was buried in the church of *St. Nicholas* at *Yarmouth*, in the North-aiſle, where a handſome mural monument is erected to his memory, with this inſcription:

Near
This place are
Depoſited the Remains of
HENRY SWINDEN,
Author of the Hiſtory and Antiquities of
Great Yarmouth.
Who died *June* 24, 1772,
Aged 55.
To whoſe memory
This marble is erected
by
John Ives, F. S. A.

‡ Since prefixed to Mr. *Martin's* "Hiſtory of *Thetford*."

firſt

"Help to *Engliſh* Hiſtory," improved by the Rev. *Paul Wright**, B. D. F. S. A. (now D. D.) 8vo.

Thoſe of 1775 were, a ſecond edition of "Sir *Dudley* "*Carleton's* Letters," 4to. publiſhed by the preſent Earl of

firſt number was inſcribed) he began in 1773 to publiſh "Select Papers †," from his own collection; of which the ſecond number (as above-mentioned) was printed in 1774, and a third in 1775. In 1774 he publiſhed, in 12mo, "Remarks upon the *Garianonum* of "the *Romans*: the ſite and remains fixed and deſcribed;" with the ichnography of *Garianonum*, two plates, by *B. T. Pouncey*; ſouth view of it, *Roman* antiquities found there, map of the river *Yare*, from the original in the corporation cheſt at *Yarmouth*, and an inſcription on the mantletree of a farm-houſe. He died of a deep conſumption, when he had juſt entered his 25th year, *June* 9, 1776. Conſidered as an Antiquary, much merit is due to Mr. *Ives*, whoſe valuable collection was formed in leſs than five years. His library was ſold by auction, by Meſſrs. *Baker* and *Leigh*, *March* 3—6, 1777, including ſome curious MSS. (chiefly relating to *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*) belonging to *Peter Le Neve*, *T. Martin* ‡, and *Francis Blomefield*, of which ſee more in Brit. Top. I. 192. II. 32, 33. The fine copy of *Norfolk* Domeſday, mentioned there, p. 1, has on the back in capitals, *BIBLIOTHECÆ IVESIANÆ*. His coins, medals, ancient paintings, and antiquities, were ſold by auction by Mr. *Langford*, *February* 13 and 14, 1777. A ſmall portrait of him, extremely like, in a round, inſcribed "J. I. F. R. S. and F. A. S." was engraved in 1774. We cannot conclude our account of this extraordinary man, without inſerting the following note, tranſcribed from the original in his own hand in one of his printed books: "I leave this ſtudy with the greateſt reluctance, becauſe in it is contained ſo great a fund "of curious and uſeful knowledge. I ſincerely wiſh the Poſſeſſor all the happineſs that "he ſo truly doth deſerve. My heart overflows with grateful acknowledgements for his "kind communications to me as an Antiquary, and for the polite reception I met with, "both from him and his amiable ſpouſe, as a viſitor. JOSEPH STRUTT.—This note I "found in my ſtudy the day after Mr. *Strutt* left me; he came upon a viſit, in order to "take ſome drawings, &c. *Oct.* 1, 1774, and went to *Norwich* the 7th following. *J. I.*"

* Dr. *Wright* was educated at *Pembroke Hall*, *Cambridge*; and was preſented, by the Governors of *Bridewell*, *St. Thomas's*, and the other city hoſpitals, to the vicarage of *Oakley* with the parochial chapel of *Burden*, in *Eſſex*, and alſo to the rectory of *Snoreham* in the ſame county, 1739. In 1773 he publiſhed Propoſals for printing by ſubſcription, in one vol. 4to, price One Guinea, Sir *Henry Chauncey's* Hiſtory of *St. Albans* and its archdeaconry continued to the preſent time, with the Antiquities of *Verulam*, including, among other MS. collections, thoſe of Mr. *Webſter*, many years ſurgeon there, whoſe drawings of various antiquities in that neighbourhood were to be engraved. In *May*, 1775, the work was promiſed to be put to preſs as ſoon as the editor met with ſufficient encouragement. Failing of this, he has this year [1781] prefixed his name to "The Complete *Britiſh* Family Bible," in 80 folio numbers.

† Among theſe are, "Remarks upon our *Engliſh* Coins, from the *Norman* Invaſion down to the "end of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*," by Archbiſhop *Sharp*; Sir *W. Dugdale's* "Directions for "the Search of Records, and making uſe of them, in order to an Hiſtorical Diſcourſe of the Anti-"quities of *Staffordſhire*;" with "Annals of *Gonvile* and *Caius College*, *Cambridge*;" the "Coro-"nation of *Henry* VII. and of Queen *Elizabeth*," &c. &c.

‡ Many of theſe MSS. had been purchaſed by Mr. *Ives* in the life-time of Mr. *Martin*.

Hardwicke

Hardwicke (of which no more than 50 copies were printed); Mr. *Barrington's* "Tracts on the Probability of "reaching the North Pole," 4to; "An Eſſay towards "eſtabliſhing the Melody and Meaſure of Speech, to be "expreſſed and perpetuated by peculiar Symbols *," by *Joſhua Steele*, Eſq; 4to; "The Will † of King *Henry* VII. "with a Preface and Notes, by *Thomas Aſtle*, Eſq;" 4to; Serjeant *Glanville's* "Reports of Determinations on Con-"teſted Elections," publiſhed by the late Mr. *Blyke* ‡, in conjunction with my worthy and ingenious friend *John Topham*, Eſq; F. R. and A. S. S. 8vo; "A Moral Demon-"ſtration of the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion," 8vo; the ingenious Mr. *Taſſie's* "Catalogue of Gems," 8vo; an edition of "*Rochefoucault's* Maxims," much improved by Mr. *L. Davis*, 8vo; the ſeventeenth volume of "*Swift's* § "Works,"

* For which a variety of characteriſtic types were formed, as has been obſerved in p. 319. A ſecond edition appeared in 1780 under the title of "Proſodia Rationalis."

† This curious publication ſuggeſted to the Writer of theſe Anecdotes the idea of publiſhing in 1780 a volume under the title of "A Collection of all the Wills, now "known to be extant, of the Kings and Queens of *England*, Princes and Princeſſes of "*Wales*, and every Branch of the Blood Royal, from the Reign of *William* the Conqueror "to that of *Henry* the Seventh excluſive. With explanatory Notes, and a Gloſſary," 4to.

‡ Of this gentleman ſome account will be given in the Appendix.

§ Whilſt the above-mentioned volume was in the preſs, the Editor applied to Mr. *Faulkner* for aſſiſtance, and received from that worthy-hearted printer an anſwer, dated *October* 22, 1774, which is here ſubjoined: "Dear Sir, Had I any original works "whatever of Dr. *Swift's*, worth publication, that could be of honour to his memory, "and any profit to you, I ſhould be glad to ſend them; but I have not, although I "know many people have laid themſelves out to collect the moſt *Grub-ſtreet* traſh that "would diſgrace the pooreſt and meaneſt of preſſes: however, ſhould it happen in my "life that I meet with any to his credit and your benefit, as I always did to my moſt "worthy maſter, friend, and benefactor, Mr. *Bowyer*, whoſe politeneſs and civility to "me in the early part of my life I ſhall never forget ‖; for, when I was a journeyman to "him, who was then the moſt diſtinguiſhed maſter-printer in *London* for his knowledge "and integrity, his father and he both treated me with the higheſt reſpect and fami-"liarity, doing me the favour to have me at their table to dine, drink tea, and ſup

‖ Mr. *Faulkner*, who died *Auguſt* 28, 1775, left Mr. *Bowyer* ten guineas for a mourning ring. Another letter from Mr. *Faulkner* to Mr. *Bowyer* is printed in the "Supplement to *Swift*."

"Works," published by *J. Nichols*, 8vo; and part of an edition of Bishop *Sherlock's** "Sermons," in three vols. 12mo; to which

"with them, which was not customary, in the year 1726, and often afterwards. I have "not one original paragraph of *Swift* that has not appeared in your *English* edition; "and shall be obliged to you, on your kind offer, to send me the sheets of the edition "you are now printing. Had my health permitted me, I should have gone to *London* "this year, to have paid my last respects to Mr. *Bowyer*, to you, and other friends; but "being very old (72 years) and infirm, I could not travel with any pleasure; but, with "all my complaints, I sincerely wish to take a final adieu of all my friends in *England* "next year; and, if health will permit, to go to the Continent, having no wife or chil-"dren, and but few relations. I sincerely congratulate with Mr. *Bowyer* on his having "the gout, which I frequently have; and instead of strong mundungus port, I quaff good "claret, being lighter, cooler, and easier of digestion. I sincerely wish you and Mr. "*Bowyer* every happiness in this and the next world; and am, with the greatest respect and "esteem, both his and your very much obliged and humble servant, GEORGE FAULKNER."

I trust I shall be excused if I here transcribe an extract from an earlier letter from Mr. *Faulkner*, to Mr. *Bowyer*, dated *November* 5, 1767: "My dearest and worthy Sir, Very "few opportunities happen to me to return your many kind favours to me, and parti-"cularly your last. By this post you will receive in franks a List of the Absentees of "*Ireland*, which, I think, may answer with you. I should have sent it sooner had it "been in my power, which it was not, the author having employed five different print-"ing-offices to print it: and, as he hath given the property to me, I transfer it to you. "I wish what you receive may be the first, as I cannot answer for my *English* journey-"men and shopkeepers, who may have their friends in *London*. Many people of *Ire-"land*, as well as of *England*, may have a curiosity to see this list, and therefore, I "hope, it will at least quit your cost, and, I sincerely wish, afford some profit, which, if "in my power, I would heap on you, superior to the Duke of *Northumberland's*. Your "partner is a most worthy man, whose correspondence I should be very proud of, and "hope he will favour me with it. I shall be very glad to hear that Mrs. *Bowyer* is not "under the care of physicians or apothecaries, those job-making gentry. My apothe-"cary's bill doth not amount to five shillings a year for all my family, two-pence of "which is not my share. Claret is the universal medicine here, and mundungus port "the bane and stupefaction of all society. We celebrate the 5th of *November* here as "you do in *London*, upon which occasion I had the honour of dining with our Viceroy "Lord *Townshend* at our Mayoralty-house, with Lord-Mayor, &c. where we drank many "loyal toasts, not forgetting *Old England*. I shall soon publish a description of the fa-"mous Lake of *Killarney*, which you shall have by post before publication, which, I "believe, will not quit expence in a pamphlet; but, if you are a proprietor in a ma-"gazine or news-paper, it may not be disagreeable. Pray excuse all blunders in this "letter, being just returned from a feast of all delicacies of viands, grapes, melons, "pine-apples, and all the catalogue of the most delicious fruits. I am, Sir, your very "much obliged, most faithful, obedient, and humble servant, GEORGE FAULKNER."

* Dr. *Thomas Sherlock*, son of Dr. *William Sherlock*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, was born in *London* in 1678. He was educated at *Eton School*; and though it has been said that his great genius and talents did not shew themselves till he was more advanced in life, it appears, from the testimony of those who knew him in his early youth, that in this, as in all

which was prefixed, by the ingenious but anonymous editor,

all other parts of life, he ſtood on the higheſt ground; that, in the courſe of his education, he was always at the head of his claſs, and never failed to lead his equals and companions, even in the puerile ſports and amuſements. From *Eton*, he removed to *Catharine Hall, Cambridge*. *Hoadly* and he were both exact contemporaries at this very ſmall college; and it ſhould ſeem that the ſeeds of rivality between thoſe two very great men were ſown at that time. One day, as they came away from their tutor's lecture on "*Tully's* Offices," *Hoadly* ſaid, "Well, *Sherlock*, you figured away finely to-day by "help of *Cockman's* Tranſlation:"—"No, really," ſays *Sherlock*, "I did not; for I "tried all I could to get one; and could hear of only one copy, and that you had "ſecured." If we conſider that probably there were not half a dozen more under-graduates in the whole ſociety, how extraordinary muſt we think it, that theſe two ſhould both arrive, by their own abilities, at the higheſt point of eccleſiaſtical rewards, and that by the moſt oppoſite route of politics. *Sherlock* afterwards became Maſter; and was a kind benefactor to his college, gave them a large quantity of iron railing, fitted up a room for a library, and furniſhed it with great part of his own library: left twenty pounds a year for an under-graduate librarian, appointed the King's profeſſors of divinity, &c. to be truſtees, and has beſtowed many lines in his will in direction of their choice. He probably did not conſider that the ſum was neither conſiderable enough to occaſion much competition; and that in ſo ſmall a ſociety they might think themſelves well off if a decent perſon could be found to accept it, eſpecially if a cloſe attendance is required. In 1714 he was elected vice-chancellor of the univerſity; and while he held this office, he ſearched into the public archives, where papers and public inſtruments of great value had lain for many years in a moſt confuſed and uſeleſs ſtate. Theſe he carefully examined, and reduced into proper order; and, from their help, obtained ſuch a knowledge of the conſtitution of the univerſity, and of the different ſources from whence it derived its power and immunities, that, in the ſubſequent parts of his life, he was appealed to as a kind of oracle, in doubts and difficulties that occaſionally aroſe in regard to its juriſdiction and government. At the age of twenty-ſix (*Nov.* 28, 1704) he was appointed maſter of *The Temple*, upon the reſignation of his father. This office he held near fifty years, conſtantly preaching at their church in term-time, and univerſally beloved, eſteemed, and honoured among them. He was made dean of *Chicheſter* in *November* 1715. Excepting "Eight Sermons preached on public occaſions," his firſt appearance as an author was in the famous *Bangorian* controverſy; and he was by far the moſt powerful antagoniſt Biſhop *Hoadly* had. He publiſhed a great number of pamphlets upon this occaſion; the principal of which is intituled, "A Vindication of the Corpo-"ration and Teſt Acts, in anſwer to the Biſhop of *Bangor's* Reaſons for the Repeal of "them, 1718." To this Biſhop *Hoadly* replied; yet, while he oppoſed ſtrenuouſly the principles of his Adverſary, he gave the ſtrongeſt teſtimony to his abilities. In the courſe of this controverſy the part he took in it gave offence at Court; and on *Nov.* 5, 1717, he and Dr. *Snape* were removed from the poſt of King's Chaplains. It has been ſaid, Biſhop *Sherlock* afterwards diſapproved the part he took in this diſpute, and would never ſuffer his pamphlets to be reprinted. About this time ſome bold attacks were made upon Chriſtianity, and particularly by *Collins*, in his "Diſcourſe on the Grounds "and Reaſons of the Chriſtian Religion." This work occaſioned a great number of pieces to be written on the ſubject of prophecy; and, though Dr. *Sherlock* did not enter

editor, a good Life of that learned Prelate, which has furniſhed me with materials for the note below.

It

directly into the controverſy, yet he took occaſion to communicate his ſentiments in "Six Diſcourſes delivered at *The Temple Church*," in *April* and *May* 1724, which he printed the following year, under this title, "The Uſe and Intent of Prophecy in the "ſeveral Ages of the World." It was an obvious remark upon this ſubject, that (beſides the argument from prophecy) the Miracles of our Saviour were illuſtrious atteſtations given to him from Heaven, and evident proofs of his divine miſſion. Then aroſe Mr. *Woolſton*, who, under pretence of acting the part of a moderator in this controverſy, endeavoured to allegoriſe away the miracles, as Mr. *Collins* had done the prophecies. And here again Biſhop *Sherlock* took up the cauſe. Mr. *Woolſton* having bent his efforts with particular virulence againſt our Saviour's Reſurrection, this ſubject was fully and diſtinctly conſidered in a pamphlet written by his Lordſhip, intituled, "The Trial "of the Witneſſes of the Reſurrection of *Jeſus*, 1729." This pamphlet, in which the evidences of the reſurrection are examined in the form of a judicial proceeding, went through fourteen editions; and has been univerſally admired for the polite and uncommon turn, as well as the judicious way of treating the ſubject. On the 4th of *February*, 1727, he was appointed Biſhop of *Bangor*, in the room of Dr. *William Baker*, who was tranſlated to *Norwich*; and, upon the promotion of Dr. *Hoadly* to the See of *Wincheſter*, Dr. *Sherlock* ſucceeded him in the Biſhoprick of *Saliſbury*, *November* 8, 1734. He now entered upon a new ſcene of life, in which his great abilities, the deep knowledge he had acquired of the laws and conſtitution of his country, his eloquence, his learning, gave him great weight and dignity, both as a governor of the church, and as a lord of parliament. When he aſſiſted at the deliberations of that great aſſembly, he was not content to bear a ſilent teſtimony, but often took upon himſelf an active part; and though his profeſſion and manner of life had hitherto afforded him no opportunity of exerciſing his talent for extemporaneous ſpeaking, he delivered himſelf in his firſt attempts, before the moſt auguſt aſſembly in the world, with the ſame eaſe, elegance, and force, as if oratory had been the ſtudy and practice of his life, or as if it had been a gift of Nature, and not an art to be attained by time and trial. But he was ſenſible of the reſerve that became his order and profeſſion in that place, and ſeldom roſe up to declare his opinion, except on points in which the Eccleſiaſtical or Civil Conſtitution were eſſentially concerned, or by which the authority of the crown, or the liberties of the ſubject, were materially affected. In caſes of Eccleſiaſtical Law, which were brought before the Lords as a Court of Judicature, he had ſometimes the honour of leading their judgements, in oppoſition to ſome of the greateſt lights of the law, who had firſt declared themſelves of a different opinion; particularly in an appeal to the houſe upon an eccleſiaſtical caſe in *Ireland*. Several of his ſpeeches are preſerved in the printed collection of parliamentary debates; which do honour to his genius, his diſintereſtedneſs, his independence, and his virtue. The ſplendor of his character now became ſo great, that, upon the death of Archbiſhop *Potter*, in 1747, he was offered to be placed at the head of the church, in the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*; which, however, he thought proper to decline, on account of the ill ſtate of his health at that juncture. But ſoon after, recovering his uſual ſtrength, he accepted a tranſlation to the ſee of *London*, in 1749, void by the death of Doctor *Edmund Gibſon*. Upon this promotion he had ſome difference with Archbiſhop *Herring*, about his Grace's right to an option. The Archbiſhop

It would be unjuſt, if, among many far ſuperior obligations, the Collector of theſe Anecdotes did not acknowledge the aſſiſtance he received from Mr. *Bowyer*, in reviſing the "Original Works of Dr. *King* of the Commons," publiſhed by

biſhop had made his option of *St. George's, Hanover Square*; but the matter was compromiſed by his Grace's acceptance of *St. Anne's, Soho* *. In the following year, when theſe cities were put into the moſt dreadful conſternation by two violent ſhocks of an earthquake, Biſhop *Sherlock* wrote "A Paſtoral Letter to the Clergy and Inhabitants of "*London* and *Weſtminſter*, on occaſion of the late Earthquakes;" which was ſo greedily bought up by all ranks of people, that it is computed upwards of a hundred thouſand copies were ſold within one month. With all his dignities, he continued to hold the maſterſhip of *The Temple* till the year 1753; when, his growing infirmities rendering him unable to perform the duties of it, he wrote the letter of acknowledgement which is printed below †. From this time his infirmities conſtantly increaſed upon him, but the powers of his underſtanding all along remained in their full vigour; and he continued to diſpatch the variety of buſineſs that came before him, with eaſe to himſelf, and ſatisfaction to thoſe who had occaſion to apply to him. It was under this weak ſtate of body he reviſed and corrected his Sermons, which he publiſhed in 1755 and 1756, in four volumes 8vo, [to which a fifth was added in 1776.] When he firſt appeared in the character of a public preacher, he ſurpaſſed the moſt eminent preachers of thoſe times, in ſolidity of matter, in ſtrength of reaſoning, and true pulpit-eloquence. There are few now living who are able to remember thoſe times; but, if general report did not confirm this obſervation, we might appeal to the teſtimony of his own printed Sermons; which, with very few exceptions, were all the product of his younger years. The re-

* Biſhop *Sherlock*, however, in 1755, printed his thoughts on this ſubject, in a folio pamphlet, intituled, "The Option; or an Enquiry into the Grounds of the Claim," &c. which was never made public, but 50 copies only of it given to thoſe whom it intereſted. A friend, to whom this pamphlet was once ſhewn, tells me, "he had only time to obſerve a miſtake which one ſhould not "have expected in Biſhop *Sherlock*. Aſſigning a very early origin to the Archbiſhop's claim, he "ſoon after laments the hard fate of the clergy's wives and children; forgetting probably that in "theſe times no ſuch relations exiſted."—Archbiſhop *Herring*, it is believed, cauſed it to be reprinted in 4to, which he gave to a few friends, with a ſhort anſwer in one page.

† "To the Treaſurers, &c. of the Two Societies of *The Temple*.

"GENTLEMEN, *Fulham, Nov.* 5, 1753.

"His Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed (in conſideration of my age and infirmities) to ac-"cept of my reſignation of the Maſterſhip of *The Temple*; permit me to take the opportunity of "your meeting, after the receſs of the vacation, to return you my thanks for your great goodneſs "to me, during the continuance of the long courſe of my miniſtry among you. It would be a ſatis-"faction and pleaſure to me to acknowledge theſe obligations, and to expreſs the ſenſe I have of "them, in perſon. But, as I cannot promiſe myſelf, in the uncertain ſtate of my health, that I ſhall "be able to do it in proper time, I ſhall beg leave to do it by writing; and to aſſure you, that I "ſhall always remember the many inſtances of your favour to me, ſome of which were ſo diſtin-"guiſhing marks of your approbation of my ſervices, as I muſt never—I can never forget; and "yet, to mention them particularly, might be conſtrued as an effect rather of vanity than of grati-"tude. I eſteem my relation to the Two Societies to have been the great happineſs of my life, as "it introduced me to the acquaintance of ſome of the greateſt men of the age, and afforded me the "opportunities of improvement, by living and converſing with gentlemen of a liberal education, "and of great learning and experience. I am, Gentlemen, your moſt obedient, and moſt humble "ſervant, "THOMAS LONDON."

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by *J. Nichols* in 1776, in three volumes, 8vo. Many uſeful hints were ſuggeſted, and illuſtrations added, by Mr. *Bowyer*, as the ſheets paſſed through the preſs. The ſame friendly and judicious aſſiſtance was experienced in the "Supple-

ception they have met with is a full proof of their merit; and it is but declaring the judgement of the publick to ſay, that, for variety and choice of matter, and the judicious arrangement of it; for ſtrength and ſolidity of reaſoning; for force and elegance of language, and for a natural flow of manly eloquence, they ſtand in the firſt rank of reputation of any theological diſcourſes in the *Engliſh* or any other language *. In the year 1759 he printed and diſtributed in his Dioceſe "A Charge to his Clergy;" wherein a maſterly knowlege of the law, both of church and ſtate, is applied, with a paternal affection, to their uſe and ſervice. And, within a very few months of his death, upon the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty to the throne, he is ſaid to have written a letter of condolence and congratulation to the King †. He died without iſſue, *July* 18, in the year 1761, and in the 84th year of his age; during the laſt eight years of which he had been almoſt entirely deprived of the uſe of his limbs and of his ſpeech, inſomuch that he could be underſtood only by thoſe who were conſtantly about him. Under this uncommon ſtate of weakneſs and decline, nothing was more worthy admiration than the extraordinary compoſure of his mind. Though Biſhop *Sherlock* had naturally a quickneſs and ſenſibility of temper, age and ſickneſs were ſo far from ſtimulating, that they ſerved rather to ſmooth and ſoften it; as infirmities increaſed upon him, he became more quiet and compoſed; and, though in the common courſe of buſineſs, and his general intercourſe with the world, as well as the interior œconomy of his own family, incidents muſt have ariſen frequently that were diſpleaſing to him, yet nothing could ever ruffle that conſtancy of mind, and that uniform tranquillity and compoſure, that happily poſſeſſed him. And he added to his other public and private virtues, a conſtant

* When Dr. *Nichols* waited upon Lord Chancellor *Hardwicke* with the firſt volume of theſe Sermons (which was publiſhed ſingly in 1755) his Lordſhip aſked him whether there was not a Sermon on *John* xx. 30, 31? and on his replying in the affirmative, deſired him to turn to the concluſion, and repeated *verbatim* the animated contraſt between the Mahometan and Chriſtian religions, beginning "Go to your Natural Religion," (Diſcourſe IX.) to the end. Such was the impreſſion which this great and good man had retained of it for thirty years.

† "SIRE, *Nov.* 1, 1760.

"Amidſt the congratulations that ſurround the Throne, permit me to lay before your Majeſty a "heart, which, though oppreſſed with age and infirmity, is no ſtranger to the joys of my country. "When the melancholy news of the late King's demiſe reached us, it naturally led us to conſider "the loſs we had ſuſtained, and upon what our hopes of futurity depended. The firſt part excited "grief, and put all the tender paſſions into motion; but the ſecond brought life and ſpirit with it, "and wiped away the tears from every face. Oh! how graciouſly did the Providence of God pro"vide a Succeſſor, able to bear the weight of government in that unexpected event! You, Sir, are "the Perſon whom the people ardently deſire: which affection of theirs is happily returned by "your Majeſty's declared concern for their proſperity; and let nothing diſturb this mutual conſent. "Let there be but one conteſt between them, whether the King loves the People the beſt, or the "People Him: and may it be a long, a very long conteſt! may it never be decided, but let it re"main doubtful! and may the paternal affection on the one ſide, and the filial obedience on the "other, be had in perpetual remembrance. This will probably be the laſt time I ſhall ever trouble "your Majeſty. I beg leave to expreſs my warmeſt wiſhes and prayers on your behalf. May the "God of Heaven and Earth have you always under his protection, and direct you to ſeek his ho"nour and glory in all you do; and may you reap the benefit of it, by an increaſe of happineſs in "this world and in the next!"

"ment* to the Works of Dr. *Swift*."—In both thoſe publications the Editor was moſt materially indebted to the judicious remarks of Mr. *Reed* of *Staple Inn*, whoſe friendly aſſiſtance has alſo in many inſtances contributed to render theſe Anecdotes completer than they otherwiſe could poſſibly have been.

The other books of 1776 were, "A Deſcription of "ſeveral of Mr. *Vertue's* Prints," for the Society of Antiquaries, folio; "Extract from the Statutes of the Houſe, "and Orders of the Governers; reſpecting the Penſioners "or poor Brethren," [of *The Charter-houſe*,] a large

and exemplary piety, a warm and fervent zeal in preaching the duties, and maintaining the doctrines of Chriſtianity, and a large and diffuſive munificence and charity. He was interred in the church-yard at *Fulham*; where a monument, with the following inſcription, drawn up by Dr. *Nichols*, is erected to his memory:

"In this vault is depoſited
The body of
The Right Reverend Father in God
Dr. THOMAS SHERLOCK,
Late Biſhop of this Dioceſe,
Formerly Maſter of *The Temple*,
Dean of *Chicheſter*,
And Biſhop of *Bangor* and *Salisbury*.
Whoſe beneficent and worthy conduct
In the ſeveral high ſtations which he filled,
Entitled him to the gratitude of multitudes,
And the veneration of all.
His ſuperior genius,
His extenſive and well-applied learning,
His admirable faculty and unequalled power
Of reaſoning,
As exerted in the explanation of Scripture,
In exhortations to that piety and virtue
Of which he was himſelf a great example,
And in defence eſpecially of revealed religion,
Need no encomium here.
They do honour to the age wherein he lived; and
will be known to poſterity, without the help
Of this periſhable monument of ſtone."

Underneath, on another Tablet, is,
"He died the 18th day of *July*, in the year
Of our Lord 1761, and the 84th of his age.
The Powers of his Mind continuing unimpaired
Throughout a tedious courſe of
bodily infirmities,
Which he ſuſtained to the laſt with amoſt chearful
And edifying reſignation to the will of God."

On the ſide of a monument, to the memory of his Lady, placed on the top of the above-mentioned Tablet, are theſe words,
"JUDITH FOUNTAINE
Was married to Dr. THOMAS SHERLOCK,
Maſter of *The Temple*, *Aug.* 8, 1707.
Died *July* 23, 1764;
aged 77."

* The firſt volume of this Supplement in 8vo. (which forms volume XXIV. of *Swift's* Works) was publiſhed in 1776; the ſecond (vol. XXV.) in 1779.—The whole has been reprinted in one volume, 4to. (the XIVth in that ſize) 1779; and at the ſame time in three volumes of ſmall 8vo. and XVIII°, (vols. XXV. XXVI. XXVII.)

ſingle

ſingle ſheet in folio by Dr. *Salter* *; the firſt volume

* Eldeſt ſon of *Samuel Salter* †, D. D. prebendary of *Norwich* and archdeacon of *Norfolk*, by *Anne-Penelope*, the daughter of Dr. *John Jeffery*, archdeacon of *Norwich*. He was educated for ſome time in the free-ſchool of that city, from whence he removed to that of *The Charter Houſe*. After having laid a good foundation in the learned languages, he was admitted of *Bene't College*, *Cambridge*, *June* 30, 1730, and ſoon after his taking the degree of B. A. was choſen into a fellowſhip. His natural and acquired abilities recommended him to Sir *Philip Yorke*, then Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, and afterwards Earl of *Hardwicke*, for the inſtruction of his eldeſt ſon the preſent Earl, who, 1737—40, with three of his brothers, in compliment to archbiſhop *Herring*, were educated at that college. As ſoon as that eminent lawyer was made Lord Chancellor, he appointed Mr. *Salter* his domeſtic chaplain, and gave him a prebend in the church of *Glouceſter*, which he afterwards exchanged for one in that of *Norwich*. To this he added the rectory of *Barton Coggles*, in the county of *Lincoln*, in 1740; where he went to reſide ſoon after, and marrying Miſs *Secker*, a relation of the then biſhop of *Oxford*, continued there till 1750, when he was nominated miniſter of *Great Yarmouth* by the dean and chapter of *Norwich*; where he performed the duties of that large pariſh with great diligence, till his promotion to the preacherſhip at *The Charter Houſe* in *January*, 1754; ſome time before which (in *July*, 1751) Archbiſhop *Herring* had honoured him with the degree of D. D. at *Lambeth*. In 1756 he was preſented by the Lord Chancellor to the rectory of *St. Bartholomew* near the *Royal Exchange*, which was the laſt eccleſiaſtical preferment he obtained. But in *Nov.* 1761, he ſucceeded Dr. *Bearcroft* as Maſter of *The Charter Houſe*, whom he had before ſucceeded in the preacherſhip. While he was a member of *Bene't College*, he printed *Greek Pindaric* Odes on the nuptials of the Princes of *Orange* and *Wales*, and a copy of *Latin* Verſes on the Death of Queen *Caroline*. It was his cuſtom to preach *extempore*, of which there are ſeveral remarkable anecdotes. Beſides a Sermon preached on occaſion of a Muſic-meeting at *Glouceſter*, another before the Lord Mayor, *September* 2, 1740, on the anniverſary of the fire of *London*, and a third before the Sons of the Clergy, 176 , which was much noticed at the time, and underwent ſeveral alterations before it was printed. He publiſhed "A complete Collection of Sermons and Tracts" of his grandfather Dr. *Jeffery*, in 2 volumes, 8vo, 1751, with his Life prefixed ‡; and a new edition of "Moral and "Religious

† Of whom there is a good portrait, not very common, without any engraver's name, and marked only with the letters "*S. S.* D. D."

‡ "In *Auguſt*, 1750, an advertiſement was inſerted in the public papers, giving notice, that "a Complete Collection, in one volume 8vo, of the Sermons and Tracts written by *John Jeffery*, "D. D. Archdeacon of *Norwich*, was in the preſs, and would be ſpeedily publiſhed; and repeated "inquiries after the deſcendants of Dr. *Jeffery* having been made without ſucceſs, of this Collection "I myſelf undertook to be the Editor." *Mr. J. Payne*, [then bookſeller in *Pater-Noſter-Row*, and now Accomptant of the *Bank*] *in a Caſe, publiſhed in* 1761, 8vo.—In conſequence of the advertiſement, Mr. *Payne* received, *Sept.* 13, a letter from the Rev. *Samuel Salter*, who was then at *Norwich*, informing him "that he was a prebendary of that cathedral, the grandſon of Dr. *Jeffery*, the ſole "poſſeſſor of his MSS. and the only perſon who could either give or refuſe leave to print the Col"lection that had been advertiſed; that he had objections to many parts of this Collection; that he "would, however, concur in and aſſiſt any ſcheme towards benefiting the world, without diſho"nouring the memory of his highly eſteemed grandfather; and to give weight to what he had ſaid, "and procure reſpect for his character, that he had had the honour and happineſs to be tutor to

 "Lord

lume of "Sermons preached at *Lincoln's* "*Inn*," by Dr. *Hurd*, who, whilst that volume * was in the preſs, to the great ſatisfaction of every admirer of virtue and of learning, was promoted to the Biſhoprick of *Litchfield and Coventry*, and obtained the important office of Preceptor to

"Religious Aphoriſms," by Dr. *Whichcote* †, with large additions and a biographical preface, 8vo, 1751. To theſe may be added, "Some Queries relative to the *Jews*," occaſioned by a late Sermon, with ſome other papers occaſioned by the Queries, publiſhed the ſame year. In 1773 and 1774 he reviſed through the preſs Seven of the celebrated "Letters ‡ of *Ben Mordecai*;" in 1776 he printed, for private uſe, "The "firſt 100 Lines of the Firſt Book of the Iliad ‖; nearly as written in *Homer's* Time "and Country;" in 1777 he corrected the proof-ſheets of *Bentley's* Diſſertation on *Phalaris* (of which hereafter); and not long before his death, which happened *May* 2, 1778, he printed alſo this inſcription to the memory of his parents:

"M. S.

Quorum, hoſpes, oſſa hic mixta calcas pulvere;
Si curioſus, quale cui fuerit, rogas;
Hinc diſce: doctus ſe tibi ipſe proferet.

Vixêre quondam hi, rota ni ſuperſtites
Spes lactat, atque illudit error devius;
(Amantiores nempe juſto ut adſolet.)
Chari Deo iidem, iidemque dilecti Hominibus:
Suis & occidêre cunctis flebiles.
Hoc vera Pietas, ſancta Probitas hoc dedit;
Gravitaſque morum & ſumma temperantia,
Sibi ſevera, nulli acerba aut aſpera;
At, comitate juncta, veniens gratior;
Nunc hoece mundo, mundi & hiſce frivolis
Valere juſſis, unico vivunt Deo.

Tu, chare lector, quantulum quantum his boni
Cunque inerat, æmulare; quoad potes, ac decet:
Si forte quid perverse adhærebat mali,
(Ut ſunt fere imperfecta quæ mortalia;)
Fuge cautus: at cenſura, ſi ſapis, tua
Sit parca in Alios; Tete in unum libera:
Hos perparum, Hunc noſti unus omnium optime.
Æternitatem porro cogita; & Vale.

SAMUELI SALTER, S. T. P. &
ANNAE-PENELOPAE JEFFERY,
Parentibus optimis; Filius unicus ſuperſtes,
L. M. H. T. I. J."

Dr. *Salter* was buried, by his own expreſs direction, in the moſt private manner, in the common burial-ground belonging to the Brethren of *The Charter-Houſe*.

* Two more volumes have been ſince publiſhed in 1780.

"Lord Chancellor's ſon, and chaplain to himſelf." Dr. *Salter's* aſſiſtance was accepted; and the collection extended to two volumes. An intimacy alſo was formed, which led to the loan of 100*l.* from Dr. *Salter*, 100*l.* from his father the Archdeacon of *Norwich*, and 100*l.* from Dr. *Plumptre*; the re-payment of which ſums (having been demanded ſomewhat abruptly) occaſioned the publication of the above-mentioned very extraordinary Caſe, of which only a ſmall number was printed, with *blanks* for every name which could poſſibly give a ſtranger the leaſt idea of the parties. The preſent note is taken from a copy in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Reed*, in which all the blanks are filled up in MS.

† This volume was likewiſe undertaken by Mr. *J. Payne*, in conjunction with Dr. *Salter*.

‡ By the Rev. Mr. *H. Taylor*, of *Crawley, Hants*; author of ſeveral other very valuable publications.

‖ Theſe (with Dr. *Salter's* ſentiments on the *Digamma*) have been ſince copied in an improved edition of "*Dawes's* Miſcellanea Critica, *Oxford*, 1781," 8vo, p. 434—439. For the ſake of the learned reader, I will tranſcribe a note from the *Oxford* Editor: "Huic ſpecimini, (cujus typis "impreſſi ſed non antehac editi, notitiam amico cuidam meo, et *Salteri* familiari debeo,) novam et "minuſculam Digamma formam ϝ pro vetuſta illa F feci curavit *Salterus*, quæ cæteris literis con-"veniret æque ac ι, θ, ξ, &c. Recordari quoque potuit notiſſimum *Popii* locum, ubi Satyricus ille, "in verbis quidem facetis et admodum ridiculis, *Bentleium*, et Digamma *ſuum* ſcilicet, in ludi-"brium vertit §, ingenioſior ſane quam doctior poeta. De loco illo, cujus ſales nonnihil deſipuit "*Salteri* inventum, vide quoque *Foſterum*, p. 133."

§ "While tow'ring o'er your Alphabet, like *Saul*,
"Stands our *Digamma*, and o'ertops them all." *Dunciad*, iv. 217.

the Heir Apparent to the Crown *. At the ſame time Mr. *Bowyer* printed a new edition of this learned Prelate's "Commentary on *Horace*," 3 vols. 8vo; and a fourth edition of his "Lectures at *Lincoln's Inn*," 2 vols. ſmall 8vo; a volume of "Sermons" by his old and eſteemed friend Dr. *Powell* †, 8vo; a fourth edition, corrected, of Lord *Lyttelton's*

* His Lordſhip's eminent ſervices on this occaſion have been lately (1781) rewarded by a tranſlation to the See of *Worceſter*, and the reſpectable office of Clerk of the Cloſet to the King.

† Of this very valuable volume and its excellent author, I cannot give a better account than in the words of the adverriſement prefixed to it by Dr. *Balguy*, who ſuperintended the publication: "The following Diſcourſes ‡ are not publiſhed for the credit "of the Writer, but for the benefit of his Readers; eſpecially that claſs of Readers, for "whom they were chiefly intended, the younger Students in Divinity. The Author's "reputation ſtands on a much wider bottom: a whole life uniformly devoted to the "intereſts of ſound Philoſophy and true Religion. The means he employed, for the "ſervice of both, at different times and in different ſtations, may beſt be reported by "thoſe who were the immediate objects of his care. Nothing ſhall be added here, but "ſome facts and dates, for the ſatisfaction of his friends. *William Samuel Powell* was "born at *Colcheſter*, *Sept.* 27, O. S. 1717. He was admitted at *St. John's College, Cambridge*, in 1734; began to reſide there the year following; took the degree of B. A. "in 1738-9; and was admitted Fellow *March* 25, 1740. In the year 1744, he was "taken into the family of the late Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, as private tutor to his ſe"cond ſon, *Charles Townſend*, afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer. Towards the "end of the year, he was ordained Deacon and Prieſt by Dr. *Gooch*, then Biſhop of *Nor*"*wich*; and inſtituted by him to the rectory of *Colkirk* in *Norfolk*, on Lord *Townſhend's* "preſentation. He returned to college the year after, took the degree of M. A. and "began to read Lectures, as aſſiſtant to Mr. *Wrigley* and Mr. *Tunſtall*. In the year

‡ Theſe are, I. Three Diſcourſes preached before the Univerſity: 1. "Of the Vices incident "to an Academical Life," 1756; 2. "Of the Subſcriptions required in the Church of *England*," 1757; 3. "On the Anniverſary of the Martyrdom of *Charles I.*" 1766; II. Thirteen Diſcourſes preached in the College Chapel: 4. "The Authenticity of the Books of the New Teſtament," 1765; 5. "The Credit due to the Sacred Hiſtorians;" 6. "The Inſufficiency of Mr. *Hume's* "Objection to the Credibility of Miracles;" 7. "On the Uſe of Miracles in proving the Divine "Miſſion of our Saviour and his Apoſtles;" 8. and 9. "Of the Evidence ariſing from the Pro"phecies of the Old Teſtament;" 10. "Of the Argument drawn from the ſwift Propagation of "the Goſpel;" 11. "Of the Character given by Heathen Writers of the Firſt Chriſtians;" 12. "Recapitulation of the Arguments brought in Support of Chriſtianity;" 13. "Intemperance in "the Gratification of our Appetites, not conſiſtent with Spiritual Improvements," 1765; 14. "The Prodigal Son;" 15. "The Nature and Extent of Inſpiration, illuſtrated from the Writings "of *St. Paul*," 1770; 16. "The Diverſity of Character belonging to different Periods of Life;" III. A Diſcourſe "on Public Virtue, preached before the Univerſity, *November* 5, 1775." This Diſcourſe was added (though out of place, and, perhaps, out of ſeaſon) in compliance with the deſire of ſome of the Author's friends; IV. Three Charges delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of *Colcheſter*: 1. "On Religious Controverſies;" 2. "On the Connexion between Merit "and the Reward of Merit in the Profeſſion of a Clergyman;" 3. "On the Uſe and Abuſe of "Philoſophy in the Study of Religion;" V. Diſputatio habita in Scholis Publicis, anno 1756, "Pro gradu Doctoratûs in Sacrâ Theologiâ."

Melton's * "History of the Life and Reign of King *Henry* the "Second," 8vo, with a third edition of his Lordship's "Miscellanies," 3 vols. 8vo; Mr. *Da Costa's* "Elements of "Conchology," 8vo; "The Rudiments of War," 8vo; "Dissertatio de *Babrio*, Fabularum *Æsopearum* Scriptore," published by Mr. *Tyrwhitt*, 8vo; and "Dissertatio de Byssо "*Ægyptiorum*," by Dr. *John Reinhold Forster*, 8vo.

Those of 1777 were, Dr. *Hampe's* † "Experiments "on Metallurgy," folio; the LXVIIth volume of the "Phi-"losophical Transactions," 4to; which he had continued to

"1744, he became principal tutor; and in 1749 took the degree of B. D. In the year "1753, he resigned the rectory of *Colkirk*, that it might be consolidated with *Stibbard*, "another of Lord *Townshend's* livings; and was again instituted the next day. He was ad-"mitted to the degree of D. D. in 1756; and created at the following Commencement "1757. In 1759, he came into possession of an estate in *Essex*; which was devised to him by "Mr. *Reynolds*, a relation of his mother's ‡. In 1761, he left college, and took a "house in *London*; but did not resign his fellowship till 1763. In 1765, he was elected "Master: soon after, he went to reside in college; and was chosen Vice-Chancellor of "the University in the *November* following. The year after, he obtained the archi-"deaconry of *Colchester*, which was in his Majesty's gift, for that turn, on the promo-"tion of Dr. *Moss* to the bishoprick of *St. David's*: and in 1768, he was instituted "to the rectory of *Freshwater* in the *Isle of Wight*, [on the presentation of this "College.] He died *Jan.* 19, 1775. It is scarce needful to mention, that the "'Sermon on Subscription' and the Third Charge were published in the Author's life-"time."—To these satisfactory particulars, it may be sufficient to add, that Dr. *Powell's* Sermon on Subscription was animadverted upon with much severity in a Letter addressed to him, and also in a pamphlet, probably by the Author of "The Con-"fessional," intituled, "Remarks on the Rev. Dr. *Powell's* Sermon in defence of "Subscriptions, preached before the University of *Cambridge* on the Commencement "*Sunday*, 1757, wherein the latitude said to be allowed to Subscribers to the Liturgy "and Articles of the Church of *England* is particularly considered. With a Dedication "to the younger Students in both our Universities who are designed for the Ministry of "the Church, 1758," 8vo; and that he is mentioned in these pages not merely as an Author, but as an early and particular friend of Mr. *Bowyer*, who was for many years the Doctor's banker in *London*. His Observations on "Miscellanea Analytica, 1760," have been mentioned in p. 388; a short "Defence" of this pamphlet was also printed for him in that year.—Dr. *Powell's* Will was remarkably precise, neat, and elegant, which was the characteristic of all his performances. He left twenty friends, most, if not all, of the college, one hundred pounds apiece.

* See above, p. 425.

† Of whom, see more in the Appendix.

‡ This lady had two other children, who survived her: the Rev. Mr. *Yolland* by her first husband, and Mrs. *Susanna Powell* (Matron of *Chelsea Hospital*) by her second.

print from the LIId inclusive; the fourth volume of the "Archæologia," for the Society of Antiquaries, 4to; (he had printed the three preceding volumes in 1770, 1773, and 1775); "Poems, conſiſting chiefly of Tranſlations from the "*Aſiatick* Languages," by the matchleſs Orientaliſt *William Jones* *, Eſq; 8vo; two editions of the celebrated "Poems" aſcribed to *Rowley*, 8vo; "A Liſt† of various Editions of "the Bible, and parts thereof, in *Engliſh*, from the year 1526 "to 1776," a ſingle ſheet, 8vo; "The Repoſitory, a Select "Collection of Fugitive Pieces of Wit and Humour, in "Proſe and Verſe, by the moſt eminent Writers," 2 vols. 8vo; "La Vie ‡ de *Jean Frederic Oſtervald*, Paſteur de *Neuf-*"*chatel* en *Suiſſe*, par M. *David Durand* §, Miniſtre de la "Chapelle *Françoiſe* de la *Savoye*, & Membre de la Societé "Royale," 8vo; and "The Excurſion," by Mrs. *Brooke*, 2 vols. 12mo.

Our eminent Printer now drew to the end of his literary career; but he had firſt the ſatisfaction of completing in in this "The Rolls of Parliament ‖," in ſix volumes, folio;

* "The publick," ſays Mr. *Gibbon*, "muſt lament that Mr. *Jones* has ſuſpended "the purſuit of Oriental learning."

† Of this Liſt an improved edition was printed in 1778, at the expence of his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. This little volume owed its riſe to a manuſcript liſt of *Engliſh* Bibles, copied from one compiled by the late Mr. *Joſeph Ames*, and preſented by Dr. *Gifford* to the *Lambeth* Library. It was completed by Dr. *Ducarel*, from his own obſervations and the later diſcoveries of his learned friends.

‡ This volume, having been publiſhed late in 1777, is dated (according to the cuſtom of printers) in 1778. And the ſame circumſtance (to mention it once for all) will be found to have happened in ſome other of the dates which occur in theſe "Anecdotes." The rule in general obſerved among printers is, that when a book happens not to be ready for publication before *November*, the date of the enſuing year is uſed.

§ Of whom ſome particulars will be given in the Appendix.

‖ Theſe volumes were reviſed through the preſs by the Rev. Dr. *Strachey* (now archdeacon of *Norwich*) from a copy prepared for that purpoſe by *Richard Blyke*, Eſq; the Rev. Mr. *Morant*, *Thomas Aſtle*, Eſq; and *John Topham*, Eſq. To each of theſe gentlemen the Printers were greatly indebted for their kind attention to facilitate and expedite the buſineſs.

folio; and thirty-one volumes of "The Journals of the "House of Lords †."

The laſt publication in which Mr. *Bowyer* aſſumed the office of an editor, was a new impreſſion of the "Diſſertation "on the Epiſtles of "*Phalaris*." Dr. *Bentley* ‡ was a writer whom he had always held in the higheſt eſtimation. In the

* Which were wholly ſuperintended by *George Roſe*, Eſq; whoſe great abilities (to ſay nothing of his uncommon diligence through the progreſs of ſo large and important an undertaking) are too well known to require the encomium of one who is proud to acknowledge the various inſtances of friendſhip he has received from him.

† Dr. *Bentley's* Diſſertation was become ſcarce; and therefore this re-publication could not fail of being acceptable to the learned; eſpecially as it was improved by ſeveral uſeful remarks §. It gave riſe, however, to ſome animadverſions in "The Critical "Review," which were written, I have been informed, by the Reverend and ingenious Mr. *Robertſon*, and which the reader will not be diſpleaſed to ſee preſerved ‖. The peculiarities

‡ "This Diſſertation, commonly known by the name of '*Bentley* againſt *Boyle*,' having long been out of print, the learned world are obliged to theſe *Engliſh Stephanus's*, who can read and taſte, as well as print and publiſh, for its re-publication. The ſubject of this controverſy is ſo well known, and its merits now ſo well underſtood, that it is ſcarce neceſſary to add, that wit and judgement, as it often happens, were here at variance, each of them occaſionally aſſiſted by learning, and that the bees of the *Chriſt-Church* hive, *Aldrich*, *Atterbury*, *Smalbridge*, &c. combined their forces to teaſe, though they could not wound, this *Cambridge Goliath*. That Mr. *Boyle* was thus aſſiſted, ſeems allowed by *Swift*, when in the "Battle of the Books" he introduces him "clad in a ſuit of armour, "which had been given him by all the gods;" which, however, his ſon (the late Lord *Corke*), in his remarks on this paſſage, does not diſpute, but well obſerves, "that the gods never beſtowed ce"leſtial armour except upon heroes, whoſe courage and ſuperior ſtrength diſtinguiſhed them from "the reſt of mankind." This edition is rendered more valuable by the marginal remarks of the editor (Mr. *Bowyer*), ſelected from the writings and perſonal communication of Biſhops *Warburton* and *Lowth*, Mr. *Upton*, Mr. *W. Clarke*, Mr. *Markland*, Dr. *Salter*, Dr. *Owen*, and Mr. *Toup*." Gent. Mag. 1777, p. 35.

‖ *viz.* "There are ſome peculiarities in this impreſſion, which we can by no means admire. The editor has given an air of ſtiffneſs and formality to *Bentley's* language by his method of pointing; partly by the uſe of the ſemicolon, inſtead of the comma. For example: "It is evident then; that, if *Aſpaſia* "was the firſt inventreſs of epiſtles; theſe, that carry the name of *Phalaris*, who was ſo much older "than her, muſt needs be an impoſture.—But, if it be otherwiſe; that he does not deſcribe me "under thoſe general reproaches: a ſmall ſatisfaction ſhall content you; which I leave you to be "judge of . . . Pray, let me hear from you; as ſoon as you can."—This punctuation ſeems to be calculated for ſhort-winded readers. The editor has likewiſe adopted a mode of ſpelling, which has the appearance of an affected ſingularity. For inſtance: *ſuſtein*, *diſdein*, *nibble'd*, *bear'd*, *rea'd*, &c. Theſe words are indeed in the notes; where, it may be ſaid, the author is at liberty to purſue his own opinion. But what ſhall we ſay to his introducing theſe, and the like, innovations into *Bentley's* text?—buis'neſs, electer, retein, reproch, tun'able, ſaught. If *ſaught* be admitted, muſt we not by analogy write, *baught*, inſtead of *bought*, and *thaught*, inſtead of *thought*? It may be obſerved, that theſe words, in the *Saxon*, are ſohte, bohte, ðohte. The editor's alteration therefore ſeems to be indefenſible. But what is more remarkable, from page 157, to the end of the volume, theſe and the like abbreviations are introduced: "*Phalaris'* letters, *Polybius'* author, *Suidas'* words, *Timæus'* "time, *Æſchylus'* plays, the law about the rope was *Zaleucus'*, the oration may well enough be *Ly*-

§ The Reviewer's illuſtration I muſt neceſſarily ſuppreſs.

"*ſias*',

the re-publication of this great Critic's Differtation, Mr. *Bowyer* inſerted the remarks which had occurred to him, in

culiarities of orthography and punctuation (which I cannot vindicate) are not, however, to be aſcribed to Mr. *Bowyer*, but to his friend Dr. *Salter*, who reviſed alſo, and in the ſame whimſical mode, the celebrated "Letters of *Ben Mordecai*." His "Sermon before "the Sons of the Clergy" was printed and ſpelt in the ſame manner.

ſhes', the bull in *Agrigentum* was ſhewn for *Phalaris*'." As this is a circumſtance of ſome importance in the formation of our language, it may not be improper to enquire, upon what principle it is founded. Dr. *Wallis* ſays, that, "when a proper name ends in *s*, the *s*, which forms the poſſeſſive caſe, is often omitted: as, "*Priamus* daughter, for *Priamus's* daughter, *Venus* temple, for *Venus's* temple." But here it muſt be obſerved, that he does not pretend to juſtify this mode of writing; but only ſays, "*ſæpe non raro ſolet*", 'the *s* is often omitted:' very probably by poets, for the ſake of their meaſure. He adds: "Sed et plena ſcriptio retinetur, et quidem nunc dierum frequentius quam olim;" that is, "the word itſelf, and the additional ſign of the poſſeſſive caſe, are likewiſe expreſſed at full "length: and this way of writing is indeed more frequently obſerved at preſent, than it was formerly; as King *Charles's* Court, *St. James's* Park." *Walliſii* Gram. p. 91. ed. 1765. If this laſt be the *plena ſcriptio*, the genitive caſe at full length, it muſt be allowed, that the former is only a contraction, and ſhould not be admitted, except in poetry. For it can never be neceſſary in proſe. If the pronunciation be difficult, we can at once make it eaſy, by the help of the preposition *of*. If we do not chooſe to ſay, "*Ulyſſes's* ſon," we may alter the phraſe, and ſay, "the ſon of *Ulyſſes*." In this circumſtance the *Engliſh* has the advantage of the *French*, the *Italian*, and other modern languages, which have only the ſigns, *du, di; di, dei; della, delle*, &c. If we go back to the ſource of the *Engliſh* language, the *Saxon*, as it ſtands in the *Anglo-Saxon* verſion of *Oroſius*, ſaid to have been written by king *Alfred*, in the latter part of the ninth century, we find, that proper names ending in *s*, form the genitive and poſſeſſive caſe by the addition of *es*: as, Nimᵹ Timᵹes, Gen. Timᵹes, Titus, Titуſes; Tiberiuᵹ, Tiberiuᵹes, Tiberius, Tiberiuſes; Eyruᵹ, Eyruᵹes, Cirus, Ciruſes; Ninuᵹ, Ninuᵹes, Ninus, Ninuſes; Philippuᵹ, Philippuᵹes, Philippus, Philippuſes; Iuliuᵹ, Iuliuᵹes, Julius, Juliuſes; Pyrruᵹ, Pyrruᵹes, Pirrus [Pyrrhus] Pirruſes, &c. and that *s* or *es* makes the ſign of the genitive caſe in a multitude of other words: as, Hannibal, Hannibales, Hannibal, Hannibales; Alexander, Alexandres, Alexander, Alexandres; Cæſare [Cæſar] Cæſares; Iopeph, Iopepes, Joſeph, Joſephes; Amilcor, Amilcores; God, Godes; Chriſt, Chriſtes, &c. In this language there are ſix, or, according to ſome grammarians, ſeven declenſions; and three of them form the genitive ſingular by taking es: as, ſmiþ a ſmith, ſmiþes of a ſmith; an hyge ſenſe, hygeᵹes of ſenſe; ord a word, ordes of a word: but not one by taking ᵹ. On the firſt Dr. *Hickes* makes the following remark: "Inde in noſtrati ſermone nominum ſubſtantivorum genitivus ſingu-"laris et nominativus pluralis exeunt regulariter in *s* vel *es*, ut in *ſtones*, quod lapidis et lapides ſig-"nificat." *Inſt. Gram. Anglo-Sax.* p. 10. "Hence, ſays he, in our language the genitive ſingular "and the nominative plural of noun ſubſtantives regularly end in *s* or *es*: as, *ſtones*, which may "either ſignify *of a ſtone*, or *ſtones*." This learned author thus deſcribes the affinity between the *Saxon* and the *Engliſh* language: "Lingua *Anglorum* hodierna avitæ *Saxonicæ* formam in plerisque "orationis partibus etiamnum retinet. Nam quoad particulas caſuales, quorundam caſuum termi-"nationes, conjugationes verborum, verbum ſubſtantivum, formam paſſivæ vocis, pronomina, par-"ticipia, conjunctiones, & præpoſitiones omnes denique, quoad idiomata, phraſiumque maximam "partem, etiam nunc *Saxonicus eſt Anglorum Sermo.*" *Hickeſii* Theſaur. Ling. Sept. præf. p. vi. Nothing indeed can be more obvious, than the affinity of theſe two languages in the caſe we have been conſidering. The only difference is this: inſtead of writing Godeᵹ ſpell, mannes ſpeᵹdom, ſmiþes heorð, Cyriᵹes moðor, Titeᵹes broðor, Cyruᵹes ſunu, we write God's word, man's wiſdom, ſmith's hearth or forge, *Chriſt's* mother, *Titus's* brother, *Cyrus's* ſon, &c. with an apoſtrophe, denoting the omiſſion of the *e*. We find the *e* frequently retained by ſome of our ancient writers. Thus, in the verſes on *Saint Winefride*, which, according to Biſhop *Fleetwood*, are near five hundred years old, or perhaps much older, the author writes, *kinges ſone*, and *Goddes grace*. *Gower*, who lived in the fourteenth century, ſays Goddes folke, Goddes lande [a *Saxon* word ſignifying

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in the courſe of many years attention to the ſubjects there treated of; and he hath aſcribed them to the reſpective authors from whoſe books or perſonal communication they were ſelected.

The only books in which he much intereſted himſelf, after the publication of this volume, were an edition of the

ſying *miſſion* or *being ſent*] worldes welth, mennes helth. *Chaucer*, who wrote about the ſame time, has Goddes ſonne, *Chriſtes* ſake, worldes tranſmutacion, kynges lawe, ladyes name, knyghtes tale, mannes voice, childes play, *Agenores* doughter, *Philippes* ſonne, *Cupides* bowe, &c. [Edit. 1542.] Our old *Engliſh* writers were however extremely inaccurate in the termination of the genitive caſe. The poets followed no rule in this reſpect; but ſometimes inſerted the *s*, and ſometimes left it out; ſometimes cut off, and ſometimes added a ſyllable, for the ſake of the meaſure. Biſhop *Lowth* obſerves, that '*God's grace* was formerly written *Godis grace*;' and Dr. *Johnſon* remarks, 'that *knitis* 'is uſed for *knight's*, in *Chaucer*.' But this, we apprehend, is an irregular mode of ſpelling, not ſupported by analogy, or agreeable to the original formation of the genitive caſe. Several eminent writers, to avoid a harſhneſs in the pronunciation of ſome genitives, have ſubjoined to the ſubſtantive the pronoun *his*; as, "Aſa *his* heart." 1 Kings xv. 15. "Chriſt *his* ſake." Liturgy. "The firſt "book of Statius *his* Thebais." *Pope's* tranſlation of *Statius*. "Socrates *his* fetters were ſtruck off." Spect. N° 183. "Ulyſſes *his* bow." Guard. N° 98. Mr. *Addiſon* tells us, 'that the *s* repreſents 'the *his* and *her* of our forefathers.' Spect. N° 135. But analogy eaſily overturns this ſuppoſition: for, "the queen *his* palace," 'the children *his* bread,' would be abſurd. We therefore conclude, that the termination of our genitive caſe in *'s* is regularly derived from the *Saxon*; and that the apoſtrophe implies the omiſſion of the letter *s*, as we have already obſerved. Biſhop *Lowth* remarks, 'that in poetry, the ſign of the poſſeſſive caſe is frequently omitted after proper names ending in *s*, 'or in *x*; as, "the wrath of *Peleus'* ſon," '*Ajax'* ſev'n-fold ſhield.' *Pope*. But this, he adds, "ſeems "not ſo allowable in proſe:' and we are entirely of his opinion. If the editor of *Bentley's* Diſſertations, when he omitted the ſecond *s*, in the poſſeſſive caſe of words ending with that letter, endeavoured to prevent that hiſſing, which, Mr. *Addiſon* in the Spectator ſays, is taken notice of by foreigners, he has attempted to obviate a fault, which is entirely imaginary. Mr. *Addiſon's* objection may with much greater reaſon be urged againſt the *Latin* language. For it is impoſſible to produce a ſentence from an *Engliſh* writer, in which there is more ſibilation, than in the following: "Dicitur *Sulpicius* pretioſas habuiſſe poſſeſſiones in *Sicilia*."—"Receptos ad ſe ſocios ſibi adſci-"cunt." *Cæſar de Bell. Gall.* i. 4.—"Cum levis ætheriis delapſus ſomnus ab aſtris." *Virg. Æn.* v. 838. In the caſe before us we will venture to affirm, that, to almoſt nineteen ears in twenty, the uſual pronunciation of the *s's* in *Phalaris's* letters, *Polybius's* author, *Suidas's* words, *Timæus's* time, and *Æſchylus's* plays, ſounds more agreeably than *Phalaris'* letters, *Polybius'* author, *Suidas'* words, *Timæus'* time, and *Æſchylus'* plays. The reader, we will allow, perceives, by the apoſtrophe, that *Phalaris'*, *Polybius'*, &c. are in the genitive or poſſeſſive caſe. But how would an unlearned hearer underſtand the following ſentence? "The bull in *Agrigentum* was ſhewn for *Phalaris*." Would he not ſuppoſe, that the people of *Agrigentum* impoſed upon ſtrangers, by ſhewing them the Bull for the Tyrant? If Dr. *Bentley* has treated his antagoniſt with contempt, for having uſed the word *co*temporary, inſtead of *con*temporary, what would he ſay to ſome of the innovations we have mentioned? Would he thank his editor for the improvement? or rather, would he not look upon ſome of the foregoing corrections and defalcations with indignation? There is a deference due to the character of one of the moſt illuſtrious critics, that has ever appeared in this nation. Not a phraſe, not a letter of his, ſhould be altered, upon a mere hypotheſis. In points of orthography, the learned, both in our own country and in others, nay even the literati of future ages, may be curious to know the ſentiments and practice of Dr. *Bentley*. It is therefore a piece of juſtice we owe to the republic of letters, to exhibit a faithful copy of a work, which will be tranſmitted with applauſe to the moſt diſtant poſterity." *Critical Review*, vol. XLIII. p. 81—12.—In addition to this critique, it may not be improper to refer to Mr. *Tyrwhitt's* Gloſſary to *Chaucer*, p. 269; and to a ſenſible correſpondent in Gent. Mag. 1781 p. 12.

valuable

valuable and curious record called "Doomſday Book *," in 2 vols. folio; the Deſcription of "A Collection of Prints "in Imitation of Drawings; to which are annexed, Lives "of their Authors, with Explanatory and Critical Notes, "by *Charles Rogers*, Eſq; F.R.S. and S.A." 2 volumes, folio; "Lord *Cheſterfield's* Miſcellaneous Works, with Memoirs of "his Lordſhip's Life by Dr. *Maty* †," 2 vols. 4to; Mr. *Gough's* "*Britiſh* Topography," 2 vols. 4to; and his old friend *Tom Martin's* "Hiſtory of *Thetford*," 4to. All theſe were far advanced in the preſs at the time of his death; but he lived not to ſee any of them completed.

Mr. *Bowyer* had always been ſubject to a bilious colic, and during the laſt ten years of his life was afflicted with the palſy and the ſtone: but, notwithſtanding theſe infirmities, he preſerved, in general, a remarkable chearfulneſs of diſpoſition; and received great ſatisfaction from the converſation of a few literary friends, by whom he continued to be viſited. The faculties of his mind, though ſomewhat impaired, were ſtrong enough to ſupport the labour of almoſt inceſſant reading, which had ever been his principal amuſement; and he regularly corrected the learned works, and eſpecially the *Greek* books, which came from his preſs. This he did till within a very few weeks of his death; which happened on the 18th of *November*, 1777, when he had nearly completed his 78th year.

* Tranſcribed from the original, and moſt accurately reviſed through the preſs, by *Abraham Farley*, Eſq; whoſe long and intimate acquaintance with the original record rendered him of all men the propereſt perſon for ſo important a truſt; and whoſe friendſhip I am glad to have this opportunity of acknowledging.

† Of this worthy and learned Phyſician, whom I am happy to ſay was my good friend, ſome memoirs ſhall be given in the Appendix.

The

The publications of Mr. *Bowyer* are an incontrovertible evidence of his abilities and learning; to which may be added, that he was honoured with the friendſhip and patronage of many of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſonages of his age. I have already had occaſion to mention ſo many reſpectable Scholars and Antiquaries of the preſent century, that to enumerate them here would be ſuperfluous. His intimacy with Mr. *Markland* and Mr. *Clarke* appears by the various extracts which have been given from their epiſtolary correſpondence; and his connexion with Dr. *Owen* and Dr. *Heberden*, thoſe ornaments of their reſpective profeſſions, and with *Richard Gough*, Eſq; ſo well known by his eminent acquaintance with *Britiſh* Topography and Antiquities, is apparent from his laſt will; where his obligations to Dr. *Jenkin*, Dean *Stanhope*, and Mr. *Nelſon*, are alſo acknowledged.

For more than half a century he ſtood unrivalled as a learned printer; and ſome of the moſt maſterly productions of this kingdom have been deſcribed as appearing from his preſs. Nor was his pen unknown to the world of letters. The work which ſtamps an immortal honour on his name is his truly ingenious "Conjectures on the New Teſtament," a book in which the profoundeſt erudition and the moſt candid criticiſm are happily united. And of the ſacred text, there is not an edition which ever paſſed through his correction, but what has its peculiar value *.

To his literary and profeſſional abilities he added an excellent moral character. His regard to religion was diſplayed in his publications, and in the courſe of his life

* See the ingenious Mr. *Knox's* "Eſſays," vol. I. p. 361.

and ſtudies; and he was particularly diſtinguiſhed by his inflexible probity, and an uncommon alacrity in aſſiſting the neceſſitous. His liberality in relieving every ſpecies of diſtreſs, and his endeavours to conceal his benefactions, reflect great honour on his memory. Though he was naturally fond of retirement, and ſeldom entered into company, excepting with men of letters, he was, perhaps, excelled by few in the talent of juſtly diſcriminating the real characters of mankind. He judged of the perſons he ſaw by a ſort of intuition; and his judgements were generally right. From a conſciouſneſs of literary ſuperiority, he did not always pay that attention to the bookſellers which was expedient in the way of his buſineſs. Being too proud to ſolicit the favours in that way which he believed to be his due, he was often diſappointed in his expectations. On the other hand, he frequently experienced friendſhips in caſes where he had much leſs reaſon to have hoped for them; ſo that, agreeably to an expreſſion of his own, "in what he had received, "and what he had been denied, he thankfully acknow-"ledged the will of Heaven." The two great objects he had in view, in the decline of life, were to repay the benefactions his father had received, and to be himſelf a benefactor to the meritorious of his own profeſſion. Theſe purpoſes are fully diſplayed in his laſt will, for which reaſon, and becauſe it illuſtrates the turn of his mind in other reſpects, it is inſerted below at large *.

Mr.

* I *WILLIAM BOWYER*, Printer, Citizen and Stationer of *London*, being mercifully warned by the Decays of Age, and by the Loſs of almoſt all my Friends, am fully ſenſible that I have not long an Abiding here: And therefore make this my laſt Will and Teſtament; and diſpoſe of thoſe Worldly Goods with which it has pleaſed

God

Mr. *Bowyer*, agreeably to his own direction, was buried with

God to intruſt me, in the following Manner. My Farms in *Yorkſhire* *, which were entailed on my only Son *Thomas*, will, at my Deceaſe, fall-in to him; and that at *Naveſtock*

* The farms both in *Yorkſhire* and *Eſſex* were acquired by Mr. *Bowyer* when he married his firſt wife, who was niece to his mother, and was left under the guardianſhip of the elder *Bowyer* by her father's will; of which a copy is here ſubjoined: "In the name of GOD, Amen. I "*Thomas Prudom*, Citizen and Fiſhmonger of *London*, being ſomething indiſpoſed in body, but of "ſound and perfect mind and memory, praiſed be Almighty God, and conſidering the certainty of "death, and uncertainty of the time thereof, do therefore make and declare my laſt Will and Teſ"tament in manner and form following; (that is to ſay,) Firſt and principally, I commend my "ſoul into the hands of Almighty God my Creator, hoping and aſſuredly believing, by and through "the merits, death, and paſſion of my only Saviour and Redeemer *Jeſus Chriſt*, to obtain full par"don and free remiſſion of all my ſins, and to inherit eternal life. My body I commit to the "earth, in hopes of a joyful reſurrection, to be decently buried according to the direction of my "Executors herein after named. And as touching ſuch temporal eſtate as God of his infinite mercy "hath been pleaſed to bleſs me with, I give, deviſe, bequeath and diſpoſe thereof, in manner fol"lowing, *viz.* IMPRIMIS, I will, order, direct, and appoint, that all ſuch juſt debts as I ſhall "owe at the time of my deceaſe, together with my funeral charges, ſhall be fully paid and ſatisfied. "*Item*, I give to my mother-in-law *Elizabeth Prudom* the ſum of Five Pounds. *Item*, I give to my "ſon-in-law Mr. *James Greenwell* Twenty Pounds for mourning; and I give more to him the "Furniture of the Room, two pair of ſtairs forwards, in his dwelling-houſe. *Item*, I give to my "ſiſter *Dorothy Bowyer*, Ten Pounds for mourning. *Item*, I give to all my own ſiſters, and to all "the reſt of the ſiſters of my late wife *Dorcas Prudom* deceaſed, that ſhall be living at the time of "my deceaſe, Five Pounds apiece. *Item*, I give to my uncle *Nathaniel Prudom* Five Pounds. "*Item*, I give to my couſin *Ann Bradford* Five Pounds. *Item*, I give to my brothers, *John Prudom* "and *William Bowyer*, Twenty Pounds apiece. *Item*, I give to my Nephew *William Cuthert* Five "Pounds. *Item*, I give to my friend *Henry Bedell*, Scrivener, Ten Pounds. *Item*, I give to the "Poor of *Danby-Dale*, in the County of *York*, Two Pounds, to be diſtributed amongſt them, as the "Miniſter and Churchwardens of the ſaid Pariſh ſhall think fit. *Item*, I give my Freehold Eſtates "in *Danby-Dale* and *Broughton* in the ſaid County of *York*, and my Freehold Eſtate in the Pariſh of "*Naveſtock* in the County of *Eſſex*, now in the occupation of *John Fellows*, or his under-tenants, "that I lately purchaſed of Captain *Gilbert Lacy*, and all other my Eſtates of Inheritance whatſoever "or whereſoever, unto my loving daughter *Ann Prudom*, and the Heirs of her body lawfully to be "begotten; and for want of ſuch iſſue †, then I give the ſaid Eſtates to my brother *John Prudom*, "and to my ſiſters, *Ann Audas*, *Eleanor Talboyes*, *Mariel Cuthert*, *Alice Dawſon*, and *Margaret Audas*, "equally, and to their Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, equally, part and ſhare alike, to hold as Tenants "in common, and not as Joint-tenants, chargeable, nevertheleſs, with the payment of the ſum of "Fifty Pounds to my ſiſter *Elizabeth Mewborne*, within ſix months next after the deceaſe of my "ſaid daughter without iſſue of her body lawfully to be begotten. The reſt, reſidue, and re"mainder of my Eſtate, conſiſting of Ready Money, Plate, Jewels, Houſehold Goods, or in Leaſes, "or in Monies due to me from the Government, or upon Statute, Judgement, Mortgage, Bond,

† On this contingency, the ſurviving repreſentatives of *Eleanor Talboyes*, *Mariel Cuthert*, and *Margaret Audas*, (ſiſters and coheireſſes of the Teſtator *Thomas Prudom*) put in their plea, in *Eaſter* Term, 19 *George* III. to obtain poſſeſſion of the Eſtates, on the frivolous pretence that the late Mr. *Bowyer* was dead without legitimate iſſue. A pretence ſo groundleſs met of courſe with the fate it deſerved. It occaſioned, however, no little trouble and expence to Mr. *Thomas Bowyer*, who was under the neceſſity of obtaining regular certificates of his father's marriage at *St. Clement's Danes*; his mother's and his own baptiſms at the ſame church; and his mother's and brother's burial at *Low-Leyton*. Theſe were all printed on the occaſion; with a copy of Mr. *Prudom's* Will; the "Plaintiff's plea, in order to get the Eſtates belonging to Mr. *Thomas Bowyer*;" and the following Extract of a Letter, dated *Nov.* 28, 1778, from Mr. *James Emonſon*: "In anſwer to your enquiry, I ſend this to inform "you, that I lived with your Grandfather and Father at the time of your birth. I farther remember, that "when your mother was in labour, I was ſent for, and fetched the Midwife, whoſe name was *Baker*, and who "lodged at Mr. *Parſons's*, the Corner of *White-Fryers Gateway*, *Fleet-Street*: I cannot at preſent recollect any "other Perſon alive, who lived with your Grandfather and Father at that period; but if any one ſhould occur "to me hereafter, I will inform you of it. The above I am ready to atteſt. I am, &c. JAMES EMONSON."

with his friends, in the church-yard of *Low-Leyton*, in *Eſſex*;

ſtock in *Eſſex*, which he has given to me by paſſing a Fine and Recovery, I hereby return, give, and deviſe, to him, his Heirs, and Aſſigns, for ever, together with the Land ſince added to it by Lord *Waldegrave*'s Donation in Lieu of my Right of Commonage. I GIVE AND BEQUEATH to my ſaid Son * Twenty Pounds *per Annum* in the Bank Long Annuities, which now ſtand in our joint names. I GIVE AND BEQUEATH the Sum of Six Thouſand Pounds Four † *per Cent.* Conſolidated Bank Annuities, to be placed in the joint Names of him my Son and my Executors hereafter named, *in Truſt*, that my ſaid Son may receive the Dividends thereof for his Life, for his ſole Uſe; with this expreſs Proviſo, that my ſaid Executors ſhall not conſent to the ſelling or alienating any Part thereof, or of the ſaid Dividends thereof, during my ſaid Son's Life; but that he may, by his Will, diſpoſe of it to whom he pleaſes; or, in caſe he marries with the Conſent of my Executors in Writing, that he may make ſuch Settlement of it, for the Benefit of himſelf, his Wife, and Children, as he ſhall think proper: AND, IN CASE he marries with ſuch Conſent, I give and bequeath to him the further Sum of Three Thouſand Pounds Four *per Cent.* Conſolidated Bank Annuities. *I alſo give* to my ſaid Son all my Houſehold Goods, Furniture, and Utenſils not in Partnerſhip, except my Old Bureau in the little Back Room, which I give to Mr. *John Nichols*, my preſent Partner in Buſineſs, to ſurvey and preſerve my Papers in. *I likewiſe give* to my Son all my Plate; except the ſmall Silver Cup which was given to my Father (after his Loſs by Fire) by Mrs.

" Bill, Book, Specialty or Account, or in Shipping, or in any other thing whatſoever or whereſoever, " I give, deviſe, and bequeath unto my ſaid loving daughter *Ann Prudom*, and her Aſſigns; and I " make, name, and appoint my ſaid brothers, *John Prudom* and *William Bowyer*, my joint Executors " of this my Will, and Guardians to my ſaid daughter *Ann Prudom* during her minority; and I " direct and order them my ſaid Executors, and the ſurvivor of them, during the minority of my " ſaid daughter *Ann Prudom*, to make the beſt improvement that they can of the Rents of the ſeveral " Eſtates given to her aforeſaid; as alſo the Reſiduary Part of my Eſtate given to her, by placing " the ſame out to Intereſt, or otherwiſe laying out the ſame, as they my ſaid Executors, or the Sur- " vivors or Survivor of them ſhall think fit; and ſo much of the Intereſt, or Improvement, that ſhall " be made of the ſame as ſhall be neceſſary, I appoint and order ſhall be applied and paid for the " Maintenance, Education, and bringing up, of her my ſaid daughter; and the Reſidue thereof, " my Will and Mind is, ſhall be added to her Fortune, and paid to her at her age of One and " Twenty Years, or Day of Marriage (which ſhall firſt happen). And my Will and Mind is, " that neither of them my ſaid Executors ſhall be accountable with or for the act of the other, nor " for no more of my Eſtate than ſhall come to their reſpective hands, nor for any loſs that may " happen by their or either of their placing or laying out any Monies purſuant to this my Will, " unleſs ſuch loſs ſhall happen by any wilful deſign or neglect of theirs; my Will and Intent being, " that if any ſuch loſs ſhall happen without any ſuch wilful deſign or neglect, that ſuch loſs ſhall " be borne by her my ſaid Daughter, and not by the ſaid Executors, or either of them. And " laſtly, I do hereby revoke, diſannul, and make void, all former Wills, Bequeſts, and Legacies by " me at any time heretofore made, bequeathed, or given, and declare this only to be my laſt Will " and Teſtament. IN WITNESS whereof, I, the ſaid *Thomas Prudom*, the Teſtator, have to each " ſheet of two parts of this my Will, both of the ſame tenor and date, ſet my hand, and to the laſt " ſheet of each part, and to the top, where the ſheets of each part are faſtened together, have ſet my " ſeal, the Thirtieth Day of *April*, Anno Domini 1719, *Annoque Regni Georgii Regis Magnæ Britan-* " *niæ, &c. Quinto*. THOMAS PRUDOM."

* Of whom ſee p. 55. The teſtamentary arrangement of his father having ſecured to him a comfortable maintenance; and having been a witneſs to the troubles and inconveniencies attending the purſuit of buſineſs; the ſon of Mr. *Bowyer* preferred the retirement of a country life, to which he had long been accuſtomed.

† Which, at *Chriſtmas* 1780, were reduced to Three *per Cent.*

James,

Essex; near the South West corner of the church, where the *James**, and which *I give* to the Company of Stationers in *London*, hoping they will preserve it as a Memorial. I GIVE AND BEQUEATH to Mr. *John Henry Browne* and Mr. *Nathaniel Conant*, Two of my Executors hereinafter-mentioned, Five Hundred Pounds each. IF I DIE WITHIN Five Miles of *London*, I desire to be buried at *Low Leyton* in *Essex*, where the rest of my Friends are laid, in as private a Manner as possible, with a Hearse, and a Coach and Four; attended only by the above-named Mr. *John Nichols*, and my Neighbour Mr. *Nevil Ferther*, to whom I give Twenty Pounds. And now, having committed my Body to the Earth, I would testify my Duty and Gratitude to my few Relations, and numerous Benefactors after my Father's Loss by Fire. I GIVE AND BEQUEATH to my Cousin *Scott*† lately of *Westminster* Brewer, and to his Sister, Fifty Pounds each. I GIVE AND BEQUEATH to my Relations Mr. *Thomas Linley* and his Wife One Thousand Pounds Four *per Cent.* Consolidated Annuities, to be transferred to them, or to the Survivor of them; and which I hope they will take Care to settle, at their Deaths, for the Benefit of their Son and Daughter. *Another Relation*‡ I have, whom, as he

* On this cup is inscribed, "The Gift of Mrs. *Elianor James* § to *W. Bowyer*, after his loss by fire, *Jan.* 30, 1712." —It is now deposited among the Company's plate, and used by them on days of public festivity. Under the original inscription is placed the following: "Bequeathed, in 1777, "by *William Bowyer*, to the Company of Stationers, as a Memorial of their Munificence to his "Father after his loss by fire, *Jan.* 30, 1712-13."

† This name occurs among the benefactors to his father.

‡ Who has been already mentioned in p. 239. The degree of consanguinity will appear by the following table, drawn out by Mr. *Emonson* not long before his death:

"*William King*, Citizen and Vintner of *London*. He kept the *King's-Head* Tavern in *The Poultry*; and had one son and one daughter, *viz.*

William King, who succeeded his father in business ‖. He had several children, but only one daughter survived him, *viz.*

Rebecca King, married to *Thomas Davie*, who served his time with and succeeded her father in business. She had several children, who all died without issue, except

Mary Davie, married to *Samuel Emonson*. They had several children, three of whom survived them, *viz.*

James Emonson, died 1780. *Sarah* deceased. *Mary* living 1778.

Mary King. She married with *John Bowyer*, Grocer. He not succeeding in business, and dying soon after, the widow was taken home by her brother, with her only son,

William Bowyer, who was born in *July*, 1663. He was twice married. By his first wife he had no issue; by his second he had two children;

1. *William*, married *Oct.* 9, 1728, to *Ann Prudom*, by whom he had
   1. *William*, buried at *Low Leyton*, *February* 6, 1729-30.
   2. *Thomas*, living 1782.
   3. Of a third, Mrs. *Bowyer* died in child-birth.
2. *Dorothy*. She married with *Peter Wallis*, Jeweller, in *Fleet-str.* They had two or three children, who all died infants; and Mr. *Wallis* died soon after them. Mrs. *Wallis* died *April* 14, 1731, aged 23.

§ Mr. *James* was the widow of a printer, and carried on that business after the death of her husband. She was a benefactress to the church of *St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf*, where she gave some communion plate.

‖ On the day of King *Charles's* Restoration, the wife of this Mr. *King* happened to be in labour, and longed to see the returning Monarch. *Charles*, in passing through *The Poultry*, was told of her inclination, and stopt at the tavern to salute her.

the following inſcription is placed to the memory of himſelf and ſeveral of his relations:

ICHABOD

he wants not my Aſſiſtance, I draw a Veil over. I GIVE to the two Sons and one Daughter * of the late Reverend Mr. *Maurice* of *Gothenburg* in *Sweden*, who married the only Daughter of Mr. *Richard Williamſon* † Bookſeller (in Return for her Father's Friendſhip to mine), One Thouſand Pounds Four *per Cent.* Conſolidated Annuities, to be divided equally between them, and to be transferred (after deducting what I have already advanced, or ſhall advance, on their Account, in my Life-time, ſuch Accompt to be aſcertained by my Books of Accompt) to whom they ſhall order for that Purpoſe. I GIVE AND BEQUEATH to Mrs. *Catharine Markland*, Siſter to my late worthy friend Mr. *Jeremiah Markland* ‡, Three Hundred and Fifty-one Pounds, deducting from that Sum whatever I ſhall from this Time advance to her in my Life-time, ſuch Accompt to be aſcertained by my Books of Accompt. I GIVE AND BEQUEATH to Dr. *Henry Owen*, of *St. Olave's, Hart-Street*, One Hundred Pounds; to Mr. *Lockyer Davis*, One Hundred Pounds; to Mr. *James Dodſley*, One Hundred Pounds; to Mr. *Nathaniel Thomas* of *White Fryars*, Fifty Pounds; *and* to Mr. *Matthews*, Attorney, of *Stokeſley* in *Yorkſhire*, to Mr. *William Redknapp* Clerk to the *Hudſon's Bay* Company, to Mr. *Edmond Stallard*, and to Mr. *Anthony Wyllan* ſometime Servant to the Right Honourable *Arthur Onſlow*, Thirty Pounds each; to Mr. *John Farmer*, Senior, who has wrought long with me, Twenty Pounds; *and* to my Maid *Martha Chadley*, if ſhe be living with me at my Deceaſe, Six Hundred Pounds.—*Among* my Father's numerous Benefactors, there is not, that I can hear of, one alive: To ſeveral of them I made an Acknowledgement. But one reſpectable Body I am ſtill indebted to, the Univerſity of *Cambridge*; to whom I give, or rather reſtore, the Sum of Fifty Pounds, in Return for the Donation of Forty Pounds made to my Father at the Motion of the learned and pious Maſter of *Saint John's College*, Dr. *Robert Jenkin*: to a Nephew of his I have already given another Fifty

" My ſiſter *Sarah* married twice: firſt, *Thomas Whatley*, by whom he had two daughters, living " 1778. 1. *Selina*, married to *Richard Stokes*, a Glazier. They had no children; and ſhe has " had the uſe of one ſide taken from her by a palſy ſtroke, and probably will ever continue helpleſs. " —2. *Mercy*, ſecond daughter, a year or two younger than her ſiſter, unmarried. She lives with " her aunt *Mary*. By my ſiſter *Sarah's* ſecond huſband, *Peter Davis*, ſhe had one only daughter, " named *Sarah*, now about 40 years of age. She married to *Charles Elton*, Surgeon and Apothe- " cary; who, dying ſome years ſince, left her and her ſon unprovided for. She now lives with me, " and behaves very well. I have her ſon *Charles* apprentice. He has ſerved about half his " time, and is between 17 and 18 years of age. He has a good capacity, has had a pretty good " ſchool education in *Latin*, &c. and I hope will turn out well, as he is the laſt of my branch. " My ſiſter *Mary*, now living, is near 68 years. She kept herſelf ſingle, to bring up the above " three children of her ſiſter *Sarah*. She now begins to grow infirm. I have aſſiſted, and ſhall " always continue to aſſiſt her. She has much merit, and I ſhould be glad to aſſiſt her further " than I do. *Letter from Mr. James Emonſon to Mr. Thomas Bowyer, Nov.* 28, 1778.

* *Peter* the eldeſt, a cadet in the *Swediſh Eaſt India* Company's ſervice, was born in *London*, 1751; *Jacob* the ſecond in *Gothenburg*, 1760; and *Catherine* the youngeſt in *September*, 1761.

† Who died *Jan.* 7, 1736-7, aged 51. He was ſucceſſor to Mr. *Sare*, deputy receiver general of the Poſt-Office revenue, and clerk of the mis-ſent and mis-directed letters.

‡ He had before advanced 149*l.*; making in the whole 500*l.*; and had given Mrs. *Markland* permiſſion to draw upon him for the whole ſum if ſhe thought proper. He had ſome years before made the ſame offer to her brother; ſee p. 26.

Pounds,

ICHABOD DAWKS, died *February* 27, 1730, aged 70.
SARAH, his Wife, died *June* 6, 1737, aged 80.

WILLIAM BOWYER, Sen. died *Decem.* 27, 1737, aged 80.
DOROTHY, his Wife, Siſter to I. DAWKS, died *December* 20, 1727, aged 63.

WILLIAM BOWYER, Jun. died *Novem.* 18, 1777, aged 77.
ANNE, his firſt Wife, died *October* 17, 1731, aged 26.
ELIZABETH, his ſecond Wife, died *Jan.* 14, 1771, aged 70.

In

Pounds *, as appears by his Receipt of the Thirty-firſt of *May*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy. *The Benefactions*, which my Father received from *Oxford*, I can only repay with Gratitude; as he received them, not from the Univerſity as a Body, but from particular Members. I GIVE Thirty Pounds to the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*†, in Gratitude for the Kindneſs of the worthy Doctor *Stanhope* (ſometime Dean of *Canterbury*) to my Father; the Remembrance of which amongſt the Proprietors of his Works I have long out-lived, as I have experienced by not being employed to print

* Previous to this donation, he wrote the following anonymous letter, which was conveyed to Mr. *Jenkin* through the hands of the writer of this note:

"REV. SIR,

"As you are the Grandſon‡, I underſtand, of Dr. *Jenkin*, the late worthy maſter of *St. John's College, Cambridge*, who by his intereſt obtained a donation of Forty Pounds from that Univerſity to my father, after his loſs by fire, in *Jan.* 1713; I beg your acceptance of Fifty Pounds in return; which I ſhall ſend you in a bank note the next poſt after I hear this letter ſafely reaches you, deſiring you will not mention it during my life at leaſt. I ſhall further beg you will ſend me a receipt of it, as I have mentioned it in my will; but, thinking it will be more acceptable now, I beg leave, in this inſtance, to be my own executor. I am, Sir, your ſincere friend and humble ſervant."

The anſwer was ſhort, but ſignificant:

"SIR, *May* 27, 1770.

"Your propoſal expreſſes your gratitude in the moſt eminent manner; and I wiſh I knew your name, to ſet forth your praiſe. I am, Sir, your greatly obliged and humble ſervant."

The money was immediately ſent; which produced the following acknowledgement:

"SIR, *May* 31, 1770.

"I return you my earlieſt and moſt hearty thanks for your genteel and valuable preſent, which is ſtill enhanced by the occaſion of it; that points out in the moſt friendly manner the value your father ſet upon an intereſt in Dr. *Jenkin*, and the honour and ſervice you have done me in my relation to him. Gratitude, Sir, is a virtue that will ſhine with great brightneſs in that pious and learned man; and I can't but wiſh, if not hope for, the honour of a future knowledge of you my benefactor, who eminently reſembles him in that capital ornament of a Chriſtian. I am, Sir, your moſt obliged and moſt obedient humble ſervant to command, ROBERT JENKIN.

"Received *May* 31, 1770, of *A. B. C.* by the Hands of Mr. *John Nichols*, Fifty Pounds as a free gift in return for a donation made him by the intereſt of the Rev. Dr. *Jenkin*, maſter ſome time of *St. John's College, Cambridge*. *Per* ROBERT JENKIN."

† This ſum the reſpectable gentlemen who received it have handſomely appropriated to the purchaſe of valuable books, as the moſt honourable mode of perpetuating the teſtator's gratitude.

‡ The gentleman (it afterwards appeared) was *nephew* to Dr. *Jenkin*. He died *Oct.* 8, 1778. See p. 17.

them:

In the Church alſo there is a neat marble monument erected

them *: The like I might ſay of the Works of Mr. *Nelſon*, another reſpectable Friend and Patron of my Father's; and of many others. I give to Doctor *William Heberden* my little Cabinet of Coins, with *Hickes's Theſaurus*, *Triſtan* and the odd Volume, *Spanheim's Numiſmata*, *Harduin's Opera Selecta* in Folio, *Nummi Populorum et Urbium* in Quarto, and any other of my Books he chuſes to accept: To the Reverend Doctor *Henry Owen*, ſuch of my *Hebrew* Books, and Critical Books on the New Teſtament, as he pleaſes to take: To *Richard Gough*, Eſquire, in like Manner, my Books on Topographical Subjects: To the before named Mr. *John Nichols*, all Books that relate to *Cicero*, *Livy*, and the *Roman* Hiſtory, particularly the *Cenotaphia* of *Noris* and *Pighius*, my Grammars and Dictionaries, with *Swift's* and *Pope's* Works: To my Son, whatever Books (not deſcribed above) he thinks proper to take.—*And now I hope* I may be allowed to leave ſomewhat for the Benefit of Printing. To this End, I give to the Maſter and Keepers or Wardens and Commonalty of the Myſtery or Art of a Stationer of the City of *London*, ſuch a Sum of Money as will purchaſe Two Thouſand Pounds Three *per Cent.* Reduced Bank Annuities, *upon Truſt*, to pay the Dividends and Yearly Produce thereof, to be divided for ever equally amongſt Three Printers, Compoſitors or Preſſmen, to be elected from Time to Time by the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants, of the ſaid Company, and who at the Time of ſuch Election ſhall be Sixty-three Years old or upwards, for their reſpective Lives, to be paid Half-yearly; hoping that ſuch as ſhall be moſt deſerving will be preferred. AND WHEREAS I have herein before given to my Son the Sum of Three Thouſand Pounds Four *per Cent.* Conſolidated Annuities, in caſe he marries with the Conſent of my Executors: Now, I do hereby give and bequeath the Dividends and Intereſt of that Sum, till ſuch Marriage takes Place, to the ſaid Company of Stationers, to be divided equally between Six other Printers, Compoſitors or Preſſmen, as aforeſaid, in Manner as aforeſaid; and, if my ſaid Son ſhall die unmarried, or married

* The following Letter was not ſent, but read, to an eminent Bookſeller, in *March*, 1764:

"SIR, The Advertiſement which I ſee in the papers, of a new edition of Dean *Stanhope's* 'Comment on the Epiſtles and Goſpels,' recalls to my mind thoſe paſt and valuable friendſhips, which I cover in my breaſt, that I may there more tenderly cheriſh them. The incloſed † will teſtify that of the Dean's to my Father, written, as it came from the heart, on a moſt affecting occaſion. I leave you to judge what ſentiments I muſt feel, when I reflect on having enjoyed the living patronage of that pious writer, and being excluded after his death from printing a ſingle ſheet of his works. On the other hand, when I compare the afflicting diſpenſation of Providence at that time with my preſent circumſtances in the World, I have great reaſon to be abundantly thankful, and to ſay within myſelf, *Shall I receive good at the hand of man in my youth*, and *repine at his neglect of me in old age?* No, *it is mine own infirmity*, it is the natural conſequence of the decays of nature; and I will not blame *her* great Author and Director. I ſend you the good Dean's Letter, that it may find a place perhaps in ſome future edition of his Works, provided only you ſubjoin to it the following Memorandum: 'Communicated by the Son of the above Mr. *Bowyer*, who was deſirous of perpetuating this page among the valuable Writings of the Author, when denied the privilege of printing any part of them.' I am, Sir, &c. WILLIAM BOWYER.

"*N. B.* The 'Comment on the Epiſtles and Goſpels' was only, it ſeems, adverti[illegible] afreſh on this occaſion, but not reprinted. However, the Letter was not without a proper foundation. Of the very laſt edition, I had the favour of printing One Volume only, who had printed heretofore the whole Four. And of the other Works of the Dean, had not a ſingle ſheet given me; as his *Thomas à Kempis*, *St. Auſtin's* Meditations, and others. The ſame I might obſerve of Mr. *Nelſon's* Feaſts and Faſts, of which I have lived to ſee Two or Three Editions printed, and myſelf thrown out. *W. B.*"

† The letter which is already printed in p. 8.

without

erected to his father's memory and his own, with the following:

without ſuch Conſent as aforeſaid, then I give and bequeath the ſaid Capital Sum of Three Thouſand Pounds to the ſaid Company of Stationers, the Dividends and Yearly Produce thereof to be divided for ever equally amongſt Six other ſuch old Printers, Compoſitors or Preſſmen, for their reſpective Lives, to be qualified, choſen, and paid, in Manner as aforeſaid.—It has long been to me Matter of Concern, that ſuch Numbers are put Apprentices as Compoſitors* without any Share of School-learning, who ought to have the greateſt: In hopes of remedying this, I give and bequeath to the ſaid Company of Stationers ſuch a Sum of Money as will purchaſe One Thouſand Pounds Three *per Cent.* Reduced Bank Annuities, for the Uſe of One Journeyman Compoſitor, ſuch as ſhall hereafter be deſcribed; *with this ſpecial Truſt*, that the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants, ſhall pay the Dividends and Produce thereof Half-yearly to ſuch Compoſitor †: The ſaid Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants, of the ſaid Company, ſhall nominate for this Purpoſe a Compoſitor who is a Man of good Life and Converſation, who ſhall uſually frequent ſome Place of Public Worſhip every *Sunday* unleſs prevented by Sickneſs, and ſhall not have worked on a Newſpaper or Magazine for Four Years at leaſt before ſuch Nomination, nor ſhall ever afterwards whilſt he holds this Annuity, which may be for Life if he continues a Journeyman: He ſhall be able to read and conſtrue *Latin*, and at leaſt to read *Greek* fluently with Accents; of which he ſhall bring a Teſtimonial from the Rector of *St. Martin's Ludgate* for the Time being: I could wiſh that he ſhall have been brought up piouſly and virtuouſly, if it be poſſible, at *Merchant Taylors*, or ſome other public ſchool, from Seven Years of Age till he is full Seventeen, and then to ſerve Seven Years faithfully as a Compoſitor, and work Seven Years more as a Journeyman, as I would not have this Annuity beſtowed on any one under Thirty-one years of Age: If after he is choſen he ſhould behave ill, let him be turned out, and another be choſen in his ſtead. AND WHEREAS it may be many Years before a Compoſitor may be found that ſhall exactly anſwer the above Deſcription, and it may at ſome Times happen that ſuch a one cannot be found; I would have the Dividends in the mean Time applied to ſuch Perſon as the Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants, ſhall think approaches neareſt to what I

* That this was not a new idea with him, will appear from the following advertiſement, which he many years ago inſerted in a public paper: "Wanted, an apprentice, with ſome ſhare of Learning, the more the better, to a Freeman of *London*; Fifty Pounds to be paid down, Thirty of which ſhall be returned at the end of ſeven years, if the perſon behaves well during that term, which ſhall be left to the judgement of two or three indifferent arbitrators. The maſter, on the other hand, to be at liberty to return him to his friends, any time after the firſt year, and before the laſt, if he behaves ill. Any reaſonable complaint againſt the maſter ſhall be redreſſed, at any time; or the indentures diſſolved on ſuch terms as the arbitrators ſhall determine. Direct for *Z. Z.* expreſſing the name, circumſtances, and place of abode, of the perſon propoſed: an anſwer will be returned within ten days."—When *I* was bound to him, my Father received from Mr. *Bowyer* a promiſſory note to *return* half the apprentice-fee, at the expiration of the ſeven years, *on condition that I behaved ſuitable to his expectation.* This ſum he very honourably paid me. *J. N.*

† It may not be improper to obſerve, that this annuity was beſtowed, by the Company of Stationers, on Mr. *Jacob Wragg*, a compoſitor in every reſpect deſerving of it. It has been remarked, however, as a ſomewhat ſtrange circumſtance, that in an occupation ſo nearly allied to literature as that of Printing, a ſingle candidate only ſhould have offered himſelf as qualified to enjoy ſo comfortable a ſtipend. Mr. *Wragg* died at *Bury*, in *Feb.* 1781; and after his death there were ſeveral candidates, when Mr. *Fletcher* (formerly printer of a news-paper at *Cambridge*) was elected.—The other annuities were judiciouſly given to *nine* deſerving and neceſſitous old printers ‡; and from the circumſtance of none being admitted under the age of 63, there have already been ſeveral vacancies.

‡ The making of a Will has been very properly called "the laſt great act of a wiſe man's life." That of Mr. *Bowyer* was framed from the reſult of long deliberation. In his latter years ſome improvement perpetually occurred to him in the form of his charitable bequeſts. Whenever a new Will was made, he of courſe cancelled thoſe which had preceded, which were preſerved, however, in a paper thus endorſed, "WILLS, all of which are cancelled and revoked by me *W. Bowyer*; who fears not to leave theſe teſtimonies of his mind at different periods, that thoſe whom it may concern may ſee how uniform it has been, or how variable."

lowing inſcription*, written by himſelf many years before his death:

have deſcribed. AND WHEREAS the above Truſts will occaſion ſome Trouble; I give to the ſaid Company, in caſe they think proper to accept the Truſts, Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds †.—I GIVE AND BEQUEATH all the Reſt and Reſidue of my Perſonal Eſtate, not herein before diſpoſed of, unto the ſaid Mr. *John Nichols*, for his own Uſe and Benefit. And I nominate and appoint the ſaid *John Nichols*, *John Henry Browne*, and *Nathaniel Conant*, (all of them being Liverymen of the Company of Stationers,) Executors of this my Will; hereby declaring, that neither of them ſhall be anſwerable for the Acts, Deeds, or Receipts, of the others or other of them.

In Witneſs whereof, I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal, this Thirtieth Day of *July*, in the Year of our LORD One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-ſeven.

Signed, ſealed, publiſhed, and declared, by the ſaid *William Bowyer* the Teſtator, as and for his Laſt Will and Teſtament, &c. &c. &c. *W. BOWYER.*

* Another epitaph propoſed for Mr. *Bowyer*, and drawn up by his ingenious friend Mr. *Edward Clarke*, is here copied from the Gentleman's Magazine:

"Memoriæ Sacrum
WILHELMI BOWYER,
Typographorum poſt *Stephanos* & *Commelinos*,
Longè doctiſſimi:
Linguarum *Latinæ*, *Græcæ*, et *Hebraicæ*
peritiſſimi:
Adeo ut cognoviſſe videatur
Naturæ atque orbis alphabetum.
Quot et quanta Opera
ab illius Prelo
Splendidè, nitidè, et, quod majus eſt,
Fide et integritate ſummâ
Tanquam ex equo *Trojano*
Meri principes exierint;
Annales Typographici et nunc et olim
teſtati ſunt:
Et præcipuè quod acta diurna
Superioris Cameræ
Britannici Parliamenti
Suo Prælo, ſuæ fidei
Honorificè commiſſa fuerant.
Hæc Typogapho debentur:
Sed quod ſe ſemper geſſit,
Ut virum decuit honeſtiſſimum,
Amiciſſimum et pium,
In ſui ipſius et familiæ decus,
Majorem laudem cedet.
Tanti Typographi et Hominis Memoriæ
Mœrens inſcripſit Saxum
olim Familiaris,
et nunc Amicus.
Obiit 18 die *Novembris*,
Annum agens ſeptuageſimum octavum,
Æræ Chriſtianæ 1777."

† Beſides Mr. *Bowyer's* legacies, the company pay above 200*l.* a year in penſions and other charities. See *Chambers*, art. COMPANY. The names of their benefactors are here copied from four tables which hang in the Hall:

Mr. *William Lamb*	Mr. *Chriſtopher Meredith*	Mr. *John Martin*	*James Brooke*, Eſq;
Mr. *William Norton*	Mr. *John Haviland*	Mr. *Thomas Newcombe*	*Nathaniel Cole*, Eſq;
Mr. *Robert Dexter*	Mr. *Robert Mead*	Mr. *Evan Tyler*	*Richard Manby*, Eſq;
Mr. *Henry Billage*	Mr. *John Sweeting*	Mrs. *Suſanna Latham*	*Daniel Midwinter* †, Eſq;
Mr. *Cuthbert Burbies*	Mr. *Thomas Cowley*	Mrs. *Anne Meares*	*Richard Brooke*, Eſq;
Mrs. *Mary Biſhop*	Mr. *Thomas Triplett*	Mr. *Henry Herringman*	Mrs. *Hannah Knaplock*
Mr. *John Norton*	Mr. *Croſts*	Mr. *William Rawlins*	Sir *Steph. Theodore Janſſen* ‡, Bart.
Mr. *Humphry Lownes*	Mr. *Miles Fleſher*	*Thomas Guy*, Eſq;	Mr. *William Bowyer*
Mr. *Peter Short*	Mr. *Humphry Robinſon*	*John Lilly*, Eſq;	Mr. *John Boydell* ‖
Mrs. *Lucretia Eaſte*	Mrs. *Mary Crooke*	Mr. *Theophilus Cater*	
Mr. *Lock*	Mrs. *Anne Man*	Mr. *Richard Mount* *	
Mr. *Robert Allott*	Mr. *Thomas Vere*	Mr. *John Osborn* *	
Mr. *Anthony Uphill*	Mr. *Thomas Roycroft*	Mr. *William Mount*	
Mr. *Edmund Brewſter*	Mr. *Richard Royſton*	Mr. *Arthur Bettesworth*	

* Mr. *Mount* and Mr. *Osborn* gave in 1734 the braſs chandeliers.

† Formerly an eminent bookſeller in *St. Paul's Church Yard*. He died *Jan.* 19, 1757, and left 1000*l.* to the Company; the intereſt of which is to put out apprentice a boy yearly from the Pariſh of *Hornſey*, and one from *St. Faith's*, *London*, at 14*l.* each.

‡ Lord Mayor in 1754; when the arms now in the Hall were painted; Mr. *Samuel Richardſon* being then Maſter; *John March* and *Thomas Wotton* Wardens.

‖ Who gave the beautiful hiſtorical painting (King *Alfred* beſtowing a ſmall loaf on a Beggar) which ornaments the Court-room.

HUIC MURO AB EXTRA
VICINUS JACET
GULIELMUS BOWYER,
TYPOGRAPHUS LONDINENSIS,
DE CHRISTIANO ET LITERATO ORBE
BENE MERITUS;
AB UTROQUE VICISSIM REMUNERATUS:
QUIPPE CUNCTIS BONIS ET FORTUNIS SUIS
SUBITO INCENDIO PENITUS DELETIS,
MUNIFICENTIA SODALIUM STATIONARIORUM,
ET OMNIUM BONORUM FAVOR,
ABREPTAS FACULTATES CERTATIM RESTAURAVERE*:
TANTI HOMINEM VITÆ INTEGRUM,
SCELERISQUE PURUM, ÆSTIMANTES,
UT INGENII PRÆMIO EXUTUM
REDONARENT MERCEDE VIRTUTIS:
VIRIDEM DEPOSUIT SENECTAM, DEC. 27,
ANNO { ÆTATIS 74.
SALUTIS 1737.
PATRI, PATRONIS, POSTERISQUE EORUM,
IN PII ET GRATI ANIMI MONUMENTUM
PONI CURAVIT FILIUS,
MORIENS NOV. 18, 1777;
ANNUM AGENS SEPTUAGESIMUM OCTAVUM.

Impensis J. Nichols, 1778.

* In grateful remembrance of this event, the elder Mr. *Bowyer* had ſeveral metal cuts engraved, repreſenting a phœnix riſing from the flames, with ſuitable mottoes; which were uſed by him, and by his ſon, as ornaments in ſome of the moſt capital books they printed.

A buſt * of him is placed in Stationers Hall; with a good portrait of his Father *, and another of his Patron, Mr. *Nelſon* *. A braſs plate under the buſt is thus inſcribed in his own words, in conformity to a wiſh he had many years before communicated to his Partner:

" To the united munificence of
THE COMPANY OF STATIONERS,
And other numerous Benefactors:
Who,
When a calamitous Fire, *Jan.* 30, $17\frac{12}{13}$,
Had in one night deſtroyed the effects
Of WILLIAM BOWYER, Printer,
Repaired the loſs with unparalleled humanity:
WILLIAM, his only ſurviving Son,
Being continued Printer of the Votes of the Houſe of Commons,
By his father's merits,
And the indulgence of three Honourable Speakers;
And appointed to print the Journals of the Houſe of Lords,
At near LXX years of age,
By the patronage of a noble Peer;
Struggling with a debt of gratitude which could not be repaid †,
Left this Tablet to ſuggeſt
What worn-out Nature could not expreſs.

EX VOTO PATRONI OPTIMI AMICISSIMI
PONI LUBENTER CURAVIT CLIENS DEVINCTUS
J. NICHOLS, MDCCLXXVIII.

* Theſe were preſented to the Company of Stationers by *J. Nichols*.

† After this line, Mr. *Bowyer* had originally written as follows:
" With an attachment to Literature which could not be indulged;
" With deluſive hopes from a College intereſt or reputation;
" Experienced the conflicts of two oppoſite paſſions, Reſignation and Ambition.

AP-

APPENDIX.

P. 1. A ſon of *Ichabod Dawks* (who died *Feb.* 27, 1730, aged 70; and of whom ſee *Tatler*, N° 178.) is introduced by the author of "*Phædra* and *Hippolitus*," in his excellent poem, intituled, "*Charlettus Percivallo ſuo*,"

"Scribe ſecurus, quid agit Senatus,
"Quid caput ſtertit grave *Lambethanum* *,
"Quid Comes *Guilford*, quid habent novorum
*Dawks*que *Dyer*que."

The intelligence of *Dawks* and *Dyer* † was conveyed throughout the kingdom, not by *printed* news-papers, but *in writing*, as the parliamentary minutes are now circulated ‡. The *Gallo-Belgicus* was the firſt news-paper publiſhed in *England*. *Cleiveland*, in his *Character of a London Diurnal*, ſays, "The original finner of this kind was *Dutch*; *Gallo-Belgicus* the *Protoplaſt*, and the *modern Mercuries* but *Hans en Kelders*." The exact

* *Teniſon.*

† *Robert Dyer*, Eſq; ſon of this writer, died in *Gray's-Inn*, *September* 4, 1748; and left 20,000*l.* to *Chriſt's Hoſpital.*

‡ Yet it appears, by a periodical paper of 1709, that there were then actually publiſhed every week fifty-five regular papers; "beſides a vaſt number of poſtſcripts, and other ſcandalous and ſe-"ditious papers and pamphlets, that were hawked about the ſtreets." Many of theſe being, at preſent totally forgotten, it may be a curioſity to point out their names:

The Daily Courant, (as its Title ſhews) 6 times a week,	6	The Review,		
The Supplement,		The Tatler,		
The General Remark,	*Monday, Wedneſday,*	The Rehearſal Revived,	*Tueſday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday*,	22
The Female Tatler,	and *Friday*, 12	The Evening Poſt,		
The General Poſtſcript,		The Whiſperer,		
The *Britiſh* Apollo, *Monday* and *Friday*,	2	The Poſtboy Junior,		
The *London* Gazette,		The City Intelligencer,		
The Poſtman,	*Tueſday, Thurſday,*	The Obſervator, *Wedneſday* and *Saturday*,		2
The Poſtboy,	and *Saturday*, 12			—
The Flying Poſt,				55

See a ſhort character of each, in "The General Poſtſcript, *Oct.* 24, 1709."

Between the years 1640 and 1660 appeared "The Parliament's Scout," "The Faithful Scout," "The *Scotch* Dove," "A Diary or an exact Journal of Parliaments," "The Diurnal, 1641—"1659," "Perfect Occurrences," "The Moderate Intelligencer," "The Moderate Impartial "Intelligencer," "The Parliamentary Intelligencer," "The Kingdom's Intelligencer," &c.. Theſe were ſucceeded by "The Gazette," "The Gazettes of *London* in *French*," *Engliſh* Gazettes, "1680," "*Paris* Gazette," "*Weſtminſter* Gazette," "*Harlem's* Courant," "*L'Eſtrange's* Obſer-"vators, 81, 82, 83," "Mercurius Reformatus, 89, 90, 91, 92," "Heraclitus ridens, 1681," "Democritus ridens by *Smith*," "Momus ridens, 90, 91," "*London* Mercury, 82, by *Croome*," "The *Orange* Intelligencer," "*London* Mercury," "News Domeſtick and Foreign by *T. Violett*," "Loyal, Impartial Mercury, by *E. Brooks*, 1682," "The True Proteſtant Mercury, 80, 81, 82, by "*Janeway*," "City Mercury concerning Trade, by *Everingham*," "Mercurius Civicus, 1669," "Mercurius *Anglicus*, 80, 81," "Mercurius Publicus, 80," *Veridicus* communicating the beſt "News, 81," "*Biſrons*, or, the *Engliſh Janus*, containing Domeſtick and Foreign News, 81," "Urbanicus § and Ruſticus, or the City and Country Mercury," "Infernus, or, News from the

§ An anceſtor of *Sylvanus Urban*, Gent.

"other

exact time when they were firſt printed I am unable to diſcover; but the intelligent editor of *Dodſley's* Old Plays, to whom I owe this information, has proved, vol. VIII. p. 112, that they were as early as the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. In 1663 Sir *Roger L'Eſtrange* (after more than twenty years ſpent in ſerving the royal cauſe, near ſix of them in jails, and almoſt four under ſentence of death in *Newgate*) ſet up a news-paper, called, "The Public Intelligencer, and the News;" the firſt of which came out the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, and the ſecond on *Thurſday*, *September* 3, and continued to be publiſhed twice a week, *Mondays* and *Thurſdays*, till *Friday* the 19th of *January*, 1665, when he laid it down, on the deſign then concerted of publiſhing the *London* Gazette *, the firſt of which papers made its appearance on *Saturday* the 4th of *February*. This paper ſucceeded "The Parliamentary Intelligencer and Mercurius Pub-"licus," publiſhed in defence of the Government, againſt the "Mercurius Politicus." *L'Eſtrange* deſiſted, becauſe, in *November* preceding, the *Oxford* Gazette began to be publiſhed twice a week, in a follo half-ſheet, the firſt of which came out *November* 7, 1665, the king and queen, with the court, being then at *Oxford*; but, upon the removal of the court to *London*, they were called "The *London* Gazette," the firſt of which was publiſhed in *February* following, on a *Saturday*, the *Oxford* one having been publiſhed on a *Tueſday*; and theſe have been the days of publiſhing that paper ever ſince.

P. 3. The following authentic papers confirm what has been advanced in the text; and are at the ſame time an abundant proof of the benevolence of that age, and of the good opinion entertained of Mr. *Bowyer* by his contemporaries.

"*William Bowyer*, of the Precinct of *White Fryars*, within the City of *London*, Prin-"ter, maketh oath, That, on the 30th day of *January*, in the year of our Lord 1712, "there happened, between the hours of three and four, a ſudden fire to break out, by "accident unknown, in the working-rooms of him the ſaid *William Bowyer*; which "being directly over his lodging chambers, and burning with great violence, forced "him, with his wife and children, to ſave their lives by flight from their beds, with "only ſuch a ſmall part of their common wearing-apparel as could on the ſudden be-"taken with them, though not ſufficient to cover them, leaving behind them a gentle-"man of their family, who periſhed in the flames and was burnt to aſhes. And the "ſaid fire, in a very ſhort time, not only burnt down to the ground the dwelling-houſe "of the ſaid *William Bowyer*, and demoliſhed and damaged others next the ſame, to "the value of eight hundred and two pounds fifteen ſhillings and upwards, as the ſaid "loſs and damages done to the deponent's ſaid houſe and thoſe next the ſame hath been "computed by *George Quick*, Bricklayer, and *Edward Bayley*, Joiner; but alſo totally "conſumed all the houſehold goods, apparel, books of accompts, wares, ſtock in trade, "printing preſſes, types, and other the utenſils of his profeſſion, together with ſeveral "hundred reams of paper bought and prepared for printing, and great numbers of "divers and ſundry books, and parts of books, printing and printed, to the value of four "thouſand three hundred forty-four pounds two ſhillings and five-pence, to the utter "impoveriſhment of this deponent and his family. And this deponent does verily be-"lieve this to be ſo moderate a computation, that it is rather much leſs than the true "value of the whole loſs, than in any wiſe to exceed the ſame. WILLIAM BOWYER.

"*Jurat.* 6to *Martii*, 1713, *coram me*, JAMES MEDLYCOTT."

"other World, by *Thomas Marlow*," "*Engliſh* Intelligencer, by *Thomas Burrell*," "*London* Intelli-"gencer, by *John Wallis*, 88, 89," "Moderate Intelligencer, by *Robinſon*," "Univerſal Intelli-"gencer, *J. Wallis*, 88, 89," "Friendly Intelligencer, 79," "Domeſtick Intelligencer, *Harris*, 79, "80, 81," "Intelligencer for promoting Trade, by *Harris*, 83," "True Domeſtick Intelligencer "both from City and Country, 79, 80," "Loyal Proteſtant and True Domeſtick Intelligencer," "The Proteſtant *Oxford* Intelligencer, 71, by *T. Benſkin*," "Poor *Robin's* Intelligence, 76," "*Engliſh* Courants, 80," "Proteſtant Courant, 82," and "*London* Courant, 88."

* So called from its being ſold for a piece of money called a gazet. See *Dodſley's* Plays, X. 64.

"To

" To the Right Honourable Sir *Samuel Stannier*, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of *Lon-*
" *don*, and to the Worſhipful the Court of Aldermen of the ſaid City;
" The humble Petition of *William Bowyer*, of the Precinct of *White-Fryars*, within the
" City of *London*, Printer,

" MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH,

" That on the 30th of *January*, 1712, there happened a dreadful and ſudden fire in
" the night-time, which not only burnt down to the ground the dwelling-houſe of your
" Petitioner, and demoliſhed and damaged others adjoining to the ſame, but alſo con-
" ſumed all the houſehold goods, apparel, books of accompts, wares, ſtock in trade,
" printing preſſes, and other utenſils of his profeſſion, together with ſeveral hundred
" reams of paper bought and prepared for printing, and great numbers of divers and
" ſundry books, and parts of books printing and printed, as appears by the oath of your
" Petitioner and others. That the whole loſs, upon a moderate computation, amounts
" unto the ſum of five thouſand one hundred and forty-ſix pounds and upwards,

" That your Petitioner and family (who before this ſaid accident happened lived in a
" reputable manner, and had acquired a conſiderable ſubſtance, and were helpful to
" others) are now reduced to extreme want and poverty, and not able to ſupport him-
" ſelf and family without the charity of her Majeſty's loving ſubjects.

" Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays your Lordſhip and the Worſhipful the
" Court of Aldermen of this City to take his deplorable condition into conſi-
" deration; and to certify the premiſſes to the Right Honourable the Lord High
" Chancellor of *Great Britain*, to the end that your Petitioner may obtain her
" Majeſty's moſt gracious Letters Patent, by way of Brief, for a collection of
" the charity of her Majeſty's loving ſubjects for the relief of your Petitioner
" and his family in this their great diſtreſs. And your Petitioner, as in duty
" bound, ſhall ever pray, &c."

" * To the Right Honourable SIMON Lord HARCOURT, Baron of STANTON HARCOURT,
" Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*.

" MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

" We whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, being the Mayor, Aldermen, and Juſtices
" of the Peace, of the City of *London*, and other inhabitants of the ſaid City, do hum-
" bly certify your Lordſhip, That it hath been made appear to us, upon the humble
" Petition of *William Bowyer*, of the Precinct of *White Fryars*, within the ſaid City of
" *London*, Printer, That, on the 30th day of *January*, in the year of our Lord 1712,
" there happened a dreadful and ſudden fire in the night-time, by accident unknown,
" which, by reaſon of the ſuddenneſs and violence thereof, forced the ſaid *William*
" *Bowyer*, with his wife and children, to fly for their lives out of their beds with only
" ſuch a ſmall part of their common wearing apparel as could on the ſudden be taken
" with them, though not ſufficient to cover them, leaving a gentleman of their family
" behind, who periſhed in the flames, and was burnt to aſhes; and in a very ſhort time
" the ſaid fire not only burnt down to the ground the dwelling houſe of the ſaid *William*
" *Bowyer*, and demoliſhed and damaged others next the ſame, amounting to the value
" of eight hundred and two pounds fifteen ſhillings and ſeven-pence, as appears by the
" oaths of *George Quick* and *Edward Bayley*, creditable and ſubſtantial workmen, but
" alſo totally conſumed all the houſehold goods, apparel, books of accompts, wares,
" ſtock in trade, printing preſſes, types, and other the utenſils of his profeſſion, together
" with ſeveral hundred reams of paper bought and prepared for printing, and great

* The form of this petition was taken from an earlier one (of which I have a copy in MS.) to Lord Chancellor *Cowper*, by which it appears, that on the 9th of *February*, 1707-8, there was ſo dreadful a fire in the pariſhes of *St. Clement Danes* and *St. Martin in the Fields*, as to burn down 36 houſes and demoliſh 14 others, to the impoveriſhment of 100 families, who loſt 17,880*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

" numbers

" numbers of divers and ſundry books and parts of books, printing and printed, to the " value of four thouſand three hundred and forty-four pounds two ſhillings and five-" pence, or thereabouts, as appears upon the oath of the ſaid ſufferer, ſo that the whole " loſs, upon a moderate computation, amounts to the ſum of five thouſand one hundred " and forty ſix pounds eighteen ſhillings: that the ſaid poor ſufferer, before this ſad " calamity, had acquired conſiderable ſubſtance, and lived in a creditable manner, but " is now reduced to extreme want and poverty, and not able to ſupport himſelf and " family without the relief of her Majeſty's loving ſubjects. We therefore recommend " the premiſſes to your Lordſhip's charitable conſideration, to the end your Lordſhip " will be pleaſed to grant unto the ſaid poor ſufferer Her Majeſty's moſt gracious Letters " Patent, Licence, and Protection, under the great ſeal of *Great Britain*, for a collection " of charity for the relief of the ſaid poor ſufferer and his family, as to your Lordſhip " ſhall ſeem meet. Given under our hands this 6th Day of *March*, 1713."

A brief was accordingly granted; of which the clear amount was 1514*l.* 13*s.* 4½*d*; from which Mr. *Bowyer* received 1377*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* being a dividend of 5*s.* 4½*d.* in the pound on his whole loſs. The remainder (*viz.* 136*l.* 14*s.* 0¾*d.*) was paid to other ſufferers. In the mean time the following paper was circulating among his private friends:

" WHEREAS, by the Providence of Almighty God, Mr. *William Bowyer*, Printer, " hath lately had his dwelling houſe, his goods, his founts of letters, preſſes, and other " utenſils, all ſuddenly deſtroyed by a ſad and lamentable fire, inaſmuch that he was " not able to ſave either his own, or his family's wearing cloaths, and very little elſe " of any thing, the whole loſs amounting to ſeveral thouſands of pounds, to the ruin of " himſelf and family, not to mention others that have ſuffered together with him: " We whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, not knowing how ſoon it may be our own " caſe, do, out of compaſſion to him, give and contribute the ſums following; *viz.*

John Baſkett, five guineas
Timothy Goodwin, ten guineas
John Walthoe, five guineas
Benjamin Tooke, five guineas
Robert Vincent, five guineas
Chriſtopher Bateman, five guineas
Samuel Manſhip, five guineas
Nicholas Bodington, five guineas
John Nicholſon, five guineas
Samuel Hoole, ten guineas
Jacob Tonſon, five guineas
William Freeman, five guineas
Charles Harper, five guineas
Daniel Midwinter, five guineas
William Taylor, five guineas
S. Sheafe, five guineas
Jacob Tonſon, [jun.] five guineas
Edward Farell, five guineas
Thomas Guy, five guineas
Bernard Lintott, five guineas
William Innys, five guineas
H. Clements, five guineas
Francis Horton, five guineas
Henry Rhodes, five guineas
Mr. *Donall*, five guineas
John Morphew, one guinea
Robert Whitledge, one guinea

Thomas Simpſon, three guineas
R. and *J. Bonwicke**, two guineas
Richard Wilkin, two guineas
Andrew Bell, two guineas
Edmund Parker, one guinea
Eben. Tracey, one guinea
Thomas Norris, one guinea
Ralph Smith †, two guineas
George Straban ‡, two guineas
Mr. *Mount*, two guineas
Mr. *Chiſwell*, two guineas
Richard Parker, one guinea
Richard Mount, two guineas
John Sprint, three guineas
Daniel Browne §, two guineas
S. Butler, one guinea
George Conyers, one guinea
James Knapton, three guineas
Emanuel Matthews, one guinea
John Baker, one guinea
Henry Overton, one guinea
A. Baldwin, two guineas
Jonah Bowyer, two guineas
Matthew Wotton, one guinea
Edward Caſtle, two guineas
John Pemberton, one guinea
Samuel Keble ‖, two guineas

J. Oſborn, one guinea
James Round, one guinea
Thomas Caldecott, one guinea
Thomas Medcalfe, two guineas
Elizabeth Pawlett, one guinea
Arthur Bettesworth, one guinea
Thomas Brewer, three guineas
Edmund Curll, one guinea
Philip Overton, one guinea
Nathaniel Dodd, one guinea
Owen Lloyd, one guinea
Iſaac Cleave, one guinea
Robert Podmore, one guinea
John Taylor, two guineas
R. Robinſon, three guineas
Thomas Bever, one guinea
Thomas Clark, two guineas
Widow *Jones*, one guinea
Madam *Phillips*, three guineas
Madam *Geary*, one guinea
Mr. *Elton*, one guinea
Mr. *Poulett*, one guinea
Mr. *Harding*, ten ſhillings
Mr. *Bowles*, ten ſhillings
Mr. *Browne*, ten ſhillings
Mr. *Bright*, ten ſhillings
Madam *Iſted*, ten ſhillings

* " Loſt by *Bonwicke* 4*l.* 8*s.* 5½*d.*" *W. B.*
† " Loſt by Mr. *Smith's* widow for printing *Bull's Latin* Works, not paid for, 100*l.* for which " my father had ſome books aſſigned over to him, which did not bring a quarter of the money." *W. B.*
‡ " Loſt by him 5*l.*" *W. B.* § " Loſt by the ſon's death . . . . . " *W. B.*
‖ " Given to Mr. *Keble's* ſon two guineas, *Dec.* 25, 1766." *W. B.*

These names have been particularly specified, not only as it shews who were then the principal persons in the profession of bookselling, but because it happens that the original subscription-papers signed by each of them is now before me. The contributions of the Printers were as follows:

Mr. *Basset**, and others her Majesty's Printers,	ten guineas
Mr. *Andrews*,	five guineas each
Mr. *Barker*,	
Mr. *Nutt*,	
Mr. *Innys*,	
Mr. *Rawlins*,	four guineas each
Mr. *Allestry Hall*,	
Mr. *Wilde*,	
Mr. *Williams*,	three guineas each
Mr. *Darby*,	
Mr. *Matthews*,	
Mr. *Wilmer*,	
Mr. *Leach*,	
Mr. *Hodgkin*,	two guineas each
Mr. *Downing*,	
Mr. *Roberts*,	
Mr. *Browne*,	
Mr. *Buckley*,	
Mr. *Grover*,	
Mr. *Meers*,	two guineas each
Mr. *Watts*,	
Mr. *Humfreys*,	one guinea each
Mr. *Gosling*,	
Mr. *Lockey*,	
Mr. *Clarke*,	
Mr. *Beardwell*,	
Mr. *Sandby*,	
Mr. *Wilde*,	
Mr. *Mayo*,	
Mr. *Hewlett*,	
Mr. *Gardner*,	
Mr. *Denning*,	
Mr. *Hall*,	
Mr. *Leake*,	
Mr. *Pearson*,	
Mr. *Botham*,	
Mr. *Jenour*,	
Mr. *Motte*,	
Mrs. *James*, a silver cup	(See p. 485.)

The collection among the Printers was 96*l.* 15*s.* Thus far the names have been given of his own fraternity only; but from other friends Mr. *Bowyer* received large sums. Mr. *Nelson* obtained for him, from the Earl and Countess of *Thanet*, 25*l.*; from Lord *Weymouth* 20*l.*; from Lord *Guilford* 10*l.*; and from others of his friends 41*l.* 7*s.*; Mr. *Bate* collected 66*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*; Mr. *Sherlock* 48*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; the University of *Cambridge* gave 40*l.*; the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* 30*l.*; and his "Cousin *Scott*" ten guineas.†

The whole of the contributions thus raised amounted to —	£.1162	5 10
His dividend on the brief — — —	1377	9 4
Total sum received by Mr. *Bowyer* — — —	2539	15 2

P. 3. l. 28. The library of Sir *Berkeley Lucy*, including that of Mr. *Nelson*, was sold by auction, not in 1759, but in 1760: the sale lasted 53 days, and there were 4886 articles, besides some others not then come to hand, but which were sold the following year in an anonymous auction.

P. 6. To the letters of Mr. *Nelson* already printed, I shall add another ‡; which is more particularly applicable to the subject of the present volume:

"Mr. WANLEY, *May* 19, 1713.

"Pray do me the favour to write out the *Saxon* characters for Mr. *Bowyer*, as you "have kindly promised; dispatch in this affair is of great consequence, because my "Lord Chief Justice *Parker* does intend to assist towards repairing his misfortunes by "giving him a set of press letters, and is very uneasy that he is not ready to begin his "friend's book, which requires those characters to perfect it. You will oblige me very "much by your kindness to Mr. *Bowyer*, and I shall be ready to make you any acknow-

* "Given to Mr. *Basket*, after his loss by fire, by *W. Bowyer* the son, a press complete out of "his own house, and the iron-work of another." *W. B.*

† A guinea then passed in circulation for 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

‡ I have copies of two excellent letters of advice from Mr. *Nelson* to his young cousins *George* and *Gabriel Hunter*, on their going to settle in *Turkey*; which are too long for a place in this volume, but are at the service of any future Biographer of Mr. *Nelson*.

"ledgement.

judgement. I have been confined near a month by the gout, but am now upon recovery. I am, Sir, your affectionate servant, ROBERT NELSON."

"I did do what is required underneath," says Mr. *Manley*, at the top of Mr. *Nelson*'s letter, "in the most exact and able manner that I could in all respects. But it signified little; for when the alphabet came into the hands of the workman (who was but a blunderer) he could not imitate the fine and regular stroke of the pen; so that the letters are not only clumsy, but unlike those that I drew. This appears by Mr. *Elstob*'s *Saxon* Grammar, being the book mentioned by Mr. *Nelson*."

P. 7. In addition to what has been said of Dr. *Stanhope*, in pp. 7 and 30, it may be added, that he was born *March* 5, 1659-60. His grandfather *George Stanhope*, D. D. was chaplain to *James* I. and *Charles* I.; had the chancellorship of *York*, where he was also a canon-residentiary, held a prebend, and was rector of *Wheldrake* in that county. He was, for his loyalty, "driven to doors with eleven children," and died in 1644. See *Walker*'s "Sufferings of the Clergy," Part II. p. 83. The Dean was twice married; 1st to *Olivia Cotton* (whose epitaph is transcribed below *), by whom he had one son and four daughters. His second lady, who was sister to Sir *Charles Wager*, survived him, dying *October* 1, 1730, aged about 54. One of the Dean's daughters was married to a son of Bishop *Burnet*. Bishop *Moore*, of *Ely*, died the day before Queen *Anne*; who, it has been said, designed our Dean for that See, when it should so have become vacant. However, see *Masters*'s "History of C. C. C. C." p. 348. Within the rails of the communion-table at *Lewisham*, on a grave-stone, is this memorial:

"Depositum GEORGII STANHOPE,
S. T. P. Dec. Cant. et
Ecclesiæ hujus Vicarii, 1728."

And another monument, erected to him by his widow, is thus inscribed:

"In memory
Of the very Rev. GEORGE STANHOPE, D. D.
38 Years Vicar of this Place, and 26 of
the neighbouring Church at DEPTFORD;
Constituted Dean of CANTERBURY,
A. D. 1703;
and thrice PROLOCUTOR of the Lower
House of Convocation.
Whose Piety was real and rational,
his Charity great and universal,
fruitful in Acts of Mercy,
and in all good Works:
His Learning was elegant and comprehensive,
His Conversation polite and delicate,
Graceful without Preciseness,
Facetious without Levity:
The good Christian,
the solid Divine,
and the fine Gentleman,
in him were happily united;
Who, though amply qualified for the highest
Honours of his Sacred Function,
Yet was content with only deserving them.
In his Pastoral Office a Pattern to his People,
And to all who shall succeed him
in the Care of them.
His Discourses from the PULPIT
were equally pleasing and profitable;
a beautiful intermixture of the clearest
Reasoning with the purest Diction,
attended with all the Graces
of a just ELOCUTION;
as his Works from the PRESS have spoken:
the Praises of his happy Genius,
his Love of God and Men;
for which Generations to come
will bless his Memory.
He was born *March* the 5th.
He died *March* the 18th, 1727-8,
aged 68 Years."

In the publications enumerated in p. 7, read "*Epictetus*'s Morals, with *Simplicius*'s Comment, and the Life of *Epictetus*, 1700," 8vo; and "The Truth and Excellence of the Christian Religion asserted against *Jews*, *Infidels* and *Heretics*; in Sixteen Ser-

* On a mural monument of white marble in *Lewisham* church: "In memory of *Olivia*, daughter of *Charles Cotton*, late of *Beresford*, in the county of *Stafford*, Esq; and wife of *George Stanhope*, D. D. Dean of *Canterbury*, and Vicar of this parish church. By him she had issue *Catharine* (deceased), *Mary*, *Jane*, *George*, *Elizabeth*, and *Charlotte*. She departed this life *June* the 1st, A. D. 1707."

"mons

"mons, 1708, 1709, at *Boyle's* Lecture, 1706," have been added to the list twenty-seven published single between the years 1691 and 1731, which are all particularised in *Jacombe's* "Hiſtorical Regiſter," p. 484. Add alſo "The Euangels and Principles of the Chriſtian Religion explained in a Catechetical Diſcourſe for the inſtruction of young People, written in *French*, by *J. F. Oſterwald*. Rendered into *Engliſh* by Mr. *Humphrey Wanley*, and reviſed by *George Stanhope*, D. D." 1734, 4th edition, 1763," and "Private Prayers for every Day in the Week, and for the ſeveral Parts of each Day *;* tranſlated from the *Greek* Devotions of Biſhop *Andrews*, with Additions, 1730." In Dr. *Birch's* MSS. is a letter of Dean *Stanhope*, with ſome inſcriptions relative to the *Boyle* family. There is a fine mezzotinto of him by *Faber*, from a painting by *Eſtin*.

P. 91. I ſhall tranſcribe below † one more of the Salisbury letters received by Mr. *Bowyer*.

* Of this poſthumous volume the editor was Mr. *James Hutton*; who obſerves, that "Dean "*Stanhope's* perſonal qualifications, prudence, and public ſpirit, bore a conſiderable reſemblance to "thoſe of Biſhop *Andrews*. His life was a conſtant, uniform pattern of chearful, undiſguiſed, and "unaffected piety. His uncommon diligence and induſtry, aſſiſted by his excellent parts, had en-"riched him with a large ſtock of polite, ſolid, and moſt uſeful learning. He had not indeed ac-"quired the knowledge of ſo many languages as Biſhop *Andrews*; but yet, beſides his mother "tongue, in which he had ſo great a command, he was a maſter of the *Latin*, *Greek*, *Hebrew*, and "*French*. Theſe he put to their proper uſe, not for any vain oſtentation, but as inſtruments of pro-"curing the knowledge of all thoſe things which have rendered him an accompliſhed gentleman, a "worthy man, and a ſubſtantial divine. His well-digeſted learning, accurate judgement, candour, "and good-nature, ſhone very brightly in his converſation, as well as in his preaching and his writ-"ings, all conſecrated to the honour of God, and the promoting of virtue and religion: indeed "ſome who have converſed moſt intimately with him have aſſured me, they never knew any that "ſo continually ſpoke and acted with a regard to theſe ends. His preaching was really admirable "and edifying; his ſtyle clear and plain, but noble; his reaſonings eaſy and ſtrong; his perſua-"ſions powerfully moving; his action, and way of ſpeaking, graceful, juſt, and affecting; his ſub-"jects well choſen and ſuited to his auditory. The greateſt and beſt of his hearers (and he often "had the greateſt in this nation) might learn what was profitable from him; which if they neg-"lected to do, his Diſcourſes will riſe in judgement againſt them, and in the mean time demonſtrate, "that he omitted nothing neceſſary to deliver his own ſoul. His writings are, or may be, in every "body's hand, and every body will judge of them as they pleaſe; I ſhall therefore leave them to do "ſo, and only affirm what I know from more than a ſingle experience, that they are an ineſtimable "treaſure for the devout people of this nation. Were I to ſpeak particularly of all his private and "public virtues, of his conſtant preaching, and prudent and faithful diſcharge of all the parts of his "miniſtry, the many charities and good works he did in the courſe of his life, and the liberal pro-"viſion (in proportion to his ſubſtance) which he made for them in his laſt will and teſtament, I "ſhould far exceed the brevity I propoſe. I hope ſome abler hand will give his life and character "at large, and do juſtice to his memory; and ſo convince the world, that (though he was thereby "eaſed of a great burden, yet) it was no ſmall unhappineſs to the church, that he was not raiſed "to the higheſt order in it. In his tranſlations, it is well known, Dr. *Stanhope* did not confine "himſelf to a ſtrict and literal verſion; but took the liberty of paraphraſing, explaining, and im-"proving upon his author; as will evidently appear (not to mention any other work) by the "ſlighteſt peruſal of *St. Auguſtine's* Meditations and the Devotions of Biſhop *Andrews*."

† "Dear Sir, I cannot expreſs how ſorry I am for your loſs. I do aſſure you, I am mightily con-"cerned for you and Mrs. *Bowyer*, and do ſympathize with you as with my own brother and ſiſter. I "heard that your loſs happened on King *Charles* the Martyr's Day, and therefore I hope you will bear "it with ſome Chriſtian fortitude and magnanimity, as He did his great loſſes. In him you ſee that "the greateſt of kings and beſt of men are not exempted from worldly loſs and croſſes. *Job* was a "very good man; for he had that character from Him who is the beſt Judge of men, 'That there "was none like him in all the earth, a perfect and an upright man; one that feared God, and eſ-"chewed evil.' Yet, you know, he loſt not only all his great riches, but all his children too by "violent deaths (which, bleſſed be God, you now enjoy ſafe!) He loſt his health alſo, being afflicted "with a moſt loathſome diſeaſe; and one of his greateſt trials was, that his friends endeavoured to "rob him of his integrity and innocence, and fix the odious character of hypocrite upon him.

Rowe. Mr. *Ballard*, born at *Campden* in *Gloucestershire*, was of a weak and sickly constitution, which determined his parents to put him to a habit-maker, as an easy business not requiring much bodily strength. The time he took up in learning the *Saxon* language was stolen from sleep, after his day's labour was over. The communicator of this secret celebrated with him a festival, which he held for his friends, on having completed a transcript of a *Saxon* Dictionary, which he borrowed of Mr. *Browne Willis*, being not able to purchase it, and which he had improved with the addition of near a

" Now pray observe his deportment under all these great losses, crosses, and trials; 'Naked came " I out of my mother's womb,' said he, 'and naked shall I return thither. The Lord gave, and " the Lord hath taken away, and blessed be the name of the Lord!' What a wonderful pattern is " this of resignation of our wills to God's will, under the greatest losses that can befall us in this " world! And you know how God rewarded his patient suffering even in this life, for he made him " twice as rich as ever he was before; which I hope in God that he will so bless you, as he did many " who lost all in the great fire of *London*. I verily believe that your friends will readily send you " what money you have occasion for. For my own part, if I had money, I would as freely send it " you as any man in *London*; I am so well satisfied of your integrity and honesty of your principles, " your diligence and faithfulness in your employment; and I do assure you, that when God blesses " me with money, neither you nor yours shall ever want as long as I have. I cannot comprise the " half I have to say to you in a letter, but will come and see you next week. In the mean time I " beg and pray you not to be dejected under your sufferings, but to stir up and exercise all your " graces of faith, hope, patience, meekness, self-denial, and resignation, &c. according to examples " of the Prophet *Habbakuk*, chap. iii. ver. 17. 'Although the fig-tree shall not blossom, &c. yet " will I rejoice in the Lord, and joy in the God of my salvation.' But, above all, I recommend " to your imitation the example of our blessed Lord and Saviour, and his Apostles, and the primi- " tive Christians and Martyrs, and those Saints recorded in the eleventh chapter to the *Hebrews*, 'of " whom the world was not worthy;' yet, 'they wandered about in sheep-skins and goat-skins, being " destitute, afflicted, and tormented; wherefore, seeing we are encompassed with so great a cloud " of witnesses, let us run with patience the road that is set before us;' and so to the end of the twelfth " chapter; and pray make a collection of God's promises recorded in Scripture, and meditate often " on them; they will support and comfort you wonderfully; as that *Rom.* viii. 28. that 'All things " shall work together for good to them that love God.' This is infallibly certain, and never fails; " and so of the rest. In the great Dean of *Worcester's** excellent Devotions, there is an admirable " prayer for the assistance of the Holy Spirit to support us under all trials and sufferings, which I " pray you both to make use of frequently, and get it by heart; and pray visit that great and good " man often, whom God preserve long a great ornament and blessing to the Church of *England*! " I am sure you will reap great comfort and benefit by his conversation. Now, dear Sir, my " prayers shall be as frequent for you both as for myself, that God would support you under your " great trial, and grant you a happy issue out of all your sufferings, and prosper you with all hap- " piness, which shall be the daily prayer of, dear Sir, your affectionate and sympathising friend,

" R. MONTGOMERY."

* Dr. *George Hickes* (who has been already mentioned in p. 6, as the biographer of Dr. *Grabe*) was born *June* 20, 1642; and entered of *St. John's College, Oxford*, in 1659. After the Restoration, he removed to *Magdalen College*, and thence to *Magdalen Hall*; and at length, in 1664, was chosen fellow of *Lincoln College*. He was made chaplain to the duke of *Lauderdale* in 1676; who took him next year into *Scotland*, where he received the degree of D. D. in a manner particularly honourable to him. He was promoted to a prebend of *Worcester* in *March*, 1679-80; made chaplain to the King in 1681; and dean of *Worcester* in *August* 1683. At the Revolution, refusing with many others to take the oaths, he fell under suspension to *August* 1689, and was deprived in *February* following. He continued in possession, however, till *May*; when, reading in the *Gazette* that his deanry was granted to Mr. *William Talbot* (afterward successively bishop of *Oxford*, *Salisbury*, and *Durham*), he immediately drew up, in his own hand-writing, a claim of right to it, directed to all the members of that church, and in 1693 affixed it over the entrance into the choir. The earl of *Nottingham*, then secretary of state, called this "Dr. " *Hickes's*) Manifesto against Government." From this time he was under the necessity of absconding till *May* 18, 1699, when Lord *Somers* obtained an act of council for a *Noli prosequi*. He was in the mean time consecrated, *Feb.* 4, 1693-4, among the Nonjurors, suffragan bishop of *Thetford*. Some years before he died, he was grievously tormented with the stone; and at length his constitution, though naturally very strong, gave way to that distemper, *Dec.* 15, 1715.—He was a man of universal learning, and particularly skilful in the old Northern languages and antiquities; and has given us some writings in this way, which will be valued when all his other works (consisting principally of controversial pieces on politicks and religion) are forgotten. He was also deeply read in the primitive Fathers of the Church, whom he considered as the best expositors of Scripture.

thousand words, collected from his own reading. Lord *Cheadworth* and the gentlemen of this hunt, who were used to spend annually in the hunting season about a month at *Campden*, hearing of his fame, generously allowed him an annuity of sixty pounds * for life, upon which he retired to *Oxford*, for the benefit of the *Bodleian* Library. Dr. *Jenner*, President, made him one of the eight clerks of *Magdalen College*; and he was afterwards one of the university beadles. He died rather young, owing, it was thought, to intense application to his studies. He left large collections behind him, but published only the "Memoirs of illustrious Ladies," of which Mr. *Gough* has the original MS. He drew up an account of *Campden* church in 1731, which was read by Dr. *Morell* at the Society of Antiquaries, *Nov.* 22, 1771. Among the benefactors to the church and poor of *Campden*, is Mr. *John Ballard*, physician of *Western-sub-edge* (as by the inscription on his tomb 1678); who was elder brother to *George Ballard*'s grandfather *Thomas*. Mr. *Mores*, who mentions a curious MS. transcribed by Mr. *Ballard*, calls him "a mantua-maker †, a person studious in *English* antiquities, laborious in his "pursuits, a *Saxonist*, and after quitting external ornaments of the sex, a contemplator "of their internal qualifications." He died in the latter end of *June*, 1755.—I shall insert below an extract of an unpublished letter from Mr. *Ballard* ‡ to Dr. *Rawlinson*, which has been obligingly communicated by the Rev. Mr. *Price*, from the original in the *Bodleian* Library.

* They offered him an annuity of 100*l.*; but he modestly told them that 60*l.* were fully sufficient to satisfy both his wants and wishes.

† "I know not what additions Mr. *George Ballard* can make to Mr. *Stowe*'s Life. This I "know, that being a tayler himself, he is a great admirer of that plain honest Antiquary." *Letter from Mr. Thomas Hearne to Mr. Baker, Oxford, July* 3, 1733.

‡ "HONOURED SIR,

"Having been informed by my friend Mr. *Rawlinson of Poplills* of your noble design of continuing Mr. *Wood*'s 'Athenæ,' and that any notices which would be serviceable toward such an "undertaking would be kindly received, I drew up a short account of the life of my late learned "and ingenious friend Mr. *Graves*. I am truly sensible how unfit I am to attempt any thing of "this kind, and especially of so worthy a person; but the great veneration I have for the memory "of so dear a friend, and imagining but few of his other more learned correspondents had an opportunity of having a more perfect knowledge of him, I have therefore ventured to inform you that "*Richard Graves* ||, Esq. was born at *Mickleton*, in *Gloucestershire*, anno 1676, and was the son of "*Samuel Graves*, Esq. who was the son of *Richard Graves* §, (who was Lord of the Royalty of the "Hundred of *Kiftesgate*, and of the manors of *Mickleton*, *Aston*, and *Weston*, in this county; for "many years one of the benchers, and at length reader of *Lincoln's Inn*) who was the son of *Richard Graves*, who was the son of *John Graves* §, of *Beamsly* in *Yorkshire*, Gent. of the family of "*Graves of Heyton* in that county. He was educated in grammar learning partly at *Campden*, and "partly at *Stratford upon Avon* in *Warwickshire*, but chiefly at the former place, under the tuition "of Mr. *Robert Monfe*. From thence he was sent to *Oxford* about the year 1693; was fixed in "*Pembroke College*; how long he continued there, or what degrees he took, as yet I am ignorant. "But being delighted with a private life, he retired to his manor-house at *Mickleton*; where he was "an indefatigable student in antiquities. He was a very obliging communicative gentleman, and "of such a sweet deportment, as gained him the love and esteem of all those that had the honour "and happiness of his conversation. To be short, he was a gentleman endowed with all those excellent qualifications which might justly intitle him Great and Good; he was a complete master "of the *Greek*, *Latin*, and *Saxon* tongues; was admirably well read and skilled in the *Roman* and "*British* antiquities; and was a most curious Historian, Anciquary, and Medalist. Besides curious "letters, pedigrees, &c. that are made public in the performances of several learned men; he had "drawn up (in middle-sized octavo) an Historical Pedigree of his own family, most elaborately "done; and had likewise made vast collections towards the history and antiquities of *Kiftesgate*

|| Whose portrait, engraved by *Vertue*, is preserved in Dr. *Nash*'s "History of *Worcestershire*," vol. I. p. 298; where there is a pedigree at large of this family, so "eminent for producing many learned and valuable men." Of his son, *Mary* Graves, Esq. there is a portrait in mezzotinto by *Valentine Green*.

§ Portraits of both these gentlemen, by *Vertue*, are likewise preserved by Dr. *Nash*.

"Hundred,

P. 11. *Eſſay on the great affinity*, [&c.] "Mr. *Pegge* wrote to me, *November* 1775, that "this was ſo ſcarce and unknown, that Mr. *Philip Carteret Webbe* inſiſted upon it that "there was no ſuch work. He deſired my advice; and I ſent him an abſtract or view of "it from the preſent book to Mr. *Baker*, I think, which ſtands in St. *John's College* Li"brary, *Cambridge*. 'Tis a thin 8vo." T. F. Mr. *Gough* has a copy, and it is not very ſcarce.

P. 12. To the books here enumerated add, "*Hickes's* Theſaurus, 1714," 2 vols. folio; "Oratio in publicis Academiæ *Oxoniensis* Scholis in laudem clariſſimi doctiſſimique viri "*Thomæ Bodleii*, Equitis Aurati, Publicæ ibidem Bibliothecæ Fundatoris habita a nonnig"ſimo viro, tam ingenio quam doctrinâ excellenti, *Edmunde Smith*, A. M. ædis Chriſti "alumno, 1711," 4to; *Elton's* "Liber Valorum, 1714," 8vo; "The Corruptions of "the Church of *Rome*, in relation to Eccleſiaſtical Government, the Rule of Faith, and "Form of Divine Worſhip. In anſwer to the Biſhop of *Meaux's* Queries. By the "Right Reverend Dr. *Bull*, late Lord Biſhop of *St. David's*. With an Introductory "Letter from the Biſhop of *Meaux* to Mr. *Neſſon*. The fourth edition. *London*, "printed by *W. B.* for *Richard Sare*, 1714," 8vo, "*C. Plinii* Panegyricus, &c. in uſum "Delphini, 1716," 8vo; *Rowe's* "Tranſlation of *Lucan*, 1718," 12mo; a moſt beautiful edition of "*Schrevelius's* Lexicon, 1717," 8vo; the ſubſcription edition of *Pope's* *Homer*, and ſeveral ſubſequent editions in folio and 12mo. It may be worth obſerving, that ſcarcely a ſingle circumſtance relative to this publication is forgotten. By Mr. *Bowyer's* accompt-books it appears, that no more than 660 were printed in 4to. Beſides that number, Mr. *Lintot* printed of vol. I. in folio *for ſale*, 250 on *large paper*, and

"Hundred, and the ſeveral places where his eſtate lay, which he had collected with very great "pains and expence from the Domeſday Book, from MSS. and records in the *Tower*, *Cottonian* "and *Bodleian* libraries, and many other ways; which he deſigned by way of annals, in imitation "of *Kennet's* Parochial Antiquities. And a little before his death had deſigned to have metho"diſed and compiled it in 3 volumes, folio. He was maſter of many more eſteemed MSS. the "greater part of which were purchaſed after his death by *J. Weſt*, Eſq; a gentleman of very extra"ordinary accompliſhments. His collection of medals (which were about 500, among which were "many very valuable pieces) conſiſted chiefly of *Greek* and *Roman* coins, a great part of which he "collected for him, from *Worceſter*, *Glouceſter*, *Marlborough*, *Dorcheſter*, and ſeveral other places; all "which coins were purchaſed after his death by *Roger Gale*, Eſq; an intimate acquaintance of Mr. "*Gravet*, who is a great maſter of thoſe ſtudies, and many other uſeful parts of learning. He died "(to the great grief of all true lovers of antiquity, as well as of all thoſe who knew him) upon "*Wedneſday* about ſeven o'clock in the morning, being the 17th day of *September*, 1729, in the 53d "year of his age, and is buried in a vault in the North Iſle of *Marſhfield* Church, near to which is "a very neat marble monument fixed in the wall, with the following inſcription, compoſed by "*James Weſt*, Eſq;

"Subtus requieſcit
Ricardus Greves armiger, hujuſce maneriidominus;
Vir ſi quis alius deſideratiſſimus;
Qui eximiæ animi dotes mira indolis ſuavitate temperans,
Tam charus omnibus vixit quam effuſa erat erga omnes benevolentia;
Liberos tenerrimo affectu,
Amicos inconcuſſa fide, ſemper proſecutus.
Inter hæc otii literati ſtudiis effloreſcens,
Ruris ſeceſſum hiſtoriarum varietate elegantiæ deſluxit.
Nec vero ut doctis ſæpe contingit,
nullibi niſi in patria ſua peregrinus,
Cum res *Græcas Romanas*que penitus perſpectas haberet,
Noſtras faſtidioſe prætermiſit.
His profecto unice deditus inveſtigandis
Acerrimam operam navavit;
Dilucidandis omnem adhibuit diligentiam;
Antiquitates demum loci vicinitate commendatas
Propriis illuſtrare ſcriptis occeperat;
Inchoati operis gloriam adeptus,
Conſummati fama mortis interventu privatus.
Uxorem duxit *Elizabetham* filiam et cohæredem
Thomæ Morgan armigeri,
Ex qua
Quatuor filios duaſque filias ſuperſtites reliquit.
Quarum una (pro dolor) ſubtus patrono lateri adhæret.
Obiit Hic decimo ſeptimo *Septembris*,
Anno Domini 1729, æt. 53.
Ne tantas patriæ virtutes neſcirent poſteri,
Hoc monumentum poſuit
Morgan Greves, Arm.
Filius natu maximus."

1750

of the *ſmall* paper. Of the following volumes the ſame number of large copies, but only 1000 of ſmall. Of the firſt 12mo edition 2000 copies were printed, which were ſoon ſold, and another edition of 3000 immediately printed".

P. 12. l. 1. *Add this note*. "Agreement *dat.* 16, 1715, between *William Brome* executor to Mr. *Urry*, the Dean and Chapter of *Chriſt Church, Oxon*, and *Bernard Lintot*, bookſeller; reciting the Queen's licence to *Urry*, to print *Chaucer* for 14 years, from *July* 25, 1714, aſſigned over by him to *Lintot*, *December* 17 following. *Urry* dying ſoon after left *Brome* executor. The agreement recites *Urry's* intention to apply part of the profits towards building *Peckwater* Quadrangle. *Brome* aſſigns his right to the Glоſſary and licence to *Lintot* for remainder of the term; the Dean and Chapter and Mr. *Brome* to deliver to *Lintot* a complete copy of *Chaucer* and Gloſſary, and to correct it, or get it corrected. *Lintot* to print 1250 copies, 250 on royal paper, and 1000 on demy, at his own charge, and to furniſh a number of copies not exceeding 1500, and have one third of the profit. If the ſubſcribers did not amount to 1250, then the remainder to be ſold, and the profits equally divided; the Dean and Chapter's ſhare to be applied to finiſh *Peckwater* Quadrangle.

"1000 copies ſmall paper, at 30s. — — — £.1500
"250 large, at 50s. — — — 625
£.2125
"*Lintot* one third — — £.708 6s. 8d.
"Remainder for Dean and Chapter and Mr. *Brome* £.1416 13s. 4d.

L. 5. read 5 volumes, 8vo.

L. 7. The *Greek* "Spicilegium in uſum ſcholæ *Felſtedienſis* ſub *S. Lydiat* gymnaſiarcho," was printed 1698, 12mo, for *H. Bonwicke* ‡, at the *Red Lion, St. Paul's Church Yard*: and the edition of 1738, for *J.* and *J. Bonwicke*, at the ſame place and ſign.

* "The greatneſs of the deſign, the popularity of the author, and the attention of the literary world, naturally raiſed ſuch expectations of the future ſale, that the booksellers made their offers with great eagerneſs; but the higheſt bidder was *Bernard Lintot*, who became proprietor on condition of ſupplying, at his own expence, all the copies which were to be delivered to ſubſcribers, or preſented to friends, and paying two hundred pounds for every volume. The encouragement given to this tranſlation, though report ſeems to have over-rated it, was ſuch as the world had not often ſhewn. The ſubſcribers were five hundred and ſeventy-five. The copies, for which ſubſcriptions were given, were ſix hundred and fifty-four. For thoſe copies *Pope* had nothing to pay; he therefore received, including the two hundred pounds a volume, five thouſand three hundred and twenty pounds four ſhillings without deduction, as the books were ſupplied by *Lintot*. Of the Quartos it was, I believe, ſtipulated that none ſhould be printed but for the author, that the ſubſcription might not be depreciated; but *Lintot* impreſſed the ſame pages upon a ſmall folio, and paper perhaps a little thinner; and ſold exactly at half the price, for half a guinea each volume, books ſo little inferior to the quartos, that, by a fraud of trade, thoſe folios, being afterwards ſhortened by cutting away the top and bottom, were ſold as copies printed for the ſubſcribers. *Lintot* printed ſome on royal paper in folio for two guineas a volume; but of this experiment he repented, and his ſon ſold copies of the firſt volume with all their extent of margin for two ſhillings. It is unpleaſant to relate that the bookſeller, after all his hopes and all his liberality, was, by a very unjuſt and illegal action, defrauded of his profit. An edition of the *Engliſh Iliad* was printed in *Holland* in duodecimo, and imported clandeſtinely for the gratification of thoſe who were impatient to read what they could not yet afford to buy. This fraud could only be counteracted by an edition equally cheap and more commodious; and *Lintot* was compelled to contract his folio at once into a duodecimo, and loſe the advantage of an intermediate gradation. The notes, which in the *Dutch* copies were placed at the end of each book, as they had been in the large volumes, were now ſubjoined to the text in the ſame page, and are therefore more eaſily conſulted. Of this edition the ſale was doubtleſs very numerous; but indeed great numbers were neceſſary to produce conſiderable profit." Dr. *Johnſon*.

† See Gent. Mag. 1779, p. 438.

‡ Brother to the ſchoolmaſter.

P. 13. *note*, l. 2. Read, Mrs. *Bowyer's* daughter by Mr. *Alpass*, her former husband: ſhe had been married but a few weeks before the fire happened; and died *Dec.* 6, 1716, aged 30. Mr. *Bettenham* had a ſecond wife, who died *July* 4, 1735, aged 59. His own death has been already mentioned to have happened in 1734, eight years after he had retired from buſineſs, which he had carried on to a great extent for more than fifty years. It may furniſh, however, an additional inſtance of the uncertainty of human affairs, to obſerve that he died worth leſs than 400*l.*

P. 14. *Expunge the note on Wanley, and reform the whole thus:* Mr. *Humphrey Wanley*, ſon of *Nathaniel Wanley*, was born *March* 21, 1671-2. What time he could ſpare from the handicraft trade, to which his father put him, he employed in turning over old MSS. and copying the various hands, by which he acquired an uncommon faculty of diſtinguiſhing their dates. Dr. *Lloyd*, his dioceſan, ſent him to *St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford*, of which Dr. *Mill* was then principal, whom he greatly aſſiſted in his collations of the New Teſtament; but he afterwards removed, by Dr. *Charlett's* advice, to *Univerſity College*. Mr. *Nelſon*, who had endeavoured to procure for Mr. *Wanley* the office of librarian to the *Caſtonian* library, introduced him to the office of Secretary † to the Society for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge. He was ſoon after employed in arranging the valuable collections of *Robert* Earl of *Oxford*, with the appointment of librarian to his Lordſhip. In this employ he gave ſuch particular ſatisfaction, that he was allowed a handſome penſion by Lord *Harley*, the earl's eldeſt ſon and ſucceſſor in the title, who retained him as librarian till his death. In Mr. *Wanley's Harleian* journal, preſerved in the Earl of *Shelburne's* library, are ſeveral remarkable entries, as will appear by the ſpecimens tranſcribed below. The journal, which begins in *March*, 1714-15, and is regularly continued till within a fortnight of his death, is kept with all the dignity as well as the exactneſs of the minutes of a public body. For inſtance, "*March* 2, 1714-15, Preſent my Lord *Harley* and myſelf. The Secre-" tary related, that the Rev. and learned Mr. *Elſtob* deceaſed ſome time ſince; and that " he having ſeen Mrs. *Elſtob* his ſiſter, and making mention of the two MSS. which " Mr. *Elſtob* had borrowed from the Library (being 34 *A.* 16. and 42 *B.* 12.) ſhe ſaid " ſhe would take all due care to ſee them reſtored.—My Lord *Harley* expreſſing ſome " compaſſion upon the unexpected deceaſe of Mr. *Urry* of *Chriſt Church*; the Secre-" tary ſhewed that two MSS. borrowed for his uſe by the preſent Biſhop of *Rocheſter* ‡, " while Dean of *Chriſt Church*, are not yet reſtored; and that he had a note under the " Biſhop's hand for the ſame. My Lord undertook to manage this matter."—"*July* " 21, 1722. This day it pleaſed the moſt illuſtrious and high born lady, the Lady *Hen-*" *rietta Cavendiſh Holles Harley* §, to add to her former bounties to me, particularly " to a large ſilver tea-pot formerly given to me by her noble Ladyſhip; by ſending " hither (to this library) her ſilverſmith with a fine and large ſilver tea-kettle, lamp " and plate, and a neat wooden ſtand, all of her Ladyſhip's free gift; for which great " honour, as in all duty and gratitude bound, I ſhall never ceaſe from praying Al-" mighty God to bleſs her and all this noble family with all bleſſings temporal and eter-" nal."—"*Sept.* 1, 1722, Mr. *Bowyer* [*Jonah* the bookſeller] gave a ſmall number of " original and other papers."—"*Auguſt* 4, 1725, Mr. *Pope* came, and I ſhewed him but

* Of *Trinity College, Oxford*, B. A. 1653; M. A. 1657; vicar of *Trinity Church, Coventry*, and author of "The Wonders of the Little World." Brit. Top. I. pp. 138. 668.

† Several of their Letters on this occaſion are preſerved among the *Harleian* MSS. where are alſo a great number from Mr. *Bagford* and Mr. *Baker*, addreſſed to Mr. *Wanley* at the Coach-office in *Surrey Street*.

‡ Dr. *Atterbury*. § Now Dutcheſs Dowager of *Portland*.

" few

"few things, it being late."—"*Sept.* 11, 1725. The laſt night, being in company with "Mr. *Moſes Williams*, he told me, that he had that day ſeen, in the hands of young Mr. "*Bowyer*, a ſmall parcel of MSS. which were to be ſold. Hereupon I went to Mr. *Bow-*"*yer* this day, and bought them for my Lord in his abſence: they will be all marked with "the date of this day. Theſe books [7 in number *] formerly belonged to the Rev. and "learned Mr. *Ambroſe Bonwicke*, deceaſed, who was formerly head-maſter of *The Mer-*"*chant Taylors* ſchool in *London*."—"*Jan.* 31, 1725-6, Young Mr. *Lintot* the bookſeller "came enquiring after arms, as belonging to his father, mother, and other relations, who "now, it ſeems, want to turn gentlefolks. I could find none of their names."—"*Feb.* 9, "1725-6, Went to Mr. *Bridges's* Chambers, but could not ſee the three fine MSS. again, the "Doctor his brother having locked them up. He openly bid for his own books, merely "to enhance their price; and the auction proves to be, what I thought it would be-"come, very knaviſh."—"*Feb.* 11, 1725-6, Yeſterday at five I met Mr. *Noel*, and "tarried long with him. We ſettled then the whole affair touching his bidding for my "Lord at the roguiſh auction of Mr. *Bridges's* books. The Rev. Doctor, one of the "brothers, hath already diſplayed himſelf ſo remarkably, as to be both hated and de-"ſpiſed: and a combination among the booksellers will ſoon be againſt him and his "brother-in-law, a lawyer. Theſe are men of the keeneſt avarice; and their very "looks (according to what I am told) dart out harping-irons. I have ordered Mr. *Noel* "to drop every article in my Lord's commiſſion when they ſhall be hoiſted up to too "high a price. Yet I deſired that my Lord may have the *Ruſſian* Bible, which I know "full well to be a very rare and a very good book, &c."—"*March* 25, 1725-6, Young "Mr. *Bowyer* the printer came, and ſaw many fine things here." Mr. *Wanley* died *July* 6, 1726 †. There is an original picture of him in the *Bodleian* library: another half-length fitting, in the room of the Society of Antiquaries. A mezzotinto print of him was ſcraped by *Smith* in 1718 from a painting by *Hill*. When admitted to the *Bod-leian* Library, he made large extracts from the MSS. and promiſed a ſupplement to *Hyde's* Catalogue of the printed books, which *Hearne* ‡ completed (and which was publiſhed by *Robert Fyſher*, B. M. in 1738.) He intended a treatiſe on the various characters of MSS. with ſpecimens, *Mabillon's* work on that ſubject being corrupted by the conceits of the engravers, who inſerted characters that never were nor could be uſed. Upon leaving *Oxford*, he travelled over the kingdom in ſearch of *Anglo-Saxon* MSS. at Dr. *Hickes's* deſire, and drew up the catalogue of them in his Theſaurus. Mr. *Bagford* ‖ mentions ſome deſign of his relating to a *Saxon* Bible.

* For which Lord *Oxford* paid ſeven guineas.

† "Inſcription on Mr. *Wanley's* tomb-ſtone in the pariſh-church of *St. Mary-le-bonne*:

"Here lyes
Mr. *Humphry Wanley*,
Library-Keeper to the Right Honourable
ROBERT and EDWARD Earls of OXFORD, &c.
Who died the 6th day of *July*, MDCCXXVI.
In the 55th year of his age."

"N. B. This ſtone lyes croſs the paſſage from the North door, at the diſtance of 6 feet 9 inches "from it; and on the other ſide is within 6 inches of the communion rails." *Hearne*, Preface to Chron. five Ann. de *Dunſtaple*, p. vii.

‡ Ibid. p. xii. See alſo *Fyſher's* Preface to "Catalogus Impreſſorum Librorum Bibliothecæ *Bod-*"*leianæ*, 1738," where (ſtrange to tell!) no mention is made at all of *Hearne's* labours on that ſcore.

‖ *John Bagford*, the antiquary and great collector of old *Engliſh* books, prints, &c. was born in *London*. He had been in his younger days a ſhoe-maker, afterwards a bookſeller; and laſtly, for the many curioſities wherewith he enriched the famous library of Dr. *John Moore*, biſhop of *Ely*, his Lordſhip got him admitted into *The Charter-Houſe*. He was ſeveral times in *Holland*, and in other foreign parts, where he procured many valuable old books, prints, &c. ſome of which he diſpoſed of to the late Earl of *Oxford*, who, after his death, purchaſed all his collections, papers, &c. for his library. In 1707, were publiſhed, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, his propoſals for a General Hiſtory of Printing. He died at *Iſlington*, a little before ſix in the morning, *May* 15, 1716, aged 65 years;

P. 14. *note*, l. 6, Read "petitioned the Merchant Taylors Company," &c.—A *Latin* copy of verſes by "*Ambroſe Benwicke*, S. T. B. Coll. Div. *Jo. Bapt.* Soc." is in the *Oxford* Collection on the Death of King *Charles* II. 1685.

P. 15. To the ſhort note on Mr. *Sare* may be added the title of a pamphlet pointed out to me by Mr. *Reed*, which is now become curious from its ſcarcity: "A Narrative "of the Proſecution of Mr. *Sare* and his ſervant*, for ſelling the 'Rights of the "'Chriſtian Church,' in anſwer to what relates to that proſecution in the ſecond Part of "the Defence of the book, by *Samuel Hilliard*, M. A. Prebendary of *Lincoln*, 1709." 8vo. Mr. *Sare's* conduct in this tranſaction appears to have been uniform with his general good character through life. He was not the original publiſher of the book in queſtion; but a copy of it was ſold by his ſervant in the ordinary courſe of his trade. He had given offence, however, to ſome violent partymen, by having publiſhed ſome treatiſes of his friend Dean *Hickes*; and Mr. *Hilliard* took the opportunity of the above-mentioned obnoxious treatiſe to harraſs Mr. *Sare* with a proſecution, which ended in expoſing the malevolence of his accuſer, and an acknowledgement of Mr. *Sare's* "integrity and good affection to the church and eſtabliſhment." Dean *Kennet*, who had countenanced Mr. *Hilliard* in preſenting the "Rights of the Chriſtian Church," became diſguſted at the attempt to proſecute a reputable bookſeller for a ſervant's ſelling a book in his abſence; and in conſequence received his ſhare of abuſe in the pamphlet, from which he is properly vindicated in the "Life," publiſhed in 1730, 8vo. p. 107.

P. 15. *Humphrey Gower*, D. D. fellow of *St. John's College*, was one of the univerſity taxers in 1667; in which year he became rector of *Pagleſham* in *Eſſex*; but reſigned that living, on being collated, by Biſhop *Gunning*, *Nov.* 20, 1675, to the rectory of *Newton* in the Iſle of *Ely*; the ſame patron alſo conferred on him *Fen-Ditton* in *Cambridgeſhire*, *July* 4, 1677, being then D. D. and two years after made him maſter of *Jeſus College*, *July* 7; and prebendary of *Ely*, *Oct.* 25, 1679: on *December* 3 following, he was elected maſter of *St. John's College*; vice-chancellor of the Univerſity in 1680; and Lady *Margaret's* Profeſſor of Divinity in 1688. He was accounted a very learned man, and an excellent Governor of his college, to which he left 500*l.* towards purchaſing livings, and an eſtate at *Triplow*, worth nearly 100*l.* a year, to be annexed to the headſhip for ever. He died *March* 27, 1711, and was buried in *St. John's College* Chapel, with the following inſcription: "M. S. Depoſitum viri admodum reverendi *Humphredi Gower*, S. T. P. "Coll. Divi *Johannis* Præfecti; S. Theolog. pro D^na *Margareta* Profeſſoris; Eccl. "*Elienſis* Canonici; qui Collegium hoc per annos triginta & amplius ſtrenue & feliciter "rexerat. Obiit 27 *Martii*, A. D. 1711, ætatis ſuæ 74." He was probably, as benefiſced in *Eſſex*, a benefactor to the re-building of *Harlow* church, which had been burnt 1708, his arms being among thoſe of other benefactors in the windows of the nave.

Ibid. *Francis Roper*, B. D. *Dunelmenſis*, fellow of *St. John's*, *Cambridge*, *Apr.* 2, 1666 (deceſſit † 1688) and vicar of *Waterbeach* in *Cambridgeſhire*, was collated to a

years; and was buried the *Monday* following in the church-yard belonging to *The Charter-Houſe*. In 1728 a print was engraved of him, from a painting of Mr. *Howard*, by *George Vertue*. See an account of his entries, which was deſigned for a General Hiſtory of Printing, in the Catalogue of the *Harleian* Collection of MSS. vol. II. fol. *London*, 1759, from N° 5892 to N° 5910. His MSS. may be of uſe to ſuch as will take pains to extract good matter from a bad hand and worſe orthography. This may be eaſily forgiven to his education, far from learned, and all his improvements owing to the ſtrength of genius, ſeconded by unuſual diligence and induſtry. A number of his letters to *Humphry Wanley* may be ſeen in *The Britiſh Muſeum*; and a large part of his collections is in the Public Library at *Cambridge*.

* Mr. *William Williamſon*, who ſucceeded his maſter in buſineſs. See p. 486.

† *Deceſſit* in College regiſters means, left the college, and cut his name out. A *bene deceſſit* granted to a member permits him to tranſfer himſelf to another college.

prebend

prebend in the church of *Ely* on the day his predeceſſor, Biſhop *Womack*, died, *March* 12, 1685-6; and was inſtalled *April* 1. He reſigned *Waterbeach* about *Michaelmas* following, and became rector of *Northwold* in *Norfolk*, *June* 7, 1687, which he reſigned ſoon after the acceſſion of King *William* III. He was deprived in 1690, for refuſing to take the oaths appointed by act of parliament; and dying *April* 13, 1719, was buried in *St. John's College* Chapel, without any memorial. *Bentham's Ely*, 258.

Ibid. Dr. *Jenkin*, whoſe mother's name was *Mary*, was baptized *Jan.* 31, 1656; *deceſſit* 1691; and became maſter *April* 11, 1711, ſucceeding Dr. *Gower*.

P. 16. l. 25. Read "*Phereponi* in ejus Opera Animadverſiones."

L. penult. *the youngeſt*] Fellow of *St. John's College, Cambridge*, now rector of *Ufford* (a college living) between *Peterborough* and *Stamford*.

P. 16, *refuſal of the abjuration oath*] "Mr. *Baker*, who died in 1740, was probably "the ſurvivor of all theſe. Theſe principles of the members of this ſociety made it "little agreeable at court, where however they had always one good friend (though he "by no means agreed with them in their ſentiments) Commiſſary Dr. *Rowland Hill*, "Paymaſter to the army in *Flanders* under King *William*. See Baronetage V. 215. One "day, upon ſome bad reports there from *Cambridge*, the then Lord *Carteret* ſaid, "'Well, Mr. Commiſſary, what have you to ſay for your college now?' 'Why, to be "ſure, I muſt own that circumſtances are rather againſt us, but though I hardly ſhall, "who am an old man, yet I dare ſay your Lordſhip will live to ſee that college as obſe-"quious as any other.' This prediction was completely fulfilled, when his Lord-"ſhip nobly promoted Dr. *Taylor*, who was the laſt that retained in ſecret the ſlighteſt "principles of this party. *From Dr. Taylor himſelf to me, all but the concluſion.*" T. F.

P. 17. The MSS. of Mr. *Baker* ſupply the following dates:

"*Chriſtophorus Anſley, Bercerienſis*, electus Socius *Apr.* 9, 1710,; *Brinkley* 1730—1733.

"*Johannes Newcome, Lincolnienſis*, Socius *Mart.* 31, 1707. Electus Magiſter *Feb.* 6, 1734." Dr. *Newcome*, who was alſo rector of *Morton* in *Eſſex*, publiſhed a Sermon "On the ſure word of Prophecy, 1724," 8vo. Some verſes of his to Mr. *Prior* are in the Poſthumous Works of that Author.—Mrs. *Newcome* died ſome time before her huſband.

Ibid. Add to the books, *Motte's* and *Lowthorpe's* "Abridgements of the Philoſophical "Tranſactions," 4to; and "Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum *Londinenſis*, "*Londini*, Typis *G. Bowyer*, 1721," folio; with a View of the College Gate for a frontiſpiece.

P. 17. In a copy of the firſt edition of theſe Anecdotes, ſent to *St. John's College* library, ſome gentleman has entered this note: "It appears from the College books that "Mr. *Bowyer* never took the degree of B. A. and therefore never could be a candidate "for a fellowſhip."

Ibid. note †. "*Harbin* wrote a remarkable epitaph on Sir *Iſaac Newton*, and was har-"boured by Lord *Weymouth*, who, not knowing that he was author of the book on He-"reditary Right, gave him 100*l.* to carry to Mr. *Bedford*, who pocketed it without "ceremony." *T. F.*

P. 18. *Note. defuncti amici*] Young *Bonwicke* was here meant; and Mr. *Roper* was the *patronus* in p. 19.

P. 20. *note*, l. 3. "Mr. *Markland* had a right to read, or not to read, what book he "pleaſed: but would he have thought himſelf civilly uſed, had *Bentley* wrote ſo in the "'Epiſtola Critica,' he that, when young, could reſent ſo warmly a meſſage intended "to ſet him right from a veteran of the firſt claſs?" See p. 22. *T. F.*—The ſmart

pamphlet againſt Mr. *Markland's* Remarks was written by the preſent Biſhop of *Exeter*, juſt before he was choſen fellow, who alſo publiſhed an excellent edition of *Cicero's* "Epiſtolæ ad Familiares, *Cant.* 1749," 2 vols. 8vo.

P. 21. Having had occaſion to conſult Mrs. *Markland* on the ſubject of theſe Memoirs, ſhe kindly told me, "I wiſh it was in my power to furniſh you with any materials concerning my poor brother's life, that would be uſeful to your deſigns. He was ſent early in life to a diſtant ſchool, that I had not the leaſt knowledge of him; and it ſo happened, that I was 30 years old before I ſaw him. He was ſon to the Rev. Mr. *Markland*, vicar of *Childwall*, *Lancaſhire*. His father's life was ſtrictly conformable to the doctrine he preached to his flock, and was by all that knew him eſteemed as an ornament to the church, and a dignity to human nature."

Mr. *Abraham Markland* * of *Oxford* (very poſſibly a relation) publiſhed "Poems on his Majeſtie's Birth and Reſtauration, his Highneſs Prince *Rupert's* and his Grace the Duke of *Albemarle's* Naval Victories; the late Great Peſtilence and Fire of *London*. *London*, 1667," 4to. The licence from *Lambeth* is granted "ingenioſiſſimo *Abrahamo Marklando*, *Oxonienſi*."

P. 21. l. 9. read "*Euripidis Hippolytus* ex MS. Bibliothecæ Regiæ *Pariſienſis* emendatus. Variis Lectionibus & Notis Editoris acceſſere Viri Clariſſimi *Jeremiæ Markland* Emendationes, *Oxon.* 1756," 4to.

Ibid. *Auguſtin Bryan* publiſhed a Sermon on the election of the Lord Mayor, 1718, 8vo.

P. 22. *Venuſinæ*] See *Horace*, Od. III. iv. 9. and Sat. II. 1. 35. The "Quæſtiones," I am happy to ſay, were finiſhed, and have not been deſtroyed.—Mr. *Markland* found the Silvæ of *Statius* very corrupt, and much in need of the Critic's ſevereſt art. To ſay the truth, he muſt have had a great deal of courage to undertake the reſtoring a work ſo obſcure in itſelf, and ſo mangled by others. The degree in which he has ſucceeded has been long ſince determined by the Learned. He himſelf ſeemed very confident that of 500 places which were before unintelligible, he had not left 40 unamended; and the greater praiſe is due to him, as the corrections he made were chiefly *ex ingenio & conjectura*, there being no MS. copies of this book in *England*, and indeed very few any where. However, he owned himſelf much indebted to two old and valuable editions, which the commentators before him do not ſeem to have ſeen, or even heard of. The one was printed at *Venice*, A. 1472, and ſeen by him in the Duke of *Devonſhire's* library; the other was printed at *Parma*, A. 1473, and belonged to the Earl of *Sunderland*; both of them in folio. Mr. *Markland* alſo occaſionally corrected ſeveral paſſages in *Virgil*, *Horace*, *Ovid*, and the other *Latin* Poets. In the courſe of his remarks on *Virgil*, Mr. *Markland* took occaſion to declare, "that there are a great many verſes in the *Æneid*, "which he, though a very bad poet, would not have ſuffered to appear in any compoſition of his own, and that he had a pretty large collection of them by him." It is a pity he did not publiſh them: they would have entertained the curious, and perhaps have undeceived the prejudiced. The "*Statius*" as well as the "Epiſtola Critica" were addreſſed to his learned friend Biſhop *Hare*, and Mr. *Markland* at that time was preparing an edition of *Propertius* with ſhort Notes, and promiſed to oblige the world with

* Son of *Michael Markland* of *London*; elected from *Merchant Taylors* ſchool a ſcholar of *St. John's College*, *Oxford*, in 1663, at the age of 17; B. A. *May* 8, 1666; M. A. *Feb.* 11, 1668-9. He was Senior of the great Act celebrated *July* 14, 1669. Afterwards he retired into *Hampſhire*, and cultivated his talents for poetry and the *belles lettres*. Entering into holy orders, he was inſtalled in a preband of *Worceſter*, *July* 4, 1679; was afterwards beneficed near that place; admitted D. D. *July* 5, 1692; and became maſter of *St. Croſs* in *Auguſt* 1694. He publiſhed, in 1688, a Sermon preached before the Court of Aldermen of *London*; and two volumes of his Sermons, preached in the Cathedral of *Winchester*, were printed in 1729, 8vo.

the other poems of *Statius*; for which purpoſes he requeſted the communications of the Learned.

L. 14. *The Paralytic*] Q. Dr. *S. Clarke?*

P. 22. ſub-note, l. 14. read, "I ſhall *not* change," &c.

P. 23. ſub-note, l. 1. read, "his private tuition."

P. 24. note, l. 9. The old acquaintance was Biſhop *Keene*. Mr. *Hall*, in the ſub-note was *William Hall*, Eſq; of *The Temple*.

P. 27. twice declined the *Greek* profeſſorſhip] "The election is in the vice-chancellor, "maſter of *Trinity*, and two ſenior fellows of the ſame. There is another elector or "two: but *Trinity* uſually makes a majority within itſelf, and always names a fellow "of their own ſociety. From 1572, *i. e.* for above 200 years, there have been only "three exceptions, viz. *Andrew Downes* of *St. John's*, *Ralph Widdington* of *Chriſt*, "and *Joſhua Barnes* of *Emanuel*; nor do I expect to ſee another inſtance*. In vain did "Dr. *Barford* try to break through the routine on *Fraigneau's* death. The *Hebrew* "Profeſſorſhip is diſpoſed of in the ſame way; ſo that, unleſs it could be proved that a "majority of the electors offered *Markland* their votes, he can by no means be ſaid to "have declined the *Greek* Profeſſorſhip. He rather declined to ſtand, or offer himſelf "a candidate for it; and no wonder, as I dare ſay he would never have got it, without "as much influence being employed by the Duke of *Newcaſtle* with the electors as "would have got it for a dunce.—Mr. *M.* received from 70 to 100*l.* from his fellow-"ſhip; which aſtoniſhed us reſidents, who received only 20*l.* then. His expences muſt "have been contracted." *T. F.*

Ibid. In the ſub-note, read *Walter Taylor*, M. A.

P. 28. Mr. *Clarke* took the degree of B. A. 1731; M. A. 1735; deceſſit 1736.—In l. 5. read, prebendary and reſidentiary † of *Chicheſter* in *September*, 1738; and chancellor of that church in *June*, 1770. He reſigned *Buxted*, *November* 4, 1768, after having held that living more than 34 years. He had originally obtained it in the moſt reſpectable manner by the favour of Biſhop *Hare*, aſſiſted by the Duke of *Newcaſtle*. The Duke, I am aſſured, was ſome years afterwards ſo angry with him for offering to vote for Mr. *Molliſh*, the Squire of the pariſh, as to abuſe him groſsly and forbid him his houſe. In 1767, however, Mr. *Clarke* repaid the original ſervice by the excellent Dedication prefixed to his "Connexion of Coins;" where he takes a public opportunity not only of thanking his Grace for the obligations he had received, but alſo of acknowledging that they were not the effects of importunity, but owing to that diſpoſition of doing good to others, that ſpirit of beneficence, by which his Grace was ſo remarkably diſtinguiſhed. The excellent "Diſcourſe on the Commerce of the *Romans*," ſo highly extolled by Dr. *Taylor* in his "Elements of the Civil Law," was written either by Mr. *Clarke* or Mr. *Bowyer*, and is reprinted in the "Miſcellaneous Tracts." Mr. *Clarke* took a copy of the famous *Chicheſter* inſcription mentioned in Britiſh Topography II. 287, which he cauſed to be engraved, and gave the plate to Mr. *Burrell*, with many curious papers relative to this county, and a drawing of a piece of *Roman* pavement found in the biſhop's garden at *Chicheſter*, which he ſuppoſed, by the proportions, covered a room 30 feet ſquare, and of which the Duke of *Richmond* gave the Society of Antiquaries a drawing, 1749.—I ſhall add to this article an extract from an unpubliſhed letter of Mr. *Maurice Johnſon* to Mr. *R. Gale*, dated *March* 17, 1743-4: "We had laſt *Tueſday* a letter from "Mr. *W. Bowyer*, the printer, a member, who wrote, that his friend, Mr. *Clarke*, a

* This was written in 1780. There is another ſince; the preſent *Greek* Profeſſor, Mr. *Cooke*, being of *King's*.

† To this preferment Dr. *Taylor* alludes, in the friendly letter prefixed to his "Lectiones Lyſiacæ."

"prebendary

" prebendary of *Chicheſter* (likewiſe a moſt learned and worthy member) had acquainted " him, there had lately been found in that city a *Roman* coin, repreſenting *Nero* and " *Druſus*, ſons of *Germanicus*, on horſeback, and on the reverſe, C. CAES. DIVI. AUG. " PRON. AVG. P. M. TR. P. III. P. P. In the middle S. C. (which I find in " *Occo's* Caligula A. U. C. 791, A. D. 40. p. 69) which, ſays he, though the very ſame " which *Patin* on *Suetonius*, *Mediobarbus*, &c. have given us before; yet brings one ad- " vantage to the place where it was found, as it is a confirmation of the antiquity of the " *Chicheſter* inſcription, which, you know, is a little conteſted in *Horſeley*, and proves " the early intercourſe of the *Romans* with the *Regni*, contrary to the opinion which " biſhop *Stillingfleet* conceived for want of ſuch remains. That ingenious gentleman, " Mr. *Bowyer*, in a poſtſcript to his letter, informs us, he is printing Mr. *Folkes's* Tables " of our Silver Coins from the Conqueſt, about five ſheets, I preſume, at the expence " of the Society of Antiquaries; and believe it will be the moſt accurate account extant." Some Letters of Mr. *Boyle*, in poſſeſſion of the Rev. *Henry Miles* of *Tooting*, F. R. S. increaſed by a part of the collection which had been communicated to Dr. *Wotton* by Mr. *Boyle*, were preſented by his ſon-in-law Mr. *Clarke* to Dr. *Birch*, through the hands of Mr. *Bowyer*.

P. 28. ſub-note, read *Chappelow* (afterwards *Arabic* profeſſor); and for *Rowtell* read *Bowtell*. The examination for fellowſhips is in the week following *Midlent Sunday*, and the election the *Monday* after that. This extraordinary election is accounted for in p. 16.

P. 29. *Vere Foſter*, B. A. 1718; M. A. 1722; and B. D. . . . . He was a man of wit and humour, as appears not only from the letters mentioned in p. 29, but from the following whimſical anecdote: " In his time *St. John's* was reckoned a Tory college *; and " a young fellow, who was looked upon as a Whig, was appointed to ſpeak in the col- " lege-hall an oration on the fifth of *November*. After having dwelt for ſome time upon " the double deliverance of that day, in his per-oration he paſſed from King *William* to " King *George*, on whom he beſtowed great encomium. When the ſpeech was over, Mr. " *Foſter* and the young orator being at table together, ſays the former to the latter, 'I " did not imagine, ſir, that you would decline King *George* in your ſpeech.'—'Decline! " what do you mean? I ſpoke very largely and handſomely of him.'—'That's what I " mean too, ſir, for you had him in every caſe and termination: *Georgius—gii—gio—* " *gium. O Georgi!*" This flaſh of merriment ſet the whole table in a roar." *W. S.*

Ibid. At *Barrow upon Soar* the beſt lime in *England* is got from a very hard blue ſtone.

P. 31. *note on Madox*, l. 3. read " Baronia Anglica, 1736." His collections were bequeathed to *The Muſeum* by his widow, as an addition to the *Cotton* Library. See more of him in p. 93.

Ibid. The following deſcription of Dr. *Thirlby* and ſome of his pupils is taken from a worthleſs poem, publiſhed in folio, without a date, called " The Seſſion of the Criticks."

" An embryo *Claudian* † was *Jortin's* pretence,
" Which was render'd abortive for want of the pence.
" The Cenſor view'd *Toby* with a ſmile of applauſe,
" And was almoſt inclin'd to have granted his cauſe,
" And bade him retire to his ſnarling vocation,
" He'd enſure him the nettle for the next dedication;

* In proof of this, about the ſame time a gentleman walking through that college with Dr. *Sykes*, and obſerving the inſcription on the dial in one of the courts, *Vergo ad occaſum*, the Doctor ſtyled it " a good motto for a neſt of Tories."

† From this paſſage it ſeems as if Dr. *Jortin* had once intended to publiſh an edition of *Claudian*.

" But as for friend *Jortin*, he only was fit
" To coax his Præceptor, and cry up his wit;
" And ſince *C——b* to publiſh was not very forward,
" Let him drink his ſubſcriptions with *R——ſ——t* and *N——d*.
" From his garret, where long he had ruſted, came down
" *Toby Thirlby*, cock-ſure that the prize was his own,
" Crying, 'Z——ds! where's this *Bentley*? I'll give him no quarter!'
" And haul'd out the Preface to his fam'd *Juſtin Martyr*.
" His diſciples came next: *C——b* ſcar'd at the fight,
" As he thought of *Tom Triſtram*, ran away in a fright."

P. 32. " There are many pretty places in the Cuſtom-houſe that a ſcholar might be " glad to accept. Queen *Elizabeth* made *Roger Aſcham* bear-keeper." *T. F.*

P. 32, 33. I ſhall make no apology for enlarging the article of the GALES, though ſome particulars have been already added in p. 96.—The Dean, who was born at *Scruton* in 1636, was ſent, at a proper age, to *Weſtminſter* ſchool; and being admitted king's-ſcholar there, was elected in his turn to *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, and became fellow of that ſociety. Having taken his firſt degree in arts in 1656, he commenced M. A. in 1662. In the proſecution of his ſtudies he applied himſelf to claſſical and polite literature; his extraordinary knowledge in the *Greek* tongue recommended him, 1666, to the Regius Profeſſorſhip of that language in the univerſity; and the choice was approved, by the accurate edition which he gave of the ancient Mythologic writers, as well phyſical as moral, in *Greek* and *Latin*, publiſhed at *Cambridge* in 1671, 8vo. This brought his merit into public view, and, upon the death of Mr. *Samuel Gromeholme*, the following year, he was appointed to ſucceed him as head-maſter of *St. Paul's School* in *London*; ſoon after which, by his Majeſty's direction, he drew up thoſe inſcriptions which are to be ſeen upon *The Monument*, in memory of the dreadful conflagration of the metropolis in 1666, the elegance of which will be a perpetual monument of his literary merit, for which he was alſo honoured with a public teſtimony in a preſent of plate made to him by the city. His excellent conduct and commendable induſtry in the ſchool abundantly appear from the great number of perſons eminently learned who were educated by him. He accumulated the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity in 1675; and *June* 7, 1676, he was collated to the prebend *Conſumpt. per mare* in the cathedral of *St. Paul*. He was alſo elected into the Royal Society in 1677, of which he became a very conſtant and uſeful member, was frequently of the council, and preſented them with many curioſities, particularly a *Roman* urn with the aſhes, found near *Peckham* in *Surrey*. Part of thoſe burnt bones he gave to Mr. *Thoreſby*; and on *St. Andrew's-Day*, 1685, the ſociety having reſolved to have honorary ſecretaries, who would act without any view of reward, Dr. *Gale* was choſen with Sir *John Hoſkins* into that office, when they appointed the celebrated Mr. (afterwards Dr.) *Halley* for the clerk-aſſiſtant, or under-ſecretary, who had been a diſtinguiſhed ſcholar of our author's at *St. Paul's School*; at the head of which Dr. *Gale* continued with the greateſt reputation for the ſpace of twenty-five years, till 1697, when he was promoted to the deanry of *York*; and being inſtalled into that dignity *September* 16, that year, he removed thither. This preferment was no more than a juſt reward of his merit, but he did not live to enjoy it many years. On his admiſſion, finding the dean's right to be a canon-reſidentiary called in queſtion, he was at the expence of procuring letters patent in 1699, to annex it to the deanry, which put the matter out of all diſpute. On his removal from *London*, he preſented to the new library, then lately finiſhed, at his College in *Cambridge*, a curious collection of *Arabic* manuſcripts. During the remainder of his life, which was ſpent at *York*, he preſerved an hoſpitality ſuitable

ſuitable to his ſtation; and his good government of that church is mentioned with honour *. Having poſſeſſed this dignity little more than four years and a half, he was taken from thence, and from the world, *April* 8, 1702, in the 67th year of his age. He died in the deanry-houſe, and was interred in the middle of the choir of the cathedral. Over his grave is a black marble with the following inſcription:

"Æ. M. S.
THOMÆ GALE, S. T. P. Decani *Ebor.*
Viri, ſi quis alius,
Ob multifariam eruditionem,
Apud ſuos exteroſque celeberrimi,
Quale nomen & ſui deſiderium poſteris reliquit,
Apud *Cantabrigienſes*,
Collegium S. S. *Trinitatis* et
Græcæ linguæ Profeſſoris Regii cathedra;
Apud *Londinates*,
Viri literatiſſimi in Rempublicam
Et Patriæ commodum,
Ex Gymnaſio *Paulino* emiſſi;
Apud *Eboracenſes*,
Hujus res Eccleſiæ
Heu! vix quinquennio,
At dum per mortem licuit,
Sedulò et fideliter adminiſtrata;
Et ubicunque agebat donata luce
Veneranda linguæ *Græcæ*
Et Hiſtoriæ *Anglicanæ*
Monumenta, Marmore loquaciora,
Perenniora,
Teſtantur.
Obiit *Apr.* viii. A. S. H. MDCCII.
Ætat. ſuæ LXVII."

Dr. *Gale* married *Barbara* daughter of *Thomas Pepys*, Eſq; of *Impington*, in the county of *Cambridge*, who died 1689, and by whom he had three ſons and a daughter, of whom in their order. To his eldeſt ſon he left his noble library of choice and valuable books, beſides a curious collection of many eſteemed manuſcripts, a catalogue of which is printed in the Catalogus MSStorum *Angliæ & Hiberniæ* III. p. 185.

Roger Gale, Eſq; F. R. and A. SS. eldeſt ſon of the Dean, was educated under his father at *St. Paul's School*; admitted at *Trinity College*, *Cambridge*, 1691, made ſcholar of that houſe 1693, and afterwards fellow (being then B. A.) in 1697. He was poſſeſſed of a conſiderable eſtate at *Scruton*, *Yorkſhire*, now in the poſſeſſion of his grandſon *Henry Gale*, Eſq; and repreſented *North Allerton*, in that county, in the firſt, ſecond, and third Parliaments of *Great Britain*, at the end of which laſt he was appointed a Commiſſioner of Exciſe. He was the firſt Vice-Preſident of the Society of Antiquaries, and Treaſurer to the Royal Society. He died at *Scruton*, *June* 25, 1744, in his 72d year, univerſally eſteemed, and much lamented by all his acquaintance; and left all his MSS. by will to *Trinity College*, and his cabinet of *Roman* coins to the public library there, with a complete catalogue of them drawn up by himſelf. The Rev. Mr. *Cole* of *Milton* has ſeveral of his letters to Mr. *Browne Willis*, concerning various matters of Antiquity. He married *Henrietta*, daughter of *Henry Raper*, Eſq; of *Cowling*, who died 1720, by whom he had *Roger-Henry*, born 1710, admitted fellow-commoner of *Sidney College*, who married *Catharine* daughter of *Chriſtopher Crowe*, Eſq; of *Kipling*, and had iſſue, *Catharine*, born 1741, died 1744; *Roger*, born 1743, died 1751; *Henry*, born 1744, now living at *Scruton*; *Harriet*, born 1745; *Samuel*, born 1746, admitted at *Trinity College*, 1769, fellow-commoner of *Bene't* 1770, preſented to the rectory of *Everingham*, in the Eaſt Riding of the county of *York*, 1774; *Catharine*, born 1752; *Chriſtopher*, born 1756.

Charles Gale, the Dean's ſecond ſon, was admitted penſioner of *Trinity College*, 1695, and ſcholar of the Houſe *April* 23, 1697. He was afterwards rector of *Scruton*, and died in 1738, having married *Cordelia*, daughter of Mr. *Thomas Thwaits* of *Burrel*, who died 1721, leaving four ſons, of whom the eldeſt, *Thomas Gale*, M. A. ſucceeded to his father's rectory in 1738, and to that of *Weſt Rumton*, in the ſame county, in *April* 1742, and died *July* 7, 1746.

* See *Drake's Eboracum*, pp. 480. 527. 572.

Samuel,

Samuel, the youngeſt of the Dean's ſons, was born in 1682; but of this learned gentleman I have little to add to what has been ſaid in p. 33. The reader who wiſhes to ſee a complete account of the whole family, and their various learned publications, will receive ample ſatisfaction by conſulting the "Reliquiæ *Galeanæ*," which form the ſecond number of the "Bibliotheca Topographica *Britannica*."—The following pictures, belonging to this family, are ſtill remaining at *Scruton*: Dean *Gale*, by Sir *Godfrey Kneller*, in 1689; *Roger Gale*, by *Vanderbank*, in 1728; and *Samuel Gale*, by *Whood*.

P. 34. Mr. *Joſeph Sparke*, regiſtrar of *Peterborough* cathedral, publiſhed in folio, 1723, a good edition of "Hiſtoriæ *Anglicanæ* Scriptores varii;" viz. "Vita S. *Thomæ Cantuarienſ.* à *W. Stephanide* conſcripta; Chronicon *Johannis* Abbatis S. *Petri* de *Burgo*; "Chronicon *Angliæ* per *Robertum* de *Boſton*:" "Hiſtoriæ Cœnobii *Burgenſis* Scriptores varii;" viz. "*Hugonis Candidi* Cœnobii *Burgenſis* Hiſtoria; *Roberti Swaphami* "Cœnobii *Burgenſis* Hiſtoria; *Walteri* de *Whittleſeye* Cœnobii *Burgenſis* Hiſtoria; "Hiſtoriæ Cœnobii *Burgenſis* Continuatio per Anonymum; Hiſtoria Cœnobii *Burgenſis* "Verſibus *Gallicanis*." He intended a ſecond volume, to contain *Whittleſey's* Life of *Hereward* abbot of *Peterborough*, and had actually engraved the arms of the knights whoſe fiefs were inſtituted by abbot *Thorold*; but died 1740. His dedication of the firſt part of the work to Dr. *Mead* is dated from the library of *John Bridges*, Eſq; who died the year after him. The Society of Antiquaries engraved, 1720, a ſeal of *Peterborough* minſter in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Sparke*, who will be mentioned again in p. 524.

Ibid. The following very curious memorandum from the MSS. of the Rev. Dr. *Richard Bowes*, rector of *Eaſtling*, and vicar of *New Romney* in *Kent*, was communicated by his grandſon the Rev. Mr. *Wheler Bunce*, vicar of *St. Clement's*, *Sandwich*: "*Nov.* 17, "1741, departed this life the Rev. Mr. *John Blackbourne*, M. A. of *Trinity College*, *Cambridge*. Soon after the Revolution, he became one of thoſe few truly conſcientious, who "refuſed the new oaths. From that time he lived a very exemplary, good life, and ſtudied "hard; endeavouring to be uſeful to mankind, both as a ſcholar and divine. To keep "himſelf independent, he became corrector of the preſs to Mr. *Bowyer*, Printer; and was, "indeed, one of the moſt accurate of any that ever took upon him that laborious employ. He has given us a curious edition of Lord *Bacon's* Works. As I had the "happineſs of being long known to my moſt valuable friend, and receiving him twice "at *Eaſtling*, he was ſo kind to communicate the following particulars. That *Opprobrium Hiſtoriæ*, *Burnet's* Memoirs *, were firſt put into his hands to be corrected for "*Bowyer's* preſs. But the honeſt ſons of the Biſhop made ſhamefully free with their "Father's manuſcript. Mr. *Blackbourne* ſhewed ſome pages left out relating to the "Prince of *Orange*, where his character was more at large, and better drawn, more to "truth and life. Several ſheets, concerning the *Scotch* eſpecially, left out. I remember "Lord *Stair* and family made a much worſe figure than we ſee now. As he was himſelf too honeſt to deal with ſuch as have had no honeſty, he adviſed *Bowyer* to be "concerned no farther in the impreſſion, ſo it was taken out of his hands. This good "man, for ſeveral years paſt, has been a Nonjuring biſhop, equal to moſt of our bench. "I waited on him often in *Little-Britain*, where he lived almoſt loſt to the world, and hid

* "His characters †," ſays *Swift*, "are miſerably wrought, in many things miſtaken, and all "of them diſtracting, except of thoſe who were friends to the Preſbyterians."

† Many of which were ſtruck through with his own hand, but left legible in the MS. which he ordered, in his laſt will, "his executor to print faithfully, as he left it, without adding, ſuppreſſing, or altering it in any "particular." In the ſecond volume, Judge *Burnet*, the Biſhop's ſon and executor, promiſes that "the original "manuſcript of both volumes ſhall be depoſited in the *Cotton* Library." But this promiſe does not appear to have been fulfilled; at leaſt it certainly was not in 1736, when Two Letters were printed, addreſſed to *Thomas Burnet*, Eſq. In p. 8, of the ſecond letter, the writer aſſerted, that he had in his own poſſeſſion "an authentic "and compleat collection of caſtrated paſſages." Mr. *Bowyer's* copy of the Hiſtory (mentioned in p. 34) went no further than the firſt volume; and was given by him to Mr. *Gough*. The Earl of *Shelburne* has a copy of *Burnet's* Hiſtory with marginal remarks by *Swift*.

" amongſt old books. One day, before dinner, upon his enquiring after my ever-honoured " Patron Lord ****** [*Winchelſea*], he went to his bureau, and took out a paper to ſhew " me. It was a copy of the teſtimonial ſent to King *J.* (as he called him) ſigned by " his Lordſhip and two more (I think) in his behalf. He afterwards ſhewed me the " commiſſion for his conſecration. Upon this I begged his bleſſing, which he gave me " with the fervent zeal and devotion of a primitive Biſhop *. I aſked him if I was ſo " happy to belong to his dioceſe? His anſwer was (I thought) very remarkable: Dear " Friend (ſaid he) we leave the ſees open, that the gentlemen, who now unjuſtly poſſeſs " them, upon the reſtoration, may, if they pleaſe, return to their duty and be conti- " nued. We content ourſelves with full epiſcopal power, as ſuffragans."

Mr. *Blackbourne* was the editor of *Bale's* " Chronycle concernynge Syr *Johan Olde-* " *caſtell*," with an Appendix, *Lond.* 1729, 8vo. *Hearne* had mentioned the firſt edition of it " as wonderful rare," in p. 645 of his Gloſſary to " *Peter Langtoft's* Chronicle," in 1725; which might occaſion *Blackbourne's* republication of it; though it was only valuable from being ſcarce, as appears from p. 441 of " Hiſt. *Ricardi* II." &c. publiſhed by *Hearne* in 1729. The edition of *Bacon*, 1740, 4 vols. folio, was by Mr. *Blackbourne*; to whom a very handſome compliment is paid in *Maittaire's* Lives of the *Paris* Printers, 1717; and again in his " Miſcellanea aliquot Scriptorum Carmina, 1722." Mr. *Blackbourne* died *Nov.* 17, 1741; and his library was ſold by auction in *February* 1742. He was buried in *Iſlington* church-yard; where, when a ſchool-boy, I have gazed with aſtoniſhment at the following epitaph, the meaning of which I was unable to comprehend:

" Hic ſitum eſt quod mortale fuit
Viri verè reverendi
JOHANNIS BLACKBOURNE, A. M.
Eccleſiæ *Anglicanæ* Preſbyteri,
Pontificiorum æque ac Novatorum mallei,
Docti, clari, ſtrenui, prompti:
Qui (uti verbo dicam, cætera enim quis neſcit?)
Cum eo non dignus erat,
Uſque adeò degener, mundus,
Ad Beatorum ſedes
Tranſlatus eſt, 17° die *Novembris*,
A. D. MDCCXLI, ætat. ſuæ LVIII.
Cui tandem hic reſtituta eſt
PHILADELPHIA, olim ejus Relicta,
Poſtea vero Conjux
RIC. HEYBORNE, Civis *Londini*,
Quæ obiit 10° die *Januarii*,
A. D. MDCCL. ætat. ſuæ 70."

On the Foot Stone:

" *Chriſto* qui vivit, morte perire nequit.
Reſurgam. *J. B.*
Nunc, amice Lector, quiſquis ſis,
Ex hinc diſce, qui es, & quid eris."

P. 37. l. 2. On this paſſage a friend remarks, that " it was by no means at all inte- " reſting to the profeſſors, but a mere literary queſtion. *J. J. Rouſſeau* has obſerved, " that phyſicians of all men leaſt like your ſporting with them. Perhaps churchmen " have been laughed at ſo long that they are grown callous. The queſtion by no " means was, whether they were vile and deſpicable, but whether they were ſlaves: " and that the fact was ſo, I ſuppoſe nobody doubts now. *Epictetus*, though a ſlave, " was no more vile and deſpicable, than the truly great *Marcus Antoninus*. *Mead* and " his friends might be miſtaken; yet *Middleton* muſt, if he ſpoke of him at all, allow " that he was a famous practitioner, a princely *Mæcenas* to all the Learned that wanted " his ſervices, and a great importer of Virtù." *T. F.*

P. 38. *note*, " The hand fortified with a tremendous cæſtus, and accompanied with " a palm-branch, looks more as if deſigned for prize-fighting boxers than phyſicians; " like the *Roman* contorniates for charioteers." *T. F.*

P. 39. " I have no doubt that Mr. *Chiſhull* is wrong in every word he ſays about the " coin which has CKIIIII on it: though I am not as yet equally ſure what the right " meaning is." *T. F.*—See his letter on it to *Haym* at the end of his " Antiquitates " Aſiaticæ."

* Dr. *Bowes* alſo received Biſhop *Atterbury's* bleſſing in *The Tower* juſt before he went into baniſhment. And he was one of Dr. *Sacheverell's* bail.

P. 40. "The honours of the *Greek* phyſicians are nothing to Dr. *Middleton's* inquiry. "*Hawkins* and *Pennel* would not allow that ſurgery was not a liberal ſcience. It was "not very liberal in *Pythagoras* to keep his writings on botany ſecret." *T. F.*

P. 45. The Index to *Aretæus*, compriſed in fourteen ſheets folio, is annexed to the ſplendid edition of Dr. *Wigan*, which was printed at the *Clarendon* preſs in 1723; and is by much the moſt difficult, and not the leaſt handſome, part of that elegant volume. This Index was compiled at the requeſt, and printed at the expence, of Dr. *John Freind*, by Mr. *Maittaire*, who has introduced it with a ſhort *Latin* Preface.

L. 5. read "Mr. *James Bonwicke*, a ſon of Mr. *Bowyer's* worthy ſchoolmaſter," &c.—As the circumſtances attending this executorſhip are curious, I ſhall annex, from Mr. *Bowyer's* hand-writing, a copy of the Will: "In the Name of the Father, and of "the Son, and of the Holy Ghoſt, one God Bleſſed for ever. I *James Bonwicke*, being "now, by the bleſſing of God, in good health, do, by this my laſt Will and Teſtament, "diſpoſe of that temporal eſtate He hath been pleaſed in much mercy to bleſs me withal. "I have been a miſerable ſinner, God he knows, and unworthy of the leaſt of thoſe "many mercies he has vouchſafed me all my life long; yet humbly hope for the greateſt "of all, even the ſalvation of my poor ſoul, through the merits of our Bleſſed Redeemer "*Jeſus Chriſt*. I give and bequeath to my ſiſters *Th a* and *Winny*, to each of them "the ſum of Sixty Pounds, to be paid them immediately upon my deceaſe; to my ſiſter "*Molly* the like ſum, to be diſpoſed to her own private advantage in a ſmall ſettle-"ment; to my ſiſter *Betty* the ſum of Twenty Pounds at my death, and Forty more at "the birth of her firſt child; to my ſiſters *Henny* the like ſum, to be paid, one moiety "at my deceaſe, and the other at the day of marriage, if they marry with conſent of "my uncle *James Bonwicke*, Eſquire; to my brother *John* Forty Pounds, to be paid "when he ſhall have been ſettled one whole year in ſome buſineſs with the approbation "of my uncle; to my grandmother *Stubbs*, and uncle Mr. *Samuel Stubbs*, and my god-"ſon *James Jones*, to each of them Twenty Pounds; and to Mrs. *Sarah Norton* Ten "Pounds, to be laid out for her private uſe; I deſire alſo that Twenty Pounds may be "laid out in the building of a monument for my dear *F.* and *M.*; I deſire that One "Hundred Pounds may be diſpoſed of to augment two poor livings, particularly where "my friends Mr. *B. C.* Mr. *G. H.* Mr. *R. M.* or Mr. *M. B.* may be incumbents; "and One other Hundred Pounds, whoſe annual product for eight years may be given "to two poor children born in the year of my deceaſe in the pariſhes of *Mickleham* "or *Headley*, and to be nominated by the vicar of *Leatherhead* and the rectors of "*Mickleham* and *Headley*; I leave my cabinet of medals to my dear friend Mr. *Wil-"liam Bowyer*, Junior, to whom I bequeath all my other goods and chattels what-"ſoever; I appoint him likewiſe executor of this my laſt Will and Teſtament."

On this Will were grounded the following Caſes, drawn up by Mr. *Bowyer*; and anſwered by two Lawyers of great eminence.

CASE I.

"*J. B.* dying, bequeaths above 600*l.* in legacies, and among the reſt 200*l.* for "charitable uſes, by a Will of his own hand-writing before his ſickneſs, though "neither dated, ſigned, nor ſealed, but which he delivered before his death to one "of the legatees mentioned in the ſaid Will, declaring it to be his laſt Will and Teſta-"ment. Upon a view of the effects of the ſaid Teſtator, it appears there are not aſſets "near ſufficient to pay the ſaid legacies, unleſs an eſtate be ſold for that purpoſe, "which the Teſtator received the profits of when living, but which was bought in the "name of another perſon, and by that perſon held in truſt for the ſaid Teſtator, of "which eſtate no mention is made in the ſaid Will.

"Query: Shall the ſaid eſtate go to the heir at law, in prejudice to the ſaid legacies "and charities, or to the executor, to enable him to perform the ſaid Will of the "Teſtator?"

ANSWER. "I conceive very clearly, that, in this caſe, the truſt of the real eſtate will "deſcend to the Teſtator's heir at law, and that the Will is perfectly void as to lands, it "not being executed according to the ſolemnities directed by the ſtatute. But as to "the perſonal eſtate, the Will, being all of the Teſtator's own hand-writing, is good for "that, and may, and ought to be proved by the executor, who is entitled to retain "the legacy ſpecifically deviſed. EDMUND SAWYER, *March* 8, 1724."

CASE II.

"I give and bequeath to my ſiſter *Betty* the ſum of 20*l.* at my death, and Forty "more at the birth of her firſt child. To my ſiſters *Henny* the like ſum, to be paid "one moiety at my deceaſe, and the other at the day of marriage, if *they* marry with "conſent of my uncle *James Bonwicke*, Eſq.

"I. Query, what ſum is implied in the *like* ſum, to be paid, &c.? whether the 40*l.* "juſt before mentioned, or the 20*l.* and 40*l.* added together, as the legacies to the "other ſiſters are all 60*l.* each *?

* The whole progreſs of this buſineſs reflects honour on the integrity of Mr. *Bowyer*; but his conduct to the *unprovided* ſiſter deſerves to be particularly known. I have now before me an exact debtor and creditor account † of the whole of his executorſhip, by which it appears that he not only paid to *Margaret Bonwicke* 21*l.* 8*s.* the whole ſurplus which remained after all the other legacies were paid, and added 10*l.* to it as a free gift, but, at the diſtance of thirty years, made up the ſum which her brother had moſt probably intended for her. This circumſtance is confirmed by the following remarkable receipt: "Whereas a legacy of Sixty Pounds was probably intended to have "been left to my wife *Margaret*, when a maiden, by her brother Mr. *James Bonwicke*, who died "*January* 1724-5; but her name being omitted in his Will, and there not being aſſets ſufficient "to pay the whole of the ſaid intended legacy, ſhe gave a diſcharge in full to his executor Mr. "*William Bowyer*, *May* 23, 1729, on receiving Twenty-one Pounds Eight Shillings, being the "whole ſurplus which remained after the other legacies were paid: And whereas the ſaid *William* "*Bowyer* did, out of his own good will, pay at the ſame time, and at his own expence, Ten Pounds "more in aid of the ſaid intended legacy; and afterwards, on or about *July* 26, 1747, did give to "my ſaid wife *Margaret* Four Pounds Five Shillings more out of the ſecond dividend made to him "on account of Mr. *Edward Jones's* bond of a Hundred Pounds; which ſums made in all Thirty-"five Pounds, Thirteen Shillings: And whereas Mr. *Samuel Stubbs*, dying on or about *December* "12, 1756, left the following clauſe in his Will: 'I give and bequeath unto Mr. *William Bowyer*, "of *Hatton Garden, London*, Printer, the ſum of Thirty-one Pounds Ten Shillings (willing him to "take it as part of my late nephew *James Bonwicke's* eſtate) and to diſpoſe of it as he ſhall think "proper:' by which clauſe the ſaid Mr. *William Bowyer*, having received Thirty-one Pounds Ten "Shillings, hath thought proper to diſpoſe of Twenty-four Pounds Seven Shillings to me: I hereby "acknowledge to have received the ſaid Twenty-four Pounds Seven Shillings; which, with the "ſums before received by my wife and myſelf, amounting to Sixty Pounds, is in full of the in-"tended legacy of Mr. *James Bonwicke* to my wife, and of the utmoſt intention of the late Mr. "*Samuel Stubbs*. Witneſs our hands,

"EDWARD ANDREWS,
"MARGARETT ANDREWS."

"Received of Mr. *William Bowyer*, each of us reſpectively, Two Pounds Eight Shillings, the "ſum which he hath thought proper to diſpoſe of in purſuance of the before-mentioned clauſe in "the late Mr. *Samuel Stubbs's* Will.

"MARY JONES,
"DOROTHY WILDMAN,
"WINEFRID COOKE."

† I tranſcribe a few *Items* from this account, as a curioſity:

EXECUTORSHIP	Debtor.			Creditor.		
Found in a box dedicated to the poor	£6	9	1			
Sold 3 ſheets of paper	0	0	1			
Sold Miſs *Henny* a book called *Hygieſticon*	0	0	4			
Sold Mrs. *Winny* a pair of black buttons	0	0	2			
Received of the Adminiſtrators of Mr. *A. B.* and *E. B.* an 8th ſhare of odd things, which were not divided in their brother's life-time	0	2	5½			
——— for houſhold goods	146	0	0			
——— for eatables and drinkables	4	15	0			
——— of Mr. *Woodward* for books	102	2	0			
——— of Mr. *Bonwicke*, Bookſeller,	185	0	0			
——— for 7 MSS. of Lord *Oxford*	7	7	0			
——— of Mr. *May* for MS. Sermons	32	0	0			
				Paid for my journey to *London* upon Mr. *B's* horſe, waterage to and from *Vauxhall*, and putting up the horſe at *The Vine*,	0	2	9
				Paid neighbour *Martyr's* ſcore	1	11	3½
				Paid Goody *Hubbard*, for her trouble in attending Mr. *J. B.* during his laſt ſickneſs	0	10	6
				Spent at a coffee-houſe waiting for Mr. *Stubbs*	0	0	1
				Paid counſel for reſolving three caſes	3	3	0
				Paid the pocket expences of Mrs. *Elizabeth, Dorothea, Winefrid, Henrietta*, and Mr. *Margaret Bonwicke*, when they went to *London*, to give teſtimony to their Brother's Will,	0	11	6

"II.

" II. The Teſtator here bequeaths to one brother and five ſiſters legacies, and a ſixth " ſiſter is omitted. When no cauſe can be alledged from any diſtaſte the Teſtator had " againſt that ſiſter in his life-time, why ſhe was omitted, is not that ſiſter ſufficiently " implied in the word ſiſters *Henny*, and afterwards by the Teſtator's referring to more " than one in the ſame clauſe, and ſaying, if *they* marry, &c.? and is not this ſixth ſiſter " entitled to her legacy, or the proportion thereof, if there are not aſſets to pay the " whole?"

ANSWER. " 1. I conceive that *Henny* will be entitled to 60*l.* under this Will, in caſe ſhe " perform the condition annexed to the deviſe, the ſum bequeathed to her other ſiſter " *Betty* being ſo much, though made payable at different times; and therefore I con- " ceive the *like* ſum will be conſtrued to extend to the whole ſum bequeathed to the " other ſiſter, and not to the 40*l.* only; which conſtruction is fortified by the ſame " legacies being bequeathed to the other ſiſters.

2. " The other ſixth ſiſter not being mentioned in the Will, I conceive there is not a " ſufficient deſcription in the words referred to in the query to entitle her to the ſame " legacy with her other ſiſters: though there was no diſtaſte in the Teſtator to her, and " it might poſſibly be the Teſtator's intention to give her the ſame legacy with the reſt; " yet here being only one ſiſter named, and one ſum bequeathed, I conceive it is *caſus* " *omiſſus*, and conſequently ſhe will not be entitled."

" Item, To my brother *John* 40*l.* to be paid when he ſhall have been ſettled one " whole year in buſineſs, with the approbation of my uncle.

" Query, May not that man be ſaid to be ſettled in buſineſs, who, having ſerved a " clerkſhip to an attorney, is ready to practiſe that profeſſion whenever any one offers " him any buſineſs; and if he make but a bond once or twice a year, or exerciſes any " other ſmall part of his profeſſion, may he not be called a practitioner of the law? " If ſo, will it not be determined, that the uncle's refuſing to give his approbation of " his being ſettled in buſineſs, ſhall be no bar to the legatee's demanding his legacy? " Or, in caſe the uncle dies, is not the legatee entitled to his legacy, ſince it is then out " of the uncle's power either to give or refuſe his approbation?"

ANSWER. " I conceive that *John* is entitled to the legacy in caſe he has been one year " out of his clerkſhip, and purſues the buſineſs of an attorney when required by his clients. " The condition annexed to the legacy, of 'being ſettled in buſineſs one whole year with " the approbation of his uncle,' can, as I conceive, extend no further than that the " legatee be diligent and induſtrious in the profeſſion he was bred up in (to which 'tis " probable he was placed by his uncle's or father's directions), and not that the uncle can " put the legatee to any new buſineſs. Nor will the uncle's refuſal of his approbation " prevent the legatee's being entitled to this legacy, if he is willing and ready to prac- " tiſe in his profeſſion when called upon to it by his clients. Upon the death of his " uncle, the legacy becomes abſolute."

" I deſire alſo that 20*l.* may be laid out in a monument for my dear *F.* and *M.*

" Query, whether the letters *F.* and *M.* ſufficiently imply Father and Mother, ſo as " to oblige the executor to appropriate 20*l.* for the ſaid monument, or the proportion " of that legacy, if there are not aſſets to pay the ſeveral legacies mentioned in the " Will?"

ANSWER. " I conceive theſe initial letters are not ſo ſufficient an evidence of the Teſtator's " intention as to oblige the executor to lay out 20*l.* in a monument for the Teſtator's " Father and Mother, nor can I adviſe the executor ſo to do without the direction of " the Court to indemnify him."

" I

" I desire that 100*l.* may be disposed of to augment two poor livings, particularly " where my friends Mr. *B. C.* Mr. *G. H.* Mr. *R. N.* or Mr. *M. B.* may be incumbents.

" Query, Is this legacy perfectly void? or is it valid with respect to some two poor " livings or other being entitled to the 100*l.*? Though no persons supposed to be meant " by Mr. *B. G.* &c. can lay claim to it, nor any other particular livings, yet may not " the Attorney-General, or some other commissioner who is to look after the augmen- " tation of poor livings?"

ANSWER. " The intention of the Testator being to augment two poor livings, and that " not in general, but for a particular purpose, *viz.* where his friends Mr. *B. G.* Mr. *G. H.* " &c. may be incumbents, and the Will being manifestly void as to them; I conceive that " the bequest is likewise void, and that a Court of Equity (upon an information brought " in the Attorney-General's name) will not establish the Will in part, when the persons " for whom this augmentation was intended cannot have the benefit of it.

" *April* 10, 1725. EDMUND SAWYER."

CASE III.

" *A. B.* by his last Will and Testament in writing, gives and devises unto his five " daughters the sum of 400*l.* apiece, and unto his wife and two sons *John* and *James* " doth *(inter al.)* give and bequeath as follows; *viz.* 'I give and bequeath to my " dear Wife all that my Messuage, or Tenement and Farm, of all those Lands, Tene- " ments, and Hereditaments, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, or there- " with used, occupied or enjoyed, as part, parcel, or member thereof, commonly called " or known by the name or names of *Burford* and *Boxland*, situate, lying, and being in " the parish of *Mickleham* aforesaid, and all other my Freehold Messuages, Lands, Te- " nements, and Hereditaments whatsoever, within the said parish of *Mickleham*, with " the appurtenances, to have and to hold during her natural life, if she continues a " widow so long; and upon her decease or marriage, to my son *James* and his heirs, he " paying within six months after he comes to the possession of the said estate 200*l.* to " his brother my son *John*.'

" *A. B.* died *Oct.* 20, 1722; and on *Dec.* 3 following, his widow and relict also died. " Whereupon *James*, the said Testator's younger son, being then of the age of 18 years, " received the rents and profits of the said estate from *J. B.* Esq; the Testator's brother, " in whose name the said estate was purchased in trust for the said Testator, and in whom " the legal right was to the day of *James's* death, he having never made any convey- " ance thereof to the Testator's widow, or the said *James* the son.

" That the said *James*, about two years after his mother's decease, at the age of 21, " died likewise, without having paid to his elder brother *John* the 200*l.* or any part " thereof, mentioned in the said Will to be paid to him by the said *James* within six " months after he should come to the possession of the said estate.

" That the said *James*, by his Will, neither dated, signed, nor sealed, but all of his " own hand-writing, (and for the validity whereof sentence has been given in *Doctors* " *Commons)* bequeaths several legacies, and among the rest 200*l.* to charitable uses, no " mention being made therein of the estate given him by his Father's Will, but only in " general words leaves his cabinet of medals to his dear friend Mr. *W. B.* junior, to " whom he bequeaths all his other goods and chattels whatsoever, and appoints him " likewise Executor of his last Will and Testament.

" That, without the said estate, there will not be assets sufficient to discharge his lega- " cies; notwithstanding which, the said *John* the brother not only claims the said " estate, but also the 200*l.* with interest for the same, and 40*l.* being a legacy left him " by his said brother *James's* Will.

" I. Query,

"I. Query, Is *James's* Will ſufficient to convey to his Executor the ſaid Eſtate held "in truſt, to enable him to fulfil the ſaid Will; or muſt it go to the brother *John* as "heir at law, in prejudice to the ſaid charities and legacies?"

ANSWER. "This Will is not ſufficient to paſs Lands of freehold or inheritance, not "being ſigned or executed according to the ſtatute, and therefore it deſcends to the "heir at law *John*, and not affected with the charities or other legacies."

"II. If the truſt of the eſtate deſcends to *John*, the heir at law, is it not ſufficiently "implied in the father's Will that the 200*l.* legacy, he bequeaths to the ſaid *John*, ſhould "be an incumbrance on the eſtate bequeathed to *James*? Can *John* therefore claim "the ſaid 200*l.* as a debt of *James's* executor, when he poſſeſſes that eſtate which ſeems "to be charged with the very incumbrance he claims?

"Or, farther, may not *James's* neglect to pay the ſaid 200*l.* (that is, to perform the "conditions by which he was to hold the ſaid eſtate) be interpreted as a refuſal to ac-"cept of that eſtate, to which his father had annexed ſuch conditions? Or ſhall his "receiving the rents and profits of the eſtate during his minority be looked upon as an "acceptance of that eſtate, which was never made over to him, and the profits whereof "he never received after he came of age?"

ANSWER. "I think, the land deviſed to *James* being charged with the 200*l.* and the "land ſo charged deſcending to *John* (to whom the 200*l.* was alſo payable) it amounts "to an extinguiſhment or ſatisfaction of the 200*l.* and all intereſt due on that account, "and cannot be claimed by *John* of the executor of *James*."

"III. If the 200*l.* is likewiſe due to *John* as a debt from *James*, is *James's* executor "obliged to pay intereſt for the ſaid 200l. to the claimant *John* any longer than to the "time of the ſaid *James's* death, provided the executor has made no intereſt of the ſaid "money; and eſpecially conſidering that the claimant *John*, by litigating his brother's "Will for near half a year, hindered the executor from paying either intereſt or prin-"cipal?"

ANSWER. "I think *James's* executor is liable to pay neither principal nor intereſt."

"IV. When was *James*, according to the words of his father's Will, poſſeſſed of the "eſtate? Was it from the time he received the rents and profits of the ſaid eſtate, "which was from the *Michaelmas* before his father, who gave it him, died, his father "and mother both dying between *Michaelmas* and *Chriſtmas*? Or was he not rather "then only poſſeſſed of it, when his mother, who during her life was the obſtacle to his "poſſeſſing it, was dead? Or, laſtly, was he, or could he be poſſeſſed of it, before he was "of the age of 21? Conſequently, muſt the intereſt the elder brother *John* claims "with the 200*l.* commence from ſix months after the *Michaelmas* which preceded the "father's death, or from ſix months after the younger brother *James* came of age?"

ANSWER. "*James* was poſſeſſed of the eſtate within the meaning of the Will when "the mother died, and the deviſe to him took place; and whether he was 21 or not, "as long as he was entitled to the rents and profits, it was ſufficient; and if *James* "had lived, *John* might have demanded intereſt from ſix months after his mother's "death; but he dying, and the eſtate out of which both principal and intereſt was "to be paid coming to *John*, the demand, I think, is extinguiſhed.

"THOMAS LUTWYCHE, *April* 25, 1726."

P. 45. *Fourth note.* Such a tranſlation of *Pliny* the *French* have lately got in ſeveral volumes, 4to. by M. *Poinſinet*, and other learned hands, 1772, &c.

P. 47. l. 7. The office of reader at *The Temple* was held at a great charge to the perſon who executed it. See a curious note on this ſubject in *Dodſley's* Old Plays, IX. 364.—*Granger* mentions ſeven different prints of Mr. *Selden*. There is a medal of him, ſtruck

ſtruck in the preſent century, by one of the *Daſſiers*; I know not which, for it has not the artiſt's name; it was left without a reverſe, and that of the medal of *Wolfius* added to it. This laſt has the initials of *Daſſier* the father.—*Selden* had ſent his library to *Oxford* in his life-time: but hearing that they had lent out a book without a ſufficient caution, he ſent for it back again. After his death, it continued ſome time at *The Temple*, where it ſuffered ſome diminution: at laſt, the executors thinking that they were executors of his will rather than his paſſions, generouſly and nobly ſent the whole to *Oxford*.

P. 47. l. 11. For *James* read *Charles*.

P. 48. Of Dr. *Wilkins*, ſee more in p. 91.—The learned *Henry Wharton*, librarian at *Lambeth* under archbiſhop *Sancroft*, is ſaid to have drawn up an accurate catalogue of the MSS. there, with tranſcripts of all the unprinted tracts, and an exact collation of all the printed ones; but into whoſe hands that catalogue has fallen is now unknown. His own MSS. were purchaſed by archbiſhop *Teniſon*, and depoſited in this library. The original catalogue of theſe, in his own hand-writing, is in the library of *John Loveday*, Eſq. A liſt of them is incorporated in the firſt volume of the catalogue of the *Lambeth* MSS. drawn up by Dr. *Wilkins*, 1718. Many MSS. having ſince been added to that valuable library, a ſecond volume of the catalogue has been drawn up by Dr. *Ducarel*. A life of Mr. *Wharton* is prefixed to two volumes of his Sermons; and a ſmall monument is erected to his memory in *Weſtminſter Abbey* with this inſcription:

" H. S. E.
HENRICUS WHARTON, A. M.
Eccleſiæ *Anglicanæ* Preſbyter,
Rector Eccleſiæ de *Chartham*,
Necnon Vicarius Eccleſiæ de *Minſter*
In Inſula *Thanato*, in Diœceſi *Cantuarienſi*:
Reverendiſſimo ac ſanctiſſimo Præſuli
Wilhelmo Archiepiſcopo *Cantuarienſi*
A Sacris Domeſticis.
Qui multa ad augendam & illuſtrandam
Rem literariam,
Multa pro Eccleſia *Chriſti*
Conſcripſit,
Plura moliebatur.
Obiit 3° Non. *Mart.* A. D. MDCXCIV,
Ætatis ſuæ XXXI."

P. 48. *Note. hazard of Mr.* Harley's *perſon*] By *Guiſcard's* ſtab. See the particulars in the " Supplement to *Swift*."

P. 49. l. 3. *read* memoranda.

Ibid. ſub-note. Mr. *Thwaites* publiſhed an edition of " *Ephraim Syrus, Oxon.* 1709."

P. 50. Mr. *Baxter*, late in life, married a woman without a fortune, but of a very good character, named *Sarah Carturit*, by whom he had two ſons and three daughters. He died *May* 31, 1723, and was buried *June* 4, at *Iſlington*. Prefixed to his " Gloſſarium " Antiquitatum *Britannicarum* * 1719," 8vo. is a fine head of him by *Vertue*, from a picture by *Highmore* †, when *Baxter* was in the 69th year of his age; in ſome of the earlieſt impreſſions of which the painter's name is ſpelt *Hymore*. His edition of *Horace* has con-

* " Mr. *Gough*, ſpeaking of this work (*Brit.* Top. I. 9) obſerves, that Mr. *Baxter*, from his ſkill in the old *Britiſh* language, attempted to determine the geography by etymology. It is juſtly added, by Mr. *Gough*, that this is a method the moſt uncertain, and which too often miſled *Camden* before, and others ſince. In the firſt volume of the Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries, are four *Latin* letters, written by Mr. *Baxter* to the late Dr. *Geekie*, [who had been his ſcholar,] when firſt entered at *Cambridge*. In theſe letters, the learned critic ſhews how entirely his attention was devoted to etymological and philological inquiries. From the fourth letter it appears, that Mr. *Baxter* was ſolicited to give a new edition of the writers *De Re Ruſticâ*; but that he declined it, on account of his age, and the difficulty of the undertaking. Dr. *Harwood*, in his View of the Claſſics, calls Mr. *Baxter's Anacreon* an excellent edition; and with regard to his *Horace* expreſſes himſelf in the following ſtrong terms: " This ſecond edition of *Horace*, in 1725, is by far the beſt edition of *Horace* ever publiſhed. " I have read it many times through, and know its ſingular worth. *England* has not produced a " more elegant and judicious critic than Mr. *Baxter*." Biographia *Britannica*, vol. II. p. 24.

† This picture was painted for a club-room, where Mr. *Baxter* preſided, in *The Old Jewry*; but the landlord removing, took it away with him, and it has never been heard of ſince. Mr. *Highmore* enquired after it a few years ago in vain.

tinued in ſuch eſteem abroad, that the learned *Geſner* gave a new edition of it in 1752 at *Leipſick*, with additional notes; and it has been again printed in the ſame place in 1772 and 1778. *Baxter* wrote his own life, a tranſcript of which is in the library of Mr. *Tutet*, under this title, "Vitæ D. *Gulielmi Baxteri*, ſive *Popidii*, a ſe ipſo conſcrip-" tæ Fragmentum; ex ipſius ſchedis manu propria exaratis erutum, *Dec.* 26°, 1721, "*W. T.*" *W. T.* means *William Thomas*, Eſq; who wrote an *Engliſh* draught of (1) a dedication to Dr. *Mead* of the "Gloſſarium Antiquitatum *Britannicarum*," which he then (2) tranſlated into *Latin*; afterwards (3) a different one, which was turned into (4) *Latin* by Mr. *Timothy Thomas*; and this laſt, after many corrections, was put into Dr. *Mead's* hands, who, with Mr. *Maittaire*, altered it to what it appears in print, except ſome few paſſages corrected by Mr. *William Thomas* and the Rev. Mr. *Moſes Williams*. The papers marked 1, 2, 3, and 4, Mr. *Tutet* poſſeſſes; and the remainder of the information is in a note written by Mr. *William Thomas*, who alſo wrote the printed preface to *Llhuyd's* "Adverſaria Poſthuma," ſubjoined to the "Gloſſarium Antiquita-" tum *Britannicarum*," but Mr. *Tutet* has a different one in his own hand-writing. Mr. *Thomas* reviſed the whole work before it went to the preſs.

P. 51. Of Dr. *Wotton*, ſee more in p. 73. In Mr. *Baker's* valuable MSS. occurs this entry: "*Gulielmus Wotton, Suffolcienſis*, electus Socius ſub Magiſtro *Berisford*, *April* " 8, 1685, deceſſit 1694. *Thomas Baker* * eodem die immediate junior." I have two little tracts, each of them only a half-ſheet in folio, one intituled, 1. A Letter ſent to Mr. "*William Wotton*, B. D. Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Nottingham*, " concerning 'Some late Remarks,' &c. written by *John Harris*, M. A." ſigned *Tancred Robinſon*, who acknowledges himſelf to be the author of the "Introduction to Sir *John* " *Narborough's* Voyage," the "Epiſtle Dedicatory before the *Engliſh* Tranſlation of " Father *Le Compte's China*," and of "all the Extracts of the *Hortus Malabaricus*" in " the Philoſophical Tranſactions." The other tract is, "A Letter to Dr. *Tancred Ro-" binſon*, in anſwer to ſome Paſſages in his to Mr. *Wotton*, and is ſigned by *J. Harris*."

Ibid. "*Bartlemy Fair*," &c. on the authority of a preſentation-copy of the ſecond edition of it, 1722, now in the library of *James Bindley*, Eſq; may be aſcribed to the celebrated Mrs. *Aſtell* †, of whom there is a life in the "Biographia."

P. 52. Mr. *Lindſay* for many years officiated as miniſter of the Nonjuring ſociety in *Trinity Chapel, Alderſgate-ſtreet*; and is ſaid to have been their laſt miniſter. I have ſeveral of his letters to Dr. *Zachary Grey*; of which a few extracts ſhall be given below ‡. He

* Of whom ſome memoirs ſhall be given in this Appendix.

† It is remarkable that Mr. *Ballard*, who in his "Memoirs of Learned Ladies," has given a particular account of Mrs. *Aſtell* and her writings, takes no notice of this tract. But it can hardly be doubted that it was written by her, as in the copy above-mentioned, which is directed "To the " Lady *Blount*, *Dec.* 17, 1724," that Lady has written, "Given me by Mrs. *Aſtell*, the author of this " and ſeveral Books, Pamphlets, and Papers, which I have alſo." In the ſecond edition the words *Bartlemy Fair* were left out of the title-page.

‡ "You give me great ſatisfaction by telling me that my poor endeavours § are favourably cen-" ſured by yourſelf and other friends at *Cambridge*; but I ſhall not grow proud on that account, " becauſe I know how much more is due to your candour than to my own abilities. Your pro-" moting its ſale will be a great obligation to me; for you know the bookſellers will not promote " any thing which is not their own property; and this is a very weighty burthen for my weak " ſhoulders. I heartily thank you for your kind invitation to *Houghton*; which I pleaſe myſelf " with the hopes of an opportunity of accepting; for I am now, by the Doctor's direction, to ride " moderately and frequently; in purſuance of which, I am looking out for a horſe able to carry my " weight eaſy journeys. Whether I can diſengage myſelf from the good old Lady *Fanſhaw*, with-" out getting a curate, I cannot tell. I am every day at her Ladyſhip's houſe in *Little Ormond* " *Street*. *May* 23, 1728."—"It would very much grieve me, if I thought you would ſuſpect me " of negligence in any affair you think fit to intruſt me. The truth is, that after divers meetings

§ His tranſlation of *Maſon's* "Vindication of the Church of *England*."

" and

He died in 1768, and was buried in *Iſlington* church-yard, where the following epitaphs remain to his and his wife's memory:

On a flat ſtone:
" Hic requieſcit in Domino
MARIA uxor JOHANNIS LINDSAY,
Eccleſiæ *Anglicanæ* Preſbyteri,
De quâ
Nil dicere non fas eſt, ſatis non tutum.
Vin' verbo dicam?
In illa omnis enituit
Quæ fœminam optimam ornaret
Virtus,
Cujus ad exemplum ſi vixeris,
Amice Lector,
Mori non eſt quod timeas.
Vale.
Obiit in Feſto Omnium Animarum,
A. D. MDCCXXVII,
Ætat. ſuæ 43."

On an upright ſtone adjoining:
" Hic etiam reſtant Exuviæ
Reverendi J. LINDSAY, *Aulæ Mariæ*
Apud *Oxonienſes* olim Alumni,
Qui, Eccleſiæ *Anglicanæ* exinde Miniſter,
(Beneficiis cujus, OPULENTIS licet,
Interiori ſtimulo, Aditûs cauſa, RECUSATIS)
Animo in adverſis æquo magnoque,
Sincerâ fide, nudâque veritate,
Honos Poſteris effulſit.
Eruditione inſuper eximius,
Vitæ integer, propoſitique tenax,
Spectatâ pietate inſignis,
Moreſque præcipue ingenuus, vixit.
Curſu tandem bene peracto,
Fortiter diuque pro fide certando emeritus,
Obdormientis more, benedicens, obiit
Jun. 21, A. D. 1768, ætat. 82.
En VIRTUS! En PRISCA FIDES!"

Mr. *Lindſay* publiſhed " The Short Hiſtory of the Regal Succeſſion, &c. with Remarks " on *Whiſton's* Scripture Politicks," &c. *Lond.* 1720, 8vo; which occurs in the *Bodleian* Catalogue. His valuable Tranſlation of " *Maſon's* Vindication" has a large and elaborate Preface, containing " A full and particular Series of the Succeſſion of our Biſhops, " through the ſeveral Reigns ſince the Reformation," &c. He dates it from " *Iſlington*, " 13 *Dec.* 1727." In 1747, he publiſhed in the ſame ſize " Two Sermons preached at " Court in 1620, by *Francis Maſon*;" which he recommends " as well for their own " intrinſick value, as to make up a complete Collection of that learned Author's Works." He had a nephew, who died curate of *Waltham Abbey*, *Sept.* 17, 1779.

" and advances made towards the publication of your preſent work *; when I had reaſon to think " there was nothing more to do but to report to you the concluſion of a contract, no ſooner did we come " to the point, but I found, the taſte of the times is ſuch, that the three former parts of the ſame " work did not anſwer in trade; and therefore I have no hopes of dealing for it, unleſs you will " print it at your own hazard. I wiſh I could have anſwered you more effectually. But this mo- " ment I received the anſwer I have given you. As to the pamphlets, The Caſe of Allegiance to " a King in poſſeſſion (as well as a Defence of it), were Mr. *T. Browne's*, formerly of your *St.* " *John's*, B. D. The Anſwer to Obedience and Submiſſion (as well as to *Sherlock's* Vindication on " the ſame ſubject) were written by Mr. *Wagſtaffe*. The Examination of the Arguments from " Scripture and Reaſon, by Mr. *Theophilus Downes*. Dr. *Sherlock's* Caſe of Allegiance conſidered, " by Mr. *Jeremiah Collier*. *July* 20, 1738."—" Dear Sir, I am very glad you approve of the " ſcheme propoſed for the Animadverter. As to the objection againſt the way of dialogue, I would " be very ſorry to differ in opinion, and much rather give up my own to that of better judges: but " I humbly preſume, when they conſider my caſe, and the frequent occaſions which will occur to " make a breach in the thread of diſcourſe, they will be convinced that I could not acquit myſelf " well in the other way. This was found by experience of ſome who trod the ſame path before; " and particularly by *Tutchin*, who began (as I remember) in a ſeries of obſervations, but was " ſoon forced to fall into the way of dialogue, as *L'Eſtrange* did before, and *Leſlie* after him. I " hope therefore the objection will be dropped. And whenever I find myſelf enabled to begin, I " muſt find out ſome freſh topick to ſet out with, which may tempt the reader to peruſe it. The " Caſe of the Diſſenters (juſt now publiſhed) ſeems a very proper one, and would afford matter " enough for animadverſion: but I fear it will be expoſed to death, before I can be ready to caſt a " ſtone at it. I ſhall not ſay any thing of it here, becauſe you probably have or will ſoon ſee it. " But I hear one curious piece of *fineſſe* relating to it, that ſome people will have it, that the repeal " of the Teſt, &c. is to be brought in by the Tories, and rejected by the Miniſtry. But I rather

* The fourth part of the " Examination of *Neal*." See p. 356.

 " think

P. 52. Add to the books of 1726, "*Xenophontis Ephesii Ephesiacorum* Libri V. de "Amoribus *Anthiæ* & *Abrocomæ* *. Nunc primum prodeunt e vetusto codice Bibliothecæ Monachorum *Cassinensium Florentiæ*, cum *Latinâ* Interpretatione *Antonii Cocchii* †," 4to; and "*Dionysii* Geographia emendata & locupletata, additione scil. Geographiæ Hodiernæ *Græco* carmine pariter donatæ. Cum XVI Tabulis Geographicis. Ab *Andrea Wells*, M. A. Ædis *Christi* Alumno. Editio quinta ‡," 8vo.

P. 53. On a mourning ring, for his mother, Mr. *Bowyer* caused to be inscribed, "MATERTERA VICE MATRIS;" and on another, on the same occasion, "ΩΣ ΑΠΟ-ΓΕΓΑΛΑΚΤΙΣΜΕΝΟΝ."—The following paper was found in the hand-writing of this affectionate parent: "The last request of *Dorothy Bowyer* to her loving husband *William Bowyer*: if he will be so kind as to grant it, then my relations cannot but say, "but that he has been a very good friend to them in my life-time, and also at my death. "So soon after my death as he can conveniently spare so much money, my desire is, "that he will give to my brother *Ichabod Dawks* ten pounds; to my sister *Ann Tracey* "ten pounds; to my sister *Jemima Pemmel* ten pounds; to *Dorothy Lingly* five pounds; "to *John Bishop* five pounds; and to *Ann Prudom* five pounds §."

P. 54. Add to the folio books, Mr. *Chishull's* "Antiquitates Asiaticæ."

"think it will be brought in by the Craftsmen; who (if they have any principles) may probably "wish to see *Jack Presbyter* once again with jack-boots on; and the Ministry then perhaps may "throw it out, in opposition to them who take the patronage of it. I flatter myself with the hopes "of such a number of subscribers as will answer the expence at least, and then I shall be less soli-"citous about the profit: but if some of my friends here are not out in their calculations, it might "(with a little pains, seconded by the interest of our friends) become considerable in that respect "also. I doubt not, Sir, of your friendship in it so far as may be proper for you to appear in its "favour: but if some of the young gentlemen would stir in it, it would probably much increase the "numbers. *Dec.* 13, 1738."—"This Catalogue is this moment come to my hand. The books "were Mr. *Blackbourne's*. I shall attend the auction constantly; and if you have any commands, "they shall be duly executed. *Brick-Court, Temple, Feb.* 26, 1742."—"As I gladly embrace all "opportunities of paying my respects to you, the inclosed letter from my brother (sent by one of "his sons lately come to *London*) presents me this occasion to acquaint you, that I removed last "*Christmas* from *The Temple*, and took a small house in *Peartree-street*, near *St. Luke's, Old-street*, "where I spend my time chiefly among books, or in my garden. That I am still a dealer in the "former, you may perceive by these proposals. You know I published the greatest part of *Mason's* "Works several years ago; but had not then the whole. Now, having luckily procured the last "Sermons, which I had been so long in quest of, I have printed them on the same paper and letter "with the rest, which makes the collection complete. There are a good many copies of the for-"mer still on my hands; which I hope may go off now. Those who have the rest already, may "have these Sermons by themselves. I presume, Sir, upon the favour of your interest to promote "this method of distributing them. All I need to observe to you is, that they will cost no more "than five farthings *per* sheet. I shall begin to publish the first week in *June*. Whatever encou-"ragement you procure me, shall be placed to the long account of former obligations. *May* 11, 1747."

* *Suidas* mentions this work of *Xenophon* of *Ephesus*; which is also taken notice of by *Politian* and *Montfaucon*. The publick were indebted for the abovementioned impression of it to *Henry Davenant*, Esq; who lent a copy of the MS. to Dr. *Cocchi*, by whom it was translated into *Latin*. It was also translated into *Italian* by *Salvini*.

† The Earl of *Corke* gives the following character of this learned Physician in his tenth letter from *Italy* to Mr. *Duncombe*, dated "*Florence, Nov.* 29, 1754. Mr. [now Sir *Horace*] *Mann* is fortunate "in the friendship, skill, and care of his physician, Dr. *Cocchi*, who has formerly been in *England* "with the late Lord *Huntingdon*. The Doctor is much prejudiced in favour of the *English*, though "he resided some years among us. He is a man of most extensive learning, understands, reads, and "speaks all the *European* languages, is studious, polite, modest, humane, and instructive. He will "always be admired and beloved by all who know him. Could I live with these two gentlemen "only, and converse with few or none others, I should scarce desire to return to *England* for many "years." And in a note it is said, "Dr. *Cocchi* is now (1773) no more. His son is one of the "present *literati* of *Florence*."

‡ This he again reprinted in 1733.

§ That the request was complied with, appears by their five receipts, dated *May* 23, 1728, now in the hands of Mr. *Thomas Bowyer*.

P. 54. *In the article* Kennet, *read*, M. A. *Jan.* 22, 1684; B. D. *May* 5, 1694; D. D. *July* 19, 1700. His numerous and valuable MS. collections, which were once in the collection of Mr. *Weſt*, were purchaſed by the Earl of *Shelburne*; among theſe are two volumes in a large Atlas folio, which were intended for publication under the following comprehenſive title:

" DIPTYCHA ECCLESIÆ ANGLICANÆ:
ſive
TABULÆ SACRÆ; in quibus facili ordine
recenſentur
ARCHIEPISCOPI,
EPISCOPI, eorumque
SUFFRAGANEI,
VICARII GENERALES,
et CANCELLARII;
Eccleſiarum inſuper Cathedralium
Priores,
Decani,
Theſaurarii,
Præcentores,
Cancellarii,
Archidiaconi,
et melioris notæ Canonici,
continua ſerie deducti
a GULIELMI I. Conqueſtu,
ad auſpicata GUL. III. tempora."

Among the numerous publications of Biſhop *Kennet*, occurs a tract printed in 4to, 1713, under the title of " Bibliothecæ *Americanæ* Primordia; an Attempt towards lay-" ing the Foundation of an *American* Library, in ſeveral Books, Papers, and Writings, " humbly given to the Society for Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts;" in the Preface to which, he mentions a deſign of " gathering together an Antiquarian and " Hiſtorical Library for the uſe of a Cathedral Church; wherein ſome progreſs was " then made, and he hoped in a few years to finiſh it, and ſettle it for ever *." In a late publication, called " Collectanea Curioſa," Vol. II. p. 433, is a copy of a letter written by Mr. *White Kennet* about the year 1698, and ſent without a name to Biſhop *Stillingfleet*, at whoſe diſpoſal it was then ſaid Sir *Thomas Winford Cook's* 10,000*l.* was left.

" Dr. *Kennet*, with ſtrict enquiries, and conſiderable expences, had been long gathering up the ſcattered remains of our *Engliſh* writers, or any other authors upon the ſubject of our *Engliſh* affairs; from the very beginning of *Engliſh* printing, to the latter end of Queen *Elizabeth*, which, when put in order of time, would make up ſuch a ſeries and connexion of the Antiquities and Hiſtory of this Church and Nation, as would be of great light and ſervice to the world; and would be an ornament of public uſe in any cathedral or collegiate church, of the moſt eaſy acceſs to men of letters, engaged in ſatisfying their own curioſity, or rather in ſerving poſterity. This collection, amounting to about fifteen hundred volumes and ſmall tracts, was placed in a private room at *Peterborough*, in order to be daily ſupplied and augmented, under the care of the Rev. Mr. *Joſeph Sparke* †, a member of that church, of very good literature, and very able to aſſiſt in that good deſign. There is a large written Catalogue of them, thus inſcribed:

" Index Librorum
" Aliquot Vetuſtis
" Quos in commune bonum congeſſit
" *W. K.* Decan. *Petriburg.* MDCCXII."

In this collection, there are moſt of the printed Legends of Saints; the oldeſt Rituals and Liturgies; the firſt printed Statutes and Laws, the moſt ancient Homilies and Sermons, the firſt editions of the *Engliſh* Schoolmen, Poſtillers, Expounders, &c. with a great many fragments of our ancient Language, Uſage, Cuſtoms, Rights, Tenures, and ſuch other things as tend to illuſtrate the Antiquities and Hiſtory of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and the ſucceſſive ſtate of Civil Government, Religion and Learning in them ‡. Beſides this, the Dean enriched the Common Library of the Church with ſome very uſeful books; and added to their ſtock of monuments and records, an abſtract of the Collections made by Dr. *John Coſens*, one of his worthy predeceſſors." *Life of Bp.* Kennet, by the Rev. Mr. *William Newton*, 1730, p. 149.

† Afterwards, in conjunction with the Rev. *Timothy Neve*, founder of the Gentlemen's Society at *Peterborough*. See the " Reliquiæ *Gaſcoignanæ*," p. 98.—*Charles Balgay*, M. D. and Dr. *Thomas Robinſon* prebendary of that church, were members of the Society.

‡ In a letter from the Dean to a friend, dated, *Pet. July* 27, 1717, he has theſe words: " I have improved " the Collection I have been long making for an Hiſtorical Antiquarian Library, conſiſting of the oldeſt books " relating to *Engliſh* writers and affairs. I have conſiderably increaſed my Catalogue of the Lives of eminent " Men."—Such a work from ſo able a writer would have been a great acquiſition to Biography.

" I am

I am happy to add to this article a letter, which I have in the Biſhop's hand-writing, addreſſed to "The Reverend Mr. *Thomas Baker*, B. D. at *St. John's College* in *Cam-bridge*;" and endorſed by that learned and conſcientious Divine "The laſt letter I had from my honoured Friend the Biſhop of *Peterborough*."

"REVEREND SIR, *Weſtminſter, June* 13, 1728.

"I have taken an opportunity by my curate Mr. *Land*, of *Clare-Hall*, to ſend down a tedious heavy book for your acceptance of it; not a preſent ſo much as a debt in all juſtice due to you for lending me ſo many good materials, that your own hand could have put into better order and more correctneſs. The volume too large brings me no profit, and, I dare ſay, no credit. In good truth, the ſcheme was laid for conſcience ſake, to reſtore a good old principle, that Hiſtory ſhould be purely matter of fact; and when ſuch matters are delivered upon profeſſed authorities for them, every reader by examining and comparing may make out a Hiſtory upon his own judgement. I have collections tranſcribed for another volume, if the bookſeller will run the hazard of printing, which will reach to 1670. If within that compaſs you have any notes of like nature, I deſire you to be of the ſame communicative mind; and if you ever ſubmit to the dull work of running over this firſt volume, nothing can oblige me more than to be told of my faults of commiſſion or omiſſion, that in a ſecond volume the world may be honeſtly informed of them. You will ſee I have been in too much hurry for a writer; and without any ill meaning, I could envy your receſs in a college-life, where I am ſure you are doing true ſervice to poſterity, and (what is greater) can there deſpiſe the preſent world. I have delivered to our good friend Dr. *Knight* your ſecond volume of Dr. *Calamy's* Abridgement, with your exact notes upon it; and thank you for the uſe of that and many like favours. I pray God give a bleſſing to your life and ſtudies. I am your very much obliged friend and brother,

"WH. PETERBOR."

P. 55. There is a portrait of Mr. *Spinckes*, engraved by *Vertue*, from a painting of *J. Wollaſton*, with this inſcription: "The Reverend Mr. *Spinckes*. This very eminent Divine was venerable of aſpect, orthodox in faith; his adverſaries being judges. He had uncommon learning and ſuperior judgement. His patience was great, his ſelf-denial greater, his charity ſtill greater. His temper ſweet and unmoveable beyond compariſon. His exemplary life was concluded with an happy death *July* 21, 1727, in his 74th year."

P. 58. l. 5, 6. read, "The Tragedies of *Sophocles*, tranſlated from the *Greek*, with notes hiſtorical, moral, and critical, wherein ſeveral miſtakes of editors and the old ſcholiaſts are corrected, and the true ſenſe of the author cleared. By *George Adams*, A. B. late of *St. John's College*, in *Cambridge*," 2 vols. 8vo.

Ibid. Mr. *Bonwicke's* letter to his wife is here preſerved;

"MY DEAREST, [*Undated.*]

"You were thinking, quickly after dear *Ambroſe's* * death, that an account of his life might be of ſome benefit to the world. I have here drawn it up as well as I could: if any thing material be omitted, dear *Jemmy* †, by your direction, will be able to ſupply it. He, therefore, muſt be let into the ſecret; and I depend upon you two, that it ſhall for ever be a ſecret to all the world beſide, who was the author. He muſt therefore take the trouble of tranſcribing it as ſoon as he comes hither after my death, for which I bequeath him the two incloſed guineas: and if my dear friend Mr. *Roper* be living, I would have that copy be ſhewed him by *Jemmy* as of his own motion, and wholly ſubmitted to his judgment, to be altered as he ſhall think fit. I would have my good friend Mr. *Browne's* conſent likewiſe procured (if it may be) for the publiſhing his letter in this account. And if Mr. *Jackſon* ‡ and Mr. *Newton* §

* See pp. 18. 45. † Another ſon, to whom Mr. *Bowyer* was executor. See p. 45.
‡ Of Mr. *Jackſon* ſee above, p. 59. § Printed in this volume, p. 60.

"are

" are willing to make any alterations in their verſes, pray let it be done before they are " publiſhed. I hope, my deareſt, you will be at the charge of printing it handſomely; " and if your bookſeller be faithful, it is poſſible that charge may be made up to you " again in a little time. You will, I know, think it proper that the Maſter of the Col- " lege, Mr. *Roper*, Mr. *Baker*, and Mr. *Verdon*, dear *Ambroſe's* ſpecial benefactors, " ſhould be preſented with theſe better bound than ordinary; and that *Jemmy* ſhould " give his tutor one handſomely bound, and diſtribute about a ſcore among the lads " where he thinks they may do moſt good. I am ſorry I muſt bequeath you both this " trouble; but if by this means one ſoul be gained, your reward will be great. How- " ever, I hope our good God will graciouſly accept the honeſt intention of us all, " through the merits of our bleſſed Saviour *Jeſus Chriſt*. Amen."

P. 61. The Liſt of Printers was gathered up by one *Samuel Negus*, about the year 1724, who took upon him to diſtinguiſh them by their political principles; and was rewarded by a letter-carrier's place in the Poſt-Office. (*Oldys* in Brit. Top. I. 82.) His letter *, with the liſt which accompanied it, is copied at large below.

* " To the Right Honourable Lord Viſcount TOWNSHEND, One of his Majeſty's Principal " Secretaries of State.

" MY GOOD LORD,

" I was perſuaded by ſome friends, who have the honour to be known to your Lordſhip, (which " is a happineſs I have not yet arrived at) to offer this Liſt to your Lordſhip's peruſal. I have the " misfortune of being brought up to this buſineſs, and was ſet up of my trade by the goodneſs and " generoſity of my ever-honoured uncle, Captain *Samuel Brown* of *Norwich* (through the perſua- " ſions of my two excellent friends Mr. *John Gurney* and Mr. *John Eccleſton*). Your Lordſhip " may not be altogether inſenſible of the hardſhips and the temptations a young beginner in Printing " may meet with from the diſaffected; and how hard it is for ſuch men to ſubſiſt, whoſe natural " inclinations are to be truly loyal and truly honeſt, and at the ſame time want employ; while the " diſaffected printers flouriſh, and have more than they can diſpatch. I have been a printer about " 23 years, but have not been for myſelf above two years; in which time I have ſuffered very " much for want of employ. On this account I have implored Counſellor *Britriff*, Mr. *Bacon*, Mr. " *Gurney*, Colonel *Francis Negus*, Mr. *Churchill*, and ſome other gentlemen, that they would pleaſe " to move your Lordſhip on my behalf, that you would pleaſe to get me admitted as an Extraordi- " nary Meſſenger, in which ſtation I ſhould not doubt of pleaſing your Lordſhip.

" When your Lordſhip is pleaſed to caſt an eye on the number of Printing-houſes there are in " and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, your Lordſhip will not be ſo much ſurprized " at the preſent ingratitude and diſaffection of a rebellious ſet of men. They have no way to " vend their poiſon; but by the help of the preſs; thus printing-houſes are daily ſet up, and " ſupported by unknown hands. The country printers in general copy from the rankeſt pa- " pers in *London*; and thus the poiſon is tranſmitted from one hand to another through all his " Majeſty's dominions: how far this may tend to the corrupting the minds of his Majeſty's " ſubjects, and how detrimental it may prove to the State, your Lordſhip is a competent judge.

" It was thought fit by an order of Council, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* †, That there " ſhould be no more than 30 Printing-houſes in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, one " at the Univerſity at *Oxford*, and one at the Univerſity at *Cambridge*; ſo that by this " means the State had them always under its eye, and knew preſently where to find, thoſe " printers who any way diſturbed or offended her. It was ſaid by a judicious gentleman, " that it might not be an improper queſtion, 'Whether the ill uſe made of the liberty given " to the preſs, was not the principal occaſion of the late rebellions and diſturbances?' It " is impoſſible, my good Lord, to reduce the number of printers to what once they were; " yet I would humbly inform your Lordſhip, that there are many of them who give great " offence and diſturbance to the ſtate, and who never have been brought up to that buſi- " neſs, and ought to be put down. If the hints here offered may be of ſervice, and not " diſpleaſe your Lordſhip, they will anſwer their deſired end."

† In p. 493 the reader has ſeen the names of all the news-papers in the reign of Queen *Anne*. They are given above in that of *George* the Firſt. Innumerable are thoſe of the preſent day. Beſides *The Gazette*, *London* alone produces ten daily papers (*Daily Advertiſer*, *Gazetteer*, *Public Advertiſer*, *Morning Chronicle*, *Morning Poſt*, *London Courant*, *Morning Herald*, *General Advertiſer*, and *Noon Gazette*); and nine which appear each three evenings in a week (*St. James's Chronicle*, *General Evening Poſt*, *Whitehall Evening Poſt*, *London Chronicle*, *Lloyd's Evening Poſt*, *London Evening Poſt*, *Engliſh Chronicle*, *Middleſex Journal*, and *London Packet*). A *Sunday's* paper and a great variety of Weekly Miſcellanies may be added to the liſt. The country news-papers are alſo very numerous.

A compleat and private Liſt of all the Printing-houſes in and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, together with the Printers Names, what News-papers they print, and where they are to be found: alſo an account of the Printing-houſes in the ſeveral Corporation Towns in *England*. Moſt humbly laid before the Right Honourable the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*.

Known to be well-affected to His Majeſty King *George*.

Baſket, *Black-Fryers*, and Printer to the King's moſt excellent Majeſty
Buckley, *Amen-Corner*, the worthy Printer of the Gazette
Botham, *Jewin-ſtreet*
Bridge, *Little Moor-fields*
Burton, *St. Jones's-lane*
Darby, *Bartholomew-cloſe*
Downing, *Eodem*
Downing, *St. Jones's-lane*
Hunter, *Jewin-ſtreet*
Humpheries, *Bartholomew-lane*
Holt, *St. Jones's-lane*
Jenour, *Gilteſpur-ſtreet*, and Printer of the Flying-Poſt
Janeway, *White Fryers*
Leach, *Old-Baily*, and Printer of the Poſt-Man
Larkin, *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*
Mount, late of *Tower-Hill*
Norton, *Little-Britain*, Printer of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew to his Majeſty
Negus, *Silver-ſtreet*, near *Wood-ſtreet*
Pearſon, *Alderſgate-ſtreet*
Parker, *Goſwell-ſtreet*
Parker, Sen. *Saliſbury ſtreet*, and Printer of a Half-penny Poſt
Pickard, *Saliſbury-Court*
Palmer, *Great Swan-Alley*, *Goſwell-ſtreet*
Roberts, *Warwick-lane*
Read, *White-Fryers*, *Fleet-ſtreet*, and Printer of a Half-penny Poſt, and a Weekly-Journal
Raylton, *George-Yard*, *Lombard ſtreet*
Sam. Aris, *Creed-Lane*
Staples, *St. Jones's-Lane*
Tonſon and Watts, *Cov. Garden.*
Tookey, behind the *Royal-Exchange*
Wilkins, *Little-Britain*, and Printer of the White-hall Evening-Poſt, the White-hall and London Journal
Wood, *Eodem*
Woodfall, Without *Temple-Bar*
Wilmot, *Fenchurch-ſtreet*

Nonjurors.

Bettenham, *St. Jones's-Lane*
Dalton, *St. Jones's-Lane*
Bowyer, *White-Fryers*, *Fleet-ſtreet*

Said to be High-Flyers.

Applebey, *Fleet-Ditch*, Printer of the Daily Journal, and of a Weekly Journal bearing his own Name
Barber, *Lambeth-Hill*, (one of the Aldermen of *London*)
Badham, *Fleet-ſtreet*
Bruges, *Jewin-ſtreet*
Clark, *Thames-ſtreet*
Collins, *Old-Baily*
Cluer, *Bow Church Yard*
Edlin, near the *Savoy*
Gilbert *and* Phillips, *Smithfield*
Gent, *Pye Corner*
Grantham, *Pater-Noſter-Row*
Heathcot, *Baldwin's Gardens*, Printer of a Half-penny-Poſt bearing his own Name
Hind, *Old-Baily*
Humpherics, Printer to the Pariſh-Clerks, *Silver-ſtreet*, in the City
James, *Little-Britain*, Author and Printer of the Poſt-Boy
Ilive, *Alderſgate-ſtreet*
Lee, *St. John's-Lane*
Lightbody, *Old-Baily*
Meere, *Old-Baily*, and Printer of the Daily-Poſt and *Britiſh* Journal
Midwinter, *Pye-Corner*
Miſt, *Great Carter-ſtreet*, and Printer of a ſcandalous Weekly Journal bearing his own Name
Motte, *Alderſgate-ſtreet*
Moor, *Southwark*
Norris, *Little-Britain*
Nut, in the *Savoy*
Powell, *Alderſgate-ſtreet*
Redmayne, *Jewin-ſtreet*
Richardſon, *Saliſbury-Court*
Says, *Alderſgate-ſtreet*
Sharp, *Ivy-Lane*, Printer of the Freeholder's Journal
Says, *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*
Took, *Old-Baily*
Todd, *Fleet-ſtreet*
Wild, *Alderſgate-ſtreet*

Roman Catholicks.

Berrington, *Silver-ſtreet* in *Bloomsbury*, Printer of the Evening-Poſt
Howlett, *Eodem*
Gardiner, *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*
Clifton, *Old-Baily*

A Liſt of the ſeveral News-Papers publiſhed in *London*, with the Printers Names, and where they may be found.

Daily Papers.

Daily Courant, printed by the worthy Mr. Buckley, *Amen-Corner*
Daily Poſt, Meere, *Old-Baily*
Daily Journal, Applebey, near *Fleet-Ditch*

Weekly Journals.

Miſt's Journal, *Gr. Carter-Lane*
Freeholder's Journal, Sharp, *Ivy-Lane*
Applebey's Journal, near *Fleet-Ditch*
Read's Journal, *White-Fryers* in *Fleet-ſtreet*
London Journal, *Wilkins*, in *Little-Britain*
White-Hall Journal, *Wilkins*, in *Little-Britain*

Papers publiſhed three Times every Week.

Poſt-Man, Leach, *Old-Baily*
Poſt-Boy, James, *Little-Britain*
Fly-Poſt, Jenour, *Gilteſpur-ſtreet*
White-Hall Evening Poſt, Wilkins, in *Little-Britain*
St. James's Poſt, Grantham, in *Pater-Noſter-Row*
Berrington's Evening Poſt, *Silver-ſtreet*, *Bloomsbury*
The *Engliſhman*, Wilkins, in *Little-Britain*

Half-penny Poſts, publiſhed three times every Week.

Heathcot's, *Baldwin's Gardens*
Parker's, *Salisbury-Court*
Read's, *White-Fryers*, *Fleet-ſtreet*

Printing Houſes in the Country.

Norwich	2	*Canterbury*	2
Stamford	1	*Briſtol*	2
Northampton	1	*Bury St. Edmonds*	1
Glouceſter	1		
Nottingham	2	*Shrewsbury*	2
Darby	1	*Salisbury*	1
Goſport	1	*Wincheſter*	1
Weſtcheſter	2	*Ipſwich*	1
Chicheſter	1	*Coventry*	1
Leiceſter	1	*Doncaſter*	1
Newcaſtle	1	*York*	2

P. 64. note, l. 1. The *third* volume was publiſhed nine years before the *ſecond*.

P. 65. Some other Poems by Dr. *Taylor* are preſerved in the "Select Collection, 1782," vol. VII.

Ibid. Firſt ſub-note, for *Durham* read *London*.

Ibid. Second ſub-note. "If there is any doubt of the merit of the *Cambridge* preſs, "look at *Virgil*, *Terence*, &c. 4 volumes in 4to; *Bentley's Horace*; Pieces of *Tully* by "*Davies*; *Cæſar* by the ſame; *Bentham's Ely*, &c." *T. F.*

P. 66. *Jurin* was maſter of the Free-ſchool at *Newcaſtle* in the former part of his life, till he had got money enough to follow his favourite profeſſion. He acquired by it a fortune at *Hackney*; and as he did not begin very early, he could not be young at his death.

P. 67. l. 31. *badneſs of his furniture*] "At *St. John's*, and, I believe, moſt colleges, the "under-graduate that firſt had a ſet of mahogany chairs is ſtill well remembered." *T. F.*

P. 68. "If Dr. *Taylor* could have attained to the gout, he probably would have had "no need of the ſurgeon's knife." Mr. *Markland* to Mr. *Bowyer*, *Mar.* 24, 1766.—"What Mr. *Clarke* told me, that Dr. *Taylor* died worth 14 or 1500*l.* ſurprizes me, in ſo "learned and generous a man." Ibid. *April* 13.

P. 75. Laſt note, after 1755, add, as a *ſixth* had been in 1735.

P. 77. In a letter which will be printed in the Appendix to p. 168, Mr. *Maittaire* tells Lord *Oxford* that "he repents of having printed ſo many copies as 300, when 200 "might have ſufficed."

P. 81. Mr. *Bowyer* printed Mr. *Jebb's* tranſlation of *Martin's* "Anſwer to *Emlyn*," in 1718; and a new edition of it in 1719. The worthy Dean of *Caſhell*, who is now near fourſcore, very happily poſſeſſes the health and activity of forty.

Ibid. An Act of Parliament was paſſed "for granting to *Samuel Buckley*, Citizen and "Stationer of *London*, the ſole liberty of printing and reprinting the Hiſtories of *Thu-*"*anus*, with additions and improvements, during the term therein limited." Whilſt the Bill was depending in Parliament, Mr. *Buckley* publiſhed "A ſhort State of the "publick Encouragement given to Printing and Bookſelling in *France*, *Holland*, *Ger-*"*many*, and at *London*. With Reaſons humbly offered to the Lords Spiritual and Tem-"poral in Parliament aſſembled, for granting to *S. Buckley* ſuch Privilege for *Thuanus* "in *Latin*, as is already granted to every *Britiſh* Subject who is poſſeſſed of the Copy "of any Book in *Engliſh*."

Ibid. The remains of Mr. *Mompeſſon* were brought to *England*, and interred in the family-vault in the church-yard of *Sundrich*, in *Kent*, where the following inſcription was placed to his memory by his elder brother, *Thomas Mompeſſon*, Eſq; a bencher of *The Middle Temple* (who died *May* 11, 1767):

"M. S.
HENRICI MOMPESSON,
Thomæ Mompeſſon de *Durnfold*,
in agro *Dorſetenſi*, Arm.
Filii natu minoris:
Qui tabe pulmonari graviter affectus,
ad leniores *Galliæ Narbonenſis* auras
ut unicum quod reſtabat remedium,
perfugere hortatus,
Dum iſtuc iter faceret,
Septimo à *Porta Iccio* lapide
truculenti ſex latrones imparatum adorti.
direptis pecuniis juguloque fœdiſſimè diſciſſo,
pro mortuo reliquerent.
Hoc vulnere,
Cum per 48 horas elanguiſſet,
Spiritum Deo piè reddidit,
Anno Salutis 1723,
Ætatis ſuæ 26.
Cariſſimi (dum vixerit) reliquias,
Ex *Gallia* deportatas,
Hoc tumulo condi curavit
Mœrens frater unicus
T. M."

P. 82. l. 5. read, a ſingle ſheet in folio. See p. 95.

P. 82. Add to the books of 1733 "Biſhop *Hare's Hebrew* Pſalter," 8vo. The celebrated *Pſalmanazar* * had ſome years before prepared an edition of the Pſalms with *Leuſden's Latin* Verſion in the oppoſite column, and critical Notes; intending it ſhould be printed by Mr. *Palmer*, who declined undertaking it, being in treaty with Dr. *Waſhburn* to print the edition of Biſhop *Hare*, which paſſed afterwards through the preſs of Mr. *Bowyer* †.

P. 83.

* Author of the fabulous "Hiſtory of *Formoſa*;" and of a very conſiderable part of "The Univerſal Hiſtory." *Pſalmanazar's* portion of that uſeful and laborious work is particularly pointed out in his own Memoirs of himſelf, publiſhed the year after his deceaſe, which happened *May* 3, 1763, at the age of 83.

† "This performance did not appear in print till ſeven or eight years after ‡; and then to my great ſurpriſe, for Mr. *Palmer* had amuſed me with the belief that the deſign was ſet aſide, either on account of its being found impracticable, or at leaſt too difficult and dangerous. It appeared, however, that Mr. *Palmer* impoſed upon me, and that he knew that the deſign was carried on in another printing-houſe, though with ſuch privacy, that I never heard or dreamed of it, though I had been long acquainted with Mr. *Bowyer*, who was employed in the printing of it. So far from it was I, that I began to think Mr. *Palmer* had only invented that ſtory to divert me from printing my propoſed edition, in order to ſet me upon another work, in which he was more immediately concerned, and expected greater credit, as well as preſent profit from. This was his Hiſtory of Printing, which he had long promiſed to the world, but for which he was not at all qualified. However, he deſigned

‡ The cauſe of this delay is thus related by *Pſalmanazar*. "His Lordſhip had excepted againſt Mr. *Palmer's* "*Hebrew* types, which were of *Athias's* font, and a little battered, and inſiſted upon his having a new ſet from "Mr. *Caſlon*, which greatly exceeded them in beauty. But Mr. *Palmer* was ſo deep in debt to him, that he knew "not how to procure it from him without ready money, which he was not able to ſpare. The Biſhop likewiſe "inſiſted upon having ſome *Roman* and *Italic* types caſt with ſome diſtinguiſhing mark, to direct his readers to "the *Hebrew* letters they were deſigned to anſwer, and theſe required a new ſet of punches and matrices before "they could be caſt, and that would have delayed the work, which Mr. *Palmer* was in haſte to go about, that "he might the ſooner finger ſome of his Lordſhip's money. This put him upon ſuch an unfair ſtratagem, "as, when diſcovered, quite diſguſted his Lordſhip againſt him, viz. repreſenting Mr. *Caſlon* as an idle, dila"tory workman, who would in all probability make them wait ſeveral years for thoſe few types, if ever he "finiſhed them. That he was indeed the only artiſt that could ſupply him with thoſe types, but that he hated "work, and was not to be depended upon, and therefore adviſed his Lordſhip to make ſhift with ſome ſort which "he could ſubſtitute, and would anſwer the ſame purpoſe, rather than run the riſk of ſtaying ſo long, and being "perhaps diſappointed. The Biſhop, however, being reſolved, if poſſible, to have the deſired types, ſent for Mr. "*Bowyer*, and aſked him whether he knew a letter-founder that could caſt him ſuch a ſet out of hand, who im"mediately recommended Mr. *Caſlon*; and, being told what a ſad and diſadvantageous character he had heard "of him, Mr. *Bowyer* not only aſſured his Lordſhip that it was a very falſe and unjuſt one, but engaged to get "the above-mentioned types caſt by him, and a new font of his *Hebrew* ones, in as ſhort a time as the thing "could poſſibly be done. Mr. *Caſlon* was accordingly ſent for by his Lordſhip, and having made him ſenſible of "the time the new ones would require to be made ready for uſe, did produce them according to his promiſe, "and the book was ſoon after put to the preſs. As ſoon as I had finiſhed what I, and ſome of my friends as well "as I, thought a ſufficient confutation of the Biſhop's performance, and in the ſame language, though not ſo florid "and elegant *Latin*, I ſent to deſire one of my booksellers to enquire of Mr. *Bowyer*, whether the new types "caſt for his Lordſhip were ſtill in his poſſeſſion? and whether I might be permitted the uſe of them, in the "anſwer I had prepared for the preſs? I was anſwered in the affirmative; but one bookſeller took it into his "head to aſk at the ſame time, what number of copies his Lordſhip had cauſed to be printed of his Pſalter? and "was anſwered only five hundred; one half of which had been preſented by his Lordſhip to his learned friends, "both in and out of *England*, and moſt of the reſt were ſtill unſold, there being but few among the learned, "that were curious in ſuch matters; the performance having been diſapproved by all that had ſeen it. This "news ſo cooled the booksellers eagerneſs after my anſwer, that, upon my coming to town, and their acquaint"ing me with the ſtate of the caſe, I was quite diſcouraged from printing it. For they concluded, from what "Mr. *Bowyer* had ſaid, that it would be dangerous to print above three hundred of mine, the charge of which "being deducted, the profit, upon a ſuppoſition that they were all ſold, would be ſo ſmall, that they could not "afford me above two or three guineas for my copy (which would have made about ſeven or eight ſheets of a "middling octavo) without being loſers. This was their way of computing the matter, againſt which having "nothing to object, I locked up the papers in my cabinet, where they have lain ever ſince. They did indeed "offer me better terms, and to print a greater number of copies, if I would be at the trouble of printing it in "*Engliſh*, which they thought would be more univerſally read, out of diſlike to the Biſhop; but, beſides that I "cared not to be at the pains of *Engliſhing* it, I thought it beneath the ſubject to print it in any other language "but that in which his was wrote, and ſo wholly declined it."

P. 85. Dr. *Madden* ("a name," says Dr. *Johnson*, "which *Ireland* ought to honour,") received his education at *Dublin*. He appears however to have been in *England* in 1729; and having written a tragedy, was, as he himself says, tempted to let it come out by the offer of a noble study of books from the profits of it. In 1732, he published his

to have added a second part, relating to the practical part, which was more suited to his genius, and in which he designed to have given a full account of all that relates to that branch, from the letter-founding, to the most elegant way of printing, imposing, binding, &c. in which he had made considerable improvements of his own, besides those he had taken from foreign authors; but this second part, though but then as it were in embryo, met with such early and strenuous opposition from the respective bodies of letter-founders, printers, and book-binders, under an ill-grounded apprehension, that the discovery of the mystery of those arts, especially the two first, would render them cheap and contemptible (whereas the very reverse would have been the case, they appearing indeed the more curious and worthy our admiration, the better they are known) that he was forced to set it aside. But as to the first part, *viz.* the History of Printing, he met with the greatest encouragement, not only from them, but from a very great number of the Learned, who all engaged to subscribe largely to it, particularly the late Earls of *Pembroke* and *Oxford*, and the famous Doctor *Mead*, whose libraries were to furnish him with the noblest materials for the compiling of it, and did so accordingly. The misfortune was, that Mr. *Palmer*, knowing himself unequal to the task, had turned it over to one *Papiat*, a broken *Irish* bookseller then in *London*, of whom he had a great opinion, though still more unqualified for it than he, and only aimed at getting money from him, without ever doing any thing towards it, except amusing him with fair promises for near three quarters of a year. He had so long dallied with him, that they were come within three months of the time in which Mr. *Palmer* had engaged to produce a complete plan, and a number or two of the first part, by way of specimen of the work, *viz.* the invention and improvement of it by *John Faust* at *Mentz*; and these were to be shewn at a grand meeting of learned men, of which Dr. *Mead* was president that year, and, being his singular friend and patron, was to have promoted a large subscription and payment, which Mr. *Palmer* stood in great need of at that time; whereas *Papiat* had got nothing ready but a few loose and imperfect extracts out of *Chevalier*, *Le Caille*, and some other *French* authors on the subject, but which could be of little or no use, because he frequently mistook them, and left blanks for the words he did not understand. These, however, such as they were, Mr. *Palmer* brought to me, and earnestly pressed me that I would set aside all other things I might be then about, and try to produce the expected plan and specimen by the time promised, since he must be ruined both in credit and pocket, if he disappointed his friends of it. It was well for him and me, that the subject lay within so small a compass as the consulting of about twelve or fourteen principal authors; so that I easily fell upon a proper plan of the work, which I divided into three parts, the first of which was, to give an account of the invention of the art, and its first essays by *Fauſt* at *Mentz*, and of its improvement by fusile or metal types, varnish, ink, &c. by his son-in-law *Peter Schoeffer*. The second was to contain its propagation and further improvement, through most parts of *Europe*, under the most celebrated printers; and the third an account of its introduction and progress into *England*. This, together with above one half of the first part, were happily finished, and produced by the time appointed, and met with more approbation and encouragement from his friends than I feared it would, being conscious how much better it might have turned out, would time have permitted it. And this I chiefly mention, not so much to excuse the defects of such a horrid performance, as because it hath given me since frequent occasion to observe how many much more considerable works have been spoiled, both at home and abroad, through the impatience of the subscribers; though this is far enough from being the only, or even the greatest inconvenience that attends most of those kinds of subscriptions. As to Mr. *Palmer*, his circumstances were by this time so unaccountably low and unfortunate, considering the largeness and success of his business, and that he was himself a sober industrious man, and free from all extravagance, that he could not extricate himself by any other way, but by a statute of bankruptcy, which caused his history to go sluggishly on; so that notwithstanding all the care and kind assistance of his good friend Dr. *Mead*, a stubborn distemper, which his misfortunes brought upon him, carried him off before the third part of it was finished. This defect, however, was happily supplied by the late noble Earl of *Pembroke*, who being informed by Mr. *Pain* the engraver, Mr. *Palmer's* brother-in-law, what condition the remainder was left in, and that I was the person who had wrote the former parts, sent for me, and, with his usual generosity, enjoined me to complete the work, according to the plan; and not only defrayed all the charges of it, even of the paper and printing, but furnished me with all necessary materials out of his own library; and, when the work was finished, his Lordship reserved only some few copies to himself, and gave the remainder of the impression to Mr. *Palmer's* widow, not without some farther tokens of his liberality."

Memoirs

"Memoirs of the Twentieth Century *." In 1740, we find him in his native country, and in that year ſetting apart the ſum of one hundred pounds to be diſtributed in premiums for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and ſcience; and the ſame ſum he continued to beſtow every year while he lived. The good effects of theſe well-applied benefactions have not only been felt to advantage in the kingdom where they were given, but have even extended their influence to its ſiſter country, having given riſe to the ſociety for the encouragement of arts and ſciences in *London*. In an oration ſpoken at *Dublin*, *Dec.* 6, 1757, by Mr. *Sheridan*, that gentleman took occaſion to mention Dr. *Madden's* bounty, and intended to have proceeded in the following manner, but was prevented by obſerving the Doctor to be then preſent. Speaking of the admirable inſtitutions of premiums, he went on, "Whoſe author, had he never contributed any thing farther to the "good of his country, would have deſerved immortal honour, and muſt have been held "in reverence by lateſt poſterity. But the unwearied and diſintereſted endeavours, dur"ing a long courſe of years, of this truly good man, in a variety of branches to pro"mote induſtry, and conſequently the welfare of this kingdom; and the mighty bene"fits which have thence reſulted to the community; have made many of the good "people of *Ireland* ſorry, that a long-talked of ſcheme has not hitherto been put in "execution; that we might not appear inferior in point of gratitude to the citizens of "*London*, with reſpect to a fellow citizen † (ſurely not with more reaſon), and that like "them we might be able to addreſs our patriot, *Præſenti tibi maturos largimur honores*." Dr. *Madden* had ſome good church preferment in *Ireland*, where he died *Dec.* 29, 1765. It is on his authority that Dr. *Johnſon* has authenticated the marriage of *Swift* and *Stella*. Six very ſtriking lines from his poem called "*Boulter's* Monument" are quoted in *Johnſon's* Dictionary, art. SPORT. There is a fine mezzotinto of him, a whole length, by *J. Brooks*, with this inſcription:

"SAMUEL MADDEN, D.D.

"Quique ſui memores alios fecere merendo,

"Omnibus his niveâ cinguntur tempora vittâ." VIRG. *Æn.* vi. 664.

P. 83. Dr. *Webſter*, who was born in *December* 1689, was grandſon to Dr. *Sparrow*, ("a Biſhop of great learning and piety, whoſe family were gentlemen generations before "he was a Lord ‡") and a member of the univerſity of *Cambridge*. In 1715 he was made curate of *St. Dunſtan in the Weſt*; and had taken the degree of M. A. in 1723, when Mr. *Bowyer* printed for him "The Life of General *Monk*, late Duke of *Albemarle*; "from an original Manuſcript of *Thomas Skinner*, M. D. Author of 'Motus Compoſiti'; "in which is a particular Account of that moſt memorable March from *Coldſtream* to "*London*, the Preparations for it in *Scotland*, and of the happy Conſequences of it in "*England*. To which is added a Preface, giving an Account of the Manuſcript, and "ſome Obſervations in Vindication of General *Monk's* Conduct," 8vo. This volume he dedicated to the Counteſs *Granville* and to *John* Lord *Gower*, who were deſcended from the *Monks*. His next production was, "The Clergy's Right of Maintenance vindicated," 8vo; which is alſo inſcribed to Lord *Gower*, who was afterwards his patron. In 1729 he publiſhed "Two Diſcourſes; the firſt concerning the nature of Error in Doctrines merely ſpecu"lative, ſhewing that the Belief of ſuch Doctrines may be required of us as neceſſary "Terms of Salvation; wherein alſo the Caſe of poſitive Inſtitutions is conſidered. The "ſecond, ſhewing that the Doctrine of the Trinity is not merely ſpeculative. In An"ſwer to the Arguments of Mr. *Sykes* and Mr. *Chubb*. With a Preface, containing ſome

* The great ſcarcity of this book has been already mentioned. A ſecond copy of it (marked only at 10*s.* 6*d.*) appeared in the Catalogue of *H. Chapman*, in *January* 1782.

† Sir *John Barnard*.

‡ Dr. *Webſter's* words are here uſed.

"Remarks on the preſent Times, particularly in relation to the Clergy." In 1730, "The New Teſtament of our Saviour *Jeſus Chriſt*, according to the ancient *Latin* Edi-"tion, with Critical Remarks upon the Literal Meaning in different Places. From the "*French* of Father *Simon*," 2 vols. 4to; and in the ſame year, "The Duty of keeping "the whole Law; a Diſcourſe on St. *James*, ii. 11. wherein are ſome ſeaſonable Re-"marks upon the Deiſts," 8vo. In 1731 he was removed from his curacy at *St. Dunſtan's*; and publiſhed in that year "The Fitneſs of the Witneſſes of the Reſurrection of "*Chriſt* conſidered; in Anſwer to the principal Objections againſt them," 8vo; and alſo "two ſhilling-pamphlets and a letter in a news-paper" in defence of Biſhop *Hare*, who had been attacked by Mr. *Gordon*, the tranſlator of *Tacitus*, on ſome paſſages in a 30th of *January* Sermon; for which he received the thanks of Bp. *Hare*, but "no preferment, nor "one farthing of reward." He was after this period a year and a half out of employment, and living all the while upon credit, or (to uſe an expreſſion of his own) he "muſt have died "in obſcurity like a poiſoned rat in a hole." In this ſituation his eldeſt brother was at the expence of obtaining for him in 1732 his Doctor's degree in divinity; ſoon after which, he was kindly noticed by Biſhop *Gooch*, who gave him in *Auguſt* that year the curacy of *St. Clement Eaſt Cheap*, with a ſalary of 70*l.*; and in *February*, 1732-3, he was preſented by a relation to the rectory of *Deptden* in *Suffolk*, worth 102*l.* a year. In 1733 Mr. *Bowyer* printed for him "A Vindication of *Euſtace Budgell*," and "Propoſals for printing "F. *Simon's* Critical Hiſtory *;" and in that year he began "The Weekly Miſcellany," under the fictitious name of "*Richard Hooker*, Eſq; of *The Inner Temple*." This undertaking, which, he ſays, "was more approved of than ſupported, procured him no-"thing but great trouble, much ill-will, and abuſe of all ſorts, great expence, and much "difficulties." From being crowded with religious eſſays, the news-paper ſoon acquired the quaint appellation of "Old Mother *Hooker's* Journal." In 1734, if his own account may be credited, he rejected an offer of 300*l.* a year, beſides preferment, offered him by Lord *Palmerſton*, if he would have turned the Miſcellany into a miniſterial paper. In 1737 he publiſhed a Sermon under the title of "The Sin of being aſhamed of our "Religion;" and in 1738, "A Sermon preached at *St. Edmond's Bury*, *March* 21." On the tranſlation of Biſhop *Sherlock* to the ſee of *Saliſbury* (1738), Dr. *Webſter* † flattered himſelf with the hopes of obtaining a prebend in that church, which happened to be vacant; but was mortified with a poſitive denial. In 1740 he was editor of a pamphlet ‡ concerning the Woollen Manufactures, intituled, "The Conſequences of Trade to the "Wealth and Strength of the Nation. By a Draper of *London*, 1740." Mr. *Webber*, who had carried on a conſiderable trade in that article in the country, and who had been ruined by his endeavours to prevent the running of that valuable commodity, furniſhed

* The ſmall debt incurred for theſe articles remaining undiſcharged at the end of ſeven years, Mr. *Bowyer* reminded Dr. *Webſter* of it by a letter; and received this laconic anſwer, dated *Auguſt* 7, 1740: "I moſt heartily aſk your pardon for being ſo long in your debt; and give you my word, "that, as ſoon as poſſible, I ſhall with great pleaſure pay you without giving you the trouble of "DUNNING."

† On his firſt coming to *St. Dunſtan's*, he had the honour of an intimacy with Dr. *Sherlock*, for whom he frequently preached at *The Temple*; "and this kind intercourſe," he ſays, "con-"tinued till the Dean of *Chicheſter* was made Biſhop of *Bangor*, when his Lordſhip made me great "profeſſions of friendſhip;" which an occaſion offered of putting in practice. When the Biſhop was afterwards removed to *London*, his old acquaintance applied to him at *Fulham* for charity; and received "a reprimand for going about the country in that manner, without being aſked to drink, "though he had walked all the way from *London*."

‡ "I publiſhed a pamphlet, and ſpent a great deal of money, in the purſuit of a ſcheme to prevent "the exportation of unmanufactured Wool. This pamphlet was in ſuch great reputation all over the "kingdom, that, without knowing who was the author of it, it was ſaid that he deſerved to have his "ſtatue ſet up in every trading town in *England*." Dr. WEBSTER.

the

the materials, which were methodized by the Doctor. The copy, which made a ſix-penny pamphlet, was given to Mr. *Henry Woodfall* of *Little-Britain*, who printed it at his own hazard, and ſold 8000 or upwards. When the demand for it began to ſubſide, the Doctor, who was not unacquainted with the arts of trade, wrote an anſwer to it, under the title of "The Draper's Reply, 1741," which went through two or three editions. In 1741 he reſigned his rectory and curacy, on being preſented by Abp. *Potter* to the vicarages of *Ware* and *Thundridge*. In 1742 he publiſhed "A Sermon before the "Houſe of Commons;" in the ſame year, "A Sermon on the Faſt at *Ware*;" in 1745, "Two Sermons preached at *Ware*;" a volume of "Tracts, Sermons, Diſcourſes, "and Letters," 8vo; and a ſecond edition enlarged of "An Appeal to the Laity on "Tithes." He was in this year (1745) recommended by Earl *Gower* (to whom he had twenty years before dedicated two of his earlieſt productions) to the Earl of *Cheſterfield*, then lord-lieutenant of *Ireland*; to which kingdom he was about to depart, when the noble Earl's recall, to take upon him the office of ſecretary of ſtate, put an end to that ſcheme, but not to the expectations of Dr. *Webſter*, who was called upon to defend Earl *Gower* againſt the Jacobites, and viſited *Trentham* to obtain materials, which were afterwards digeſted, but never appeared in print, and for which he complains that he was not rewarded. He afterwards wrote a political pamphlet, of which the proof-ſheets were corrected by Earl *Gower*, and which received the royal approbation; his Majeſty doing him the honour to ſay, "it was a very good eſſay." In 1746, he publiſhed "A "Sermon preached at *Ware* on the Rebellion;" in 1748, "Two Sermons; 1. on the "Duty of living peaceably; 2. of Self love and Benevolence;" in 1750, "An Eſſay "on Anger and Forgiveneſs *;" 12mo; in 1751, "Two Sermons on the Sabbath;" in 1753, "Two Diſcourſes on Prayer †; wherein are ſeveral things with great Impar-"tiality recommended particularly to the Papiſts and Diſſenters of all Denominations; "with a becoming Freedom to the Infidels; with the moſt affectionate Eſteem to the "Clergy; with the higheſt Deference to the Nobility and Gentry. 2. On the Obſerva-"tion of the Sabbath. 3. On the Importance of Public Worſhip," 8vo; in 1754, "The "new Art of Contentment, contained in an Eſſay upon *Phil.* iv. 2." 8vo; in 1757, "A "Treatiſe on Places and Preferments, eſpecially Church Preferments," &c. 8vo. In this year he was under the neceſſity of petitioning the Archbiſhops and Biſhops for charity; to whom he repreſented, "that he had been upwards of 43 years employed in pa-"rochial duties in the dioceſe of *London*, and 35 years a public writer; that he was a year "and a half out of all buſineſs, which involved him in debt; and his diſtreſſes had been "much increaſed by a fit of the palſy; and that the addition of 40*l.* or 50*l.* a year to his "income would ſave him from great diſtreſs." That the petition was of little effect, appears by "A plain Narrative of Facts, or, the Author's Caſe; fairly and candidly "ſtated,

* Mr. *Smart* addreſſed an Ode to him on this work.

† His book "on Prayer and on the Sacrament" was inſcribed to Archbiſhop *Herring*, who honoured him with his patronage and correſpondence. On this publication he received the following ſhort billet from the excellent Author of the Night Thoughts: "Dear Sir, I have read over your "diſcourſes with apperite; and I find in them much piety, perſpicuity, eloquence, and uſefulneſs. "God grant them all the ſucceſs they deſerve, you wiſh, and the world wants. Moſt aſſuredly, "Devotion is the balm of life; and no man can go unwounded to the grave. I am yours af-"fectionately, ED. YOUNG."

‡ In this Narrative he acknowledges his great obligations to the Earl of *Hardwicke*, for a handſome preſent; to Mr. *Plumer*, knight of the ſhire and his pariſhioner, for 50*l.* given at a time when he muſt have gone to priſon; and to "another perſon, not leſs honourable for not being a gentleman, "who is abſolutely the greateſt genius, the beſt, and the moſt amiable man that I know in the "world; I mean, Mr. *Richardſon* the printer. When I came to *Ware*, I was 90*l.* in his debt, "though

"ſtated, by way of Appeal to the Publick, 1758," 8vo; the publication of which he ſurvived but a few months, as he died *Dec.* 4, 1758. Some further particulars of him may be gathered from the extracts printed below from his letters to Dr. *Zachary Grey* *. It is not at all ſurpriſing that a writer who employed himſelf ſo indiſcriminately on all topics ſhould have been honoured with a niche in *The Dunciad*; where we find him coupled with the celebrated Arch-methodiſt:

"Or ſuch as bellow from the deep Divine;
"There, *Webſter!* peal'd thy voice, and *Whitefield!* thine.

On which the learned Commentator remarks, "The one the writer of a News-paper "called the Weekly Miſcellany, the other a Field-preacher. This thought the only "means of advancing Religion was by the New-birth of ſpiritual madneſs! That by "the old death of fire and faggot! And therefore they agreed in this, though in no "other earthly thing, to abuſe all the ſober Clergy! From the ſmall ſucceſs of theſe "two extraordinary perſons, we may learn how little hurtful Bigotry and Enthuſiaſm are, "while the Civil Magiſtrate forbears to lend his power to the one, in order to the em-"ploying it againſt the other."—In the Preface to "The Divine Legation, 1740," Dr. *Webſter* "though I had cleared off regularly, by quarterly payments, 50*l.* and never could ſave any thing "out of my income, ever ſince the change of my livings, towards getting out of debt. As ſoon as "I was poſſeſſed of *Ware*, or, rather, as ſoon as *Ware* was poſſeſſed of *me*, he ſent me a kind letter; "told me, that any ſum of money that I wanted was at my ſervice; and when he ſaw that I lived "as frugally as poſſible, he forgave me the whole debt. I forbear to enlarge upon his character, "becauſe I know not how to do it juſtice."—In the cloſe of life, he repreſents himſelf as "incapable of doing his duty, and incapable of hiring people to aſſiſt him;" and "his parithioners at "*Ware* (ſome good people excepted) as more ready to defraud him of his right, than to beſtow "favours; to make his life as uneaſy as poſſible, inſtead of rendering it comfortable." A great part of his living depended on voluntary contributions; "and for ſeveral years Trade and Religion "had declined together. The people had leſs money, and leſs inclination to part with it."

* "I ſent a pamphlet to your bookſeller, and hope it came ſafe. I have not yet heard from Mr. "*Clarke*, your curate. I think myſelf much obliged to him for his aſſiſtance in diſpoſing of ſo "many books; but if he could conveniently have remitted the money ſooner, the obligation had "been greater, becauſe curates have but little credit with ſtationers and printers. It is now above "a year ſince the book was publiſhed, and I have not ſold enough to pay charges, which is hard "upon me, ſince a great part of my maintenance depends upon the ſucceſs of ſuch undertakings. "I am now without any ſettled buſineſs, the vicar of *St. Dunſtan's* [Dr. *Grant*] having put another curate "over my head in ſuch a manner that I ſhould have had only ſome of the loweſt offices, at the rate "of 20*l.* a year, after ſixteen years ſervitude † in the pariſh, and with ſuch a character from the Biſhop "as ought to recommend me to other treatment. *Aug.* 19, 1731."—"I muſt deſire you to ſend me a "parcel of your own MS. ſermons for the ſupply of my new cure [*Eaſt-Cheap*], where I preach two ſer-"mons in a week in the ſame church. I have been ſo much employed upon other things, I am but ill-"ſtocked with ſermons, and my laſt undertaking will take up almoſt all my time. *Sept.* 7, 1732."—"Having but little time, I can afford none for ceremony, ſo to the point. *Saturday* the Miſcel-"lany comes out, and I ſhall ſend 30 to Dr. *Waterland*, to whom you may apply for one. I have "received my Bookſeller's propoſals to Mrs. *Moſs*, which I think are fair, and better than you will "get from any of thoſe with whom you are in treaty. For one impreſſion of 1000 he offers, for "2 volumes of Sermons, 40 guineas; and if you think of publiſhing the MS. ‡ againſt the Rights "of the Chriſtian Church, with the Quakers Bill, he will give 10 guineas for that, in all 50*l.*; and "would willingly treat further with you for the future impreſſions of the whole. If Mrs. *Moſs* ac-"cepts this offer, it will be proper to come out while the Parliament is ſitting; and I believe you "would think it moſt proper to have them printed in *London*, where they are much more expe-"ditious than the *Cambridge* preſſes. *December* 14, 1732."—"*Neal* is like the reſt of his tribe, "a writer never to be truſted. May you live long, and continue to be what you ever was; "uſeful to the world, kind to your friends, and agreeable to all that know you! *Sept.* 22, "1733."—

† His pariſhioners at *St. Dunſtan's* (the Diſſenters not excepted) were very kind to him, and ſubſcribed 25 guineas a year toward the daily prayers. He was at that time particularly noticed by Judge *Prit* and Lord *Palmerſton*.

‡ A Letter on this ſubject will appear in the Correſpondence of Biſhop *Atterbury*.

Webſter is alſo thus pointedly noticed: "The attack was opened by one who bore the "reſpectable name of a *Country Clergyman*, but was in reality a Town-writer of a Weekly "News-

"1733."—"You may well wonder that you have not heard from me ſo long; and that, "after ſo long a ſilence, I ſhould have the aſſurance to aſk any thing of you. Variety and hurry "of buſineſs muſt be my only excuſe for the firſt, and neceſſity for the ſecond. Through the "indefatigable induſtry of Infidels, Hereticks, and Diſſenters, and the indolence and inactivity of "our friends, the proprietors of the Miſcellany are quite diſcouraged, and laſt week reſigned their "ſhares; ſo that I am not able to ſupport the paper, unleſs I can get 3 or 400 fixed cuſtomers. I "have therefore opened a ſubſcription, and have met with encouragement; ſeveral ſubſcribing for "ſix papers every week. As I know you wiſh as well as any man to the cauſe of Chriſtianity and "the Church of *England*, I have taken the liberty to deſire you to do ſomething in this way, and to "propoſe your example to your friends. It would be great glee to the enemies, if a deſign of this "kind ſhould not have friends enough in the kingdom to ſupport it. Some have all their papers "ſent them, and ſome leave me to give them away at public-houſes. *Sept.* 18, 1735."—"I received "the favour of your kind compliment, and will read it as ſoon as my buſineſs will permit. I make "no doubt but it is ſubſtantially done, and I ſhall take the firſt opportunity to let you know in the "Miſcellany what I think of it. Have you communicated my letters to the 'ſquires? I aſk no "more of you than barely to ſhew the letters, which you may do without injuring your friends. "Deſire Mr. *Burrough* to give me a letter as ſoon as he knows what to ſay to me; and ſuch a letter "as I may ſhew to his Grace of *Canterbury*. I was with him *Sunday* night, and he aſked me "whether I had heard any thing from College. *March* 22, 1736."—"When I received the "favour of your kind letter, I could not anſwer it becauſe I was going into the country, and "had no opportunity of waiting on the Biſhop of *London*; but yeſterday I was with his Lord-"ſhip, and acquainted him with your generous offer, which is accepted with great thankfulneſs. "My Lord and Dr. *Maddox* * are truly ſenſible how much your accurate remarks contributed to-"wards the perfection and credit of his reply; and unleſs you ſuffer the ſecond volume to have the "ſame advantage, I am ſure it will not have the ſame ſucceſs, and do the ſame good ſervice to the "Church of *England*. My good friend, though I mention the intereſt of our common cauſe as "what will weigh moſt with a perſon ſo well affected to it as you are, yet it is not with any intention "to diſcharge myſelf from the obligation which you have laid me under by the particular kindneſs "intended me. I think myſelf ſingularly obliged to you for ſo great an inſtance of your reſpect "and affection for me, and return you my moſt hearty thanks; but as the undertaking is in the "hand of a gentleman who has performed ſo well in it, 'twould be both a piece of impertinence "and vanity in me to offer to interfere with him: wherefore I hope you will direct your farther "obſervations to me with leave to convey them to Dr. *Maddox*." *No date.*—"I have not ſent your "MS. to *Maddox*. A parcel of ſcrubs! Why ſhould we help them to credit when they will "neither return the civility, nor own it? They did not ſo much as acknowledge your aſſiſtance. "Your MS. with a Preface, will make a volume; and as you intended me a kindneſs, what think "you of my publiſhing them without a name?" *No date.*—"My friendſhip and obligations, my "approbation of your undertaking and regard for the cauſe, all conſpire to diſpoſe me to do every "thing in my power; but your equity and candour, in judging of my capacity, will make proper "allowances for the neceſſity I am under of recommending my own books. I will talk with our "Bookſellers about it, and let you know what they ſay. I wiſh you had told me what my friends "think of my laſt letter upon *Warburton*, and what you hear of him. *July* 15, 1738."—"I am very "ſorry for your conſtant reſidence in *Bedfordſhire*, becauſe it deprives me of the pleaſure of ſeeing you "in my viſits to *Cambridge*, which is now an eaſy day's journey for me. I preſume you have ſeen it "in the papers, that his Grace of *Canterbury* [Dr. *Potter*] has given me the vicarages of *Ware* and "*Thundridge*, adjoining to it, which I was obliged in prudence to accept, though they add but little "to my income, and put me to conſiderable expences †. His Grace is not willing that I ſhould drop

* Then Dean of *Wells*; Biſhop of *St. Aſaph* 1736, and of *Worceſter* 1743.

† "I was forced, in a little time, to lay out 70*l.* upon two old houſes, and had no more than 20*l.* allowed me "for dilapidations. The houſe at *Ware* is very large, ſix rooms on a floor, two coach-houſes and a ſtable that I "can make little uſe of; about three hundred feet of paling, between five and ſix thouſand feet of tiling, and a "large expenſive garden, to be kept in conſtant repair, not an acre of glebe land, and I myſelf in a more expen-"ſive ſituation than when I was a curate in *London*.—After ſome time, I recovered the arrears of an augmenta-"tion, payable to the ſmall living of *Thundridge*; but, then, my former living being a rectory, and I quitting it "juſt before harveſt, the loſs of all the corn, and the dilapidations which I paid my ſucceſſor, balanced that "account." Dr. Webster.

I 2 H "the

" News paper; and with ſuch exceſs of inſolence and malice as the publick had yet never " ſeen on any occaſion whatſoever."

P. 83. *Bellus Homo* was perſonated by Mr. *Thomas Draper Baber*; and *Academicus* by Mr. *George Lewis Langton*.

P. 84. Note, l. 21, read, on the 28th of *Auguſt*, 1727.—As it is ſomething uncommon for a *Roman* Catholic clergyman to be admitted to degrees in divinity by Proteſtant univerſities, the curious may be gratified with a ſight of the diploma, by referring to "The " Preſent State of the Republick of Letters for *June*, 1728," p. 485; where they will alſo find (p. 487) the Doctor's anſwer, which is written with moderation, charity, and temper. Mr. *Markland*, in a letter to Mr. *Bowyer*, *Sept.* 29, 1746, ſays, "Mr. *Clarke* " has given me F. *Courayer's* Tranſlation of the Hiſtory of the Council of *Trent* *; with " whoſe Preface I am ſo greatly pleaſed (having juſt now read it) that if he be no " more a Papiſt in other tenets than he is in thoſe he mentions (which are many, and " of the moſt diſtinguiſhed claſs) I dare ſay there are very few conſiderate Proteſtants " who are not as good Catholics as he is. If you have not read it, you have a great " pleaſure to come." In the South Cloiſter of *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, directly over the effigies of abbot *Vitalis*, is an inſcription to his memory, the production of an ingenious Fellow of *Brazen-Noſe* college, by whoſe friendſhip a more accurate copy of it than that upon the monument (which was put up too haſtily before the author's laſt reviſal) is now preſented to the publick:

" H. S. E.

" the Miſcellany; and in order to carry it on, I am forced to get more help than otherwiſe I ſhould " want at my livings, if I could be conſtantly there to do all the parochial duties; I muſt keep a " lodging in town, and a horſe always in the ſtable; beſides unavoidable expences in going back- " ward and forward every week. All together the Miſcellany will coſt me at leaſt 40*l.* a year; " which is a charge that I can't poſſibly ſupport till I can get ſome addition to my income. You " know, before the paper could be eſtabliſhed, it brought me in debt to my printer † 140*l.* ninety of " which is ſtill unpaid. To encourage my preſent printer to undertake and propagate it with in- " duſtry, I inſured to him all the profits that he could make it bring in, preſerving to myſelf nothing " but the power of conducting all the labour of ſupporting the deſign. To drop ſo good a deſign, " and give the enemy ſuch an occaſion of triumph, I can't bear the thoughts of; and therefore I " am ſoliciting amongſt the friends of the paper, a half-yearly ſubſcription, the firſt payment to be " made at the time of ſubſcribing. You, my good friend, are quite out of this queſtion, becauſe " you do handſomely already, and as much as can reaſonably be expected; but if you would repre- " ſent the caſe to ſome others, I ſhould thank you. If I give up ſo much of my time and pains, " which I could employ more profitably to myſelf, though not ſo uſefully to the publick, thoſe who " are in better circumſtances can't think much of joining to ſupport the expences it puts me to. " There is a worthy Lord (*Trevor*) in your neighbourhood, who, if the caſe were juſtly repreſented " to him, would readily do ſomething. He has the Miſcellany every week, and is a hearty friend " to it. Now, the Archbiſhop having given a ſanction to my character, I ſhall get ſomething elſe; " and as ſoon as I am made a little eaſier, as to my circumſtances, I ſhall no longer deſire any help, " but at preſent I am terribly embarraſſed; and the more by the great expence of coming into theſe " livings." *No date.*—" I ſuppoſe you ſaw my dying ſpeech in the Miſcellany, and are convinced, " without a coroner's inqueſt, that I did not lay violent hands upon myſelf, though I died an un- " timely death. I am coming out with a pamphlet, but can't afford to make preſents. I never was " ſo diſtreſt as now. My laſt preferment has abſolutely ruined me." *No date*, [1741.]

* Notwithſtanding the excellence of F. *Courayer's French* tranſlation of Father *Paul*, the Literati have reaſon to regret that an *Engliſh* ‡ tranſlation (which was begun in 1738, and ſome ſheets of it actually printed off) was not proceeded with. This aſſertion will be readily credited, when I add that it was undertaken by Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON. The part that was printed has long ſince been converted into waſte paper, and (unfortunately) not a ſingle copy of it is known to have been preſerved.

† Mr. *Richardſon*. See above, p. 541.

‡ There had been an earlier *Engliſh* tranſlation of it publiſhed by Sir *Nathaniel Brent* in the latter end of the laſt century.

" H. S. E.
Annis morumque integritate juxtà reverendus
PETRUS FRANCISCUS COURAYER,
Cœnobii de *Sanctâ Genovevâ* dicti
Apud urbem *Lutetiam Parisiorum*
Regularis olim Canonicus.
Vir, si quis alius,
De Ecclesiâ atque Politiâ *Anglicanâ*
Animo pariter ac scriptis,
Optimè meritus.
Quippe qui Episcopalium jus administrationum
Jamdiù à Pontificiis acerrimè impugnatum
Huic eidem Ecclesiæ
Et *Gallus* ipse, et Pontificius
Invictâ argumentorum vi asseruit et vindicavit:
Quique adeò, ob id vindicandum,
Pulsus jam patriâ, profugus,
Omnibusque demum exutus fortunis,
Hâc in urbe quærebat asylum, et inveniebat;
Ibique per annos propè quinquaginta
Honestæ mentis otio egregius fruebatur exul,
Bonorum omnium deliciæ vivus,
moriens commune desiderium.
Obiit quintadecimâ die *Octobris*
Anno post natum Christum MDCCLXXVI;
Post se natum XCV.

Huic tali tantoque Viro
Marmor hoc, amoris sui monimentum,
posuêre Amici,
Cui famam marmore perenniorem peperit
Defensa veritas, refutatus error."

There is a small oval portrait of him by *Elizabeth Gulston*, from a painting of *Hamilton*, with this inscription: " *Pierre Francis Courayer*, who was banished *France* for " writing in defence of the *English* ordination. He was born at *Rouen*, *Nov.* 17, 1681, " and is still living. Published *June* 1, 1774."

P. 85. Add to the books of 1734, " Letters and Remains of the Lord Chancellor " *Bacon*; collected by *Robert Stephens* *, Esq; late Historiographer Royal," 4to.

Ibid. Note, l. 1. read, the former of them the celebrated painter, " now better " known by his books than by his pictures;" the latter a connoisseur.

Ibid. Sub-note. The " Journey to *Paris*" was written by the Rev. *W. Jones*, B. A. then rector of *Pluckley* in *Kent*, and now of *Paston* in *Northamptonshire*, author of " Physiological Disquisitions, &c. 1781," and other learned works.

* Fourth son of *Richard Stephens*, Esq; of the elder house of that name at *Eastington* in *Gloucestershire*, by *Anne* the eldest daughter of Sir *Hugh Cholmeley*, of *Whitby*, in *Yorkshire*, baronet. His first education was at *Wotton* school, whence he removed to *Lincoln* college, *Oxford*, *May* 19, 1681. He was entered very young in *The Middle Temple*, applied himself to the study of the common-law, and was called to the bar. As he was master of a sufficient fortune, it may be presumed that the temper of his mind, which was naturally modest, detained him from the public exercise of his profession, and led him to the politer studies, and an acquaintance with the best authors, ancient and modern: yet he was esteemed by all who knew him to have made a great proficience in the Law, though History and Antiquities seem to have been his favourite study. When he was about twenty years old, being at a relation's house, he accidentally met with some original letters of the Lord Chancellor *Bacon*; and finding that they would greatly improve the collections then extant relating to King *James's* reign, he immediately set himself to search for whatever might elucidate the obscure passages, and published a complete edition of them in 1702, with useful notes, and an excellent historical introduction. He intended to have presented his work to King *William*; but that monarch dying before it was published, the dedication was omitted. In the preface he requested the communication of unpublished pieces of his noble author, to make his collection more complete; and obtained in consequence as many letters as formed the second collection published in 1734, two years after his death. Being a relation of *Robert Harley* Earl of *Oxford* (whose mother was a *Stephens*) he was preferred by him to be chief solicitor of the customs, in which employment he continued with undiminished reputation till 1726, when he declined that troublesome office, and was appointed to succeed Mr. *Madox* in the place of historiographer royal. He then formed a design of writing a History of King *James* the First, a reign which he thought to be more misrepresented than almost any other since the Conquest: and, if we may judge by the good impression which he seems to have had of these times, his exactness and care never to advance any thing but from unquestionable authorities, besides his great candour and integrity, it could not but have been a judicious and valuable performance. He married *Mary* the daughter of Sir *Hugh Cholmeley*, a lady of great worth; died at *Gravesend*, near *Thornbury*, in *Gloucestershire*, *Nov.* 9, 1732; and was buried at *Eastington*, the seat of his ancestors.

P. 87. l. *antep.* read, " the hand that is now writing," &c.—This note was reviſed by the incomparable author in 1781.

P. 88. There is a good portrait of Mr. *Cave*, engraved by *Grignion*, with emblematical devices, and this inſcription:

" *Edward Cave*, ob. 10 *Jan.* 1754, ætat. 62.
" The firſt Projector of the Monthly Magazines.
" Th' Invention all admir'd, and each how he
" To be th' Inventor miſs'd."

The following inſcription is on a ſtone erected in *St. James's* church, *Clerkenwell*, to the memory of the late Mr. *Richard Cave* *, of *St. John's Gate*, and his Wife:

" Reader, if native worth may claim a tear,
" Or the ſad tale of death affect thy ear,
" Heave from thy breaſt one ſympathiſing ſigh,
" Since here ſuch fair examples mouldering lie.
" Here lies a pair, whom Honeſty approv'd,
" In death lamented, and in life belov'd;
" Who never meant a neighbour to offend;
" Who never made a foe, nor loſt a friend;
" Whoſe only ſtriſe was, who ſhould ACT the beſt;
" Whoſe only hope, to riſe among the bleſt."

P. 90. col. 2. " Bleſt ſons," &c.] Theſe lines are part of a poem printed more at length in p. 160.

P. 91. l. 1. read " Diſſertationes in librum *Jobi*, auctore *Samuele Weſley*, rectore de " *Epworth*, in diœceſi *Lincolnienſi*."

P. 94. l. 6. read, " Antiquæ Inſcriptiones Duæ, *Græca* altera, altera *Latina*; cum " brevi Notarum & Conjecturarum Specimine," folio.

Ibid. There is now a probability that the " *Eboracum*" of Mr. *Drake* will be publiſhed with new plates.

P. 97. The epitaph on Mr. *Petyt* (which is in the weſt part of *The Temple* church) is printed incomplete. Inſtead of the laſt line, read, " In *Storithes* propè Abbatiam " de *Bolton* non ita longè a vico de *Skipton in Craven* in comitatu *Eborum* natus fuit. " Ad plures abiit apud *Chelſeam* in agro *Middleſexiæ* 3^tio die *Octobris* anno Domini " MDCCVII, ætatis ſuæ LXXI. Neque dum vixit ipſius *Chelſeæ* immemor erat, ſed eri- " gebat ibi ædificium quod eidem Parochiæ alacri & liberâ manu dedit; in ſe com- " plectens (quod dicitur) veſtiarium in uſum parochianorum, gymnaſium ad pueros " erudiendos, & cameras præceptori ſatis commodas.

" Monumentum hoc *Sylveſter Petyt* de Hoſpitio *Barnardienſi* generoſus, & ejuſdem " olim Principalis, in memoriam chariſſimi ſui Fratris poſuit."

On a grave-ſtone on the floor:

" The Body of
" *William Petyt*, Eſquire,
" Buried here the IX^th
" Day of *October*,
" MDCCVII."

Ibid. An original portrait of Mr. *Pepys* is preſerved at the Royal Society.

* Nephew to the original projector of the Magazine, and for ſome years printer of it in conjunction with my friend Mr. *David Henry*, who wrote the epitaph printed above, and whoſe laudable exertions have long ſupported and increaſed the original credit of " one of the moſt chaſte and " inſtructive Miſcellanies of the age." (See Annual Regiſter, 1780, p. 184.)

P. 98. note, l. 1. who was bred at *Eton*, and was clerk under his father; but died, aged 25, many years before his father.

Ibid. Dr. *Knight* drew up a Life of Biſhop *Patrick*, which he lent Mr. *Whiſton* in MS. See *Whiſton's* Memoirs, vol. I. p. 2.—In a Letter printed in the Reliquiæ *Galeanæ*, p. 168, he mentions Mr. *Strype's* having recommended it to him to write a Life of Archbiſhop *Bancroft*. I have ſeveral of his original letters to Dr. *Zachary Grey*.—Dr. *Knight's* ſon now (1782) lives in the pariſh of *Milton*, near *Cambridge*, being lord of the manor and rector of the church, as alſo rector of *Stanwick* in *Northamptonſhire*, and of the ſinecure of *Fulham* near *London*.

P. 99. add, The Life of Mr. *Anthony a Wood*, hiſtoriographer of the moſt famous univerſity of *Oxford*, with an account of his nativity, education, works, &c. [collected and compoſed from MSS. by *Richard Rawlinſon*, gent. commoner of *St. John's College*, *Oxon.*] *London*, 1711. A copy of this life, with MS. additions by the author, is in the *Bodleian* library. Hiſtorical paſſages collected by him from *Wood* were printed as a Supplement to *Wood's* Life, *Oxford*, 1772, vol. II. p. 249.

P. 100. ſub-note, read, *Hearne's* Diaries and his other MSS.

P. 101. Of Mr. *Bell* ſome further particulars will be given in the 'Reliquiæ Galeanæ,' where ſeveral of his letters are printed.

Ibid. ſub-note, *Thomas Papillon* was ſon of *David Papillon*, Eſq; in the county of *Leiceſter*. *Thomas* was apprenticed *Nov.* 2, 1638; admitted to the freedom of the Mercers Company *Sept.* 4, 1646; and elected maſter *Sept.* 5, 1698. His portrait ſtill adorns their hall; and he bequeathed one thouſand pounds to the company, to relieve any of his family that might in future come to want.

P. 103. Note on *Tanner*, l. 5, read, Fellow of the ſame, 1697; l. 7. *Norfolk*.

P, 104. There is a mezzotinto portrait of Mr. *Warburton* by *Miller*, from a painting by *Vandergucht*, with this inſcription: "*John Warburton*, Eſq; *Somerſet* Herald at "Arms, fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Antiquarian Society of *London*, 1746. "Author of the Maps by actual ſurvey of *Middleſex*, *Eſſex*, *Hertfordſhire*, *York-*"*ſhire*, *Northumberland*."

P. 105. l. 4. In a copy of this book bought for 1*l.* 2*s.* (at the ſale of *G. Scott*, Eſq; of *Woolſton Hall*) by *George Harriſon*, Eſq; *Windſor* Herald, were many MS. letters of Mr. *Anſtis* to Dr. *Derham*. In *Gutch's* "Collectanea Curioſa," vol. II. p. 186, is a very curious Hiſtory of Viſitation Books, under the title of "Nomenclator Fecialium, "qui *Angliæ* & *Walliæ* comitatus viſitârunt, quo anno & ubi autographa ſeu apographa "reperiuntur, per *Johannem Anſtis* Garter. Principal. Regem Armorum *Anglicano-*"*rum*," from a MS. in the library of *All Souls College*.

L. 12. *After* papers, *add*, particularly a good collection of epitaphs and other inſcriptions in *England*, and many in *Wales*, all fine fac ſimiles.

P. 106. The following eloge was written by the late Mr. *Collinſon* immediately after the death of Mr. *Lethieullier*: "He was deſcended from an ancient family from *France* in time "of perſecution, and a gentleman every way eminent for his excellent endowments. His "deſire to improve in the civil and natural hiſtory of his country, led him to viſit all "parts of it; the itineraries in his library, and the diſcoveries he made relating to its "antiquities, with drawings of every thing remarkable, are evidences of his great appli-"cation to reſcue ſo many ancient remains from mouldering into oblivion. His happy "turn of mind was not confined ſolely to antiquities, but in theſe journeys he was in-"defatigable in collecting all the variety of *Engliſh* foſſils, with a view to inveſtigate "their origin: this great collection, which excells moſt others, is depoſited in two large

" cabinets, diſpoſed under their proper claſſes. The moſt rare are elegantly drawn, " and deſcribed in a folio book, with his obſervations on them. As the variety of ancient " marbles had engaged his attention, and he found ſo little ſaid on them with reſpect " to their natural hiſtory, it was one of his motives in viſiting *Italy*, to furniſh himſelf " with ſuch materials as he was able to procure from books, and learned men, relating " to them. He collected ſpecimens of the moſt curious, and had drawings, finely painted, " of the moſt remarkable monuments of the ancient marbles; theſe are bound up in a " folio volume, with all the obſervations he could gather relating to their natural hiſtory " and antiquity. His cabinet of medals, his collection of antiquities of various kinds, " and moſt elegant books of the fineſt engravings, are inſtances of the fine taſte with " which he has enriched his library and cabinet, with the ſpoils of *Italy*. This ſhort, " but imperfect memoir, is candidly offered as a tribute due to a long friendſhip. It is " wiſhed it may excite an abler pen, to do more juſtice to the memory of this great " and good man. But it is humbly hoped that theſe hints will be accepted not only as " a teſtimony of reſpect, but may alſo inform an inquiſitive genius in theſe branches of " ſcience where he may be aſſiſted with ſuch valuable materials for the proſecution of " his future ſtudies. *P. C.*"

L. 27. A committee of the truſtees waited on the Colonel's executors, *Feb.* 23, 1756, to return thanks for the valuable legacy of a fine mummy, and a curious collection of *Engliſh* antiquities. On this occaſion *Pitt Lethieullier*, Eſq; nephew to the colonel, preſented them with ſeveral antiquities, which he himſelf had collected during his reſidence at *Grand Cairo*.

L. 39. *After* 1713, *add*, and in the " Muſæ *Anglicanæ*," vol. III. p. 303, under the title of " Muſarum Oblatio ad Reginam."

Ibid. ſub-note, read, eldeſt ſon of Sir *Richard*, ſon of Sir *Edward Hulſe*.

P. 107. l. 5. *Litteraria*.] A ſociety whoſe buſineſs it was to correct, increaſe, and beautify the *Italian* poetry, as that of the *Cruſca* was to purify, illuſtrate, and fix their language. Some curious particulars of both are given by *Baretti*, in his " Account of " *Italy*," vol. II. p. 246. 243.

L. 13. The pictures, marble tables, urns, vaſes, and other antiquities, were ſold for 904*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

P. 109. ſub-note, l. 2. read Mr. *Kemp* died, &c.

P. 110. l. 18. Due famoſi.

P. 111. ſub-note, l. 41. read, Triumvir.

Ibid. *Montfaucon*, in the Preface to " L'Antiquité Expliquée," calls Sir *Andrew Fountaine* an able antiquary, and ſays, that Gentleman during his ſtay at *Paris* furniſhed him with every piece of antiquity that he had collected, and which could be of uſe to his work; ſeveral were accordingly engraven and deſcribed, as appears by Sir *Andrew's* name on the plates. Sir *Andrew* is ſaid to have ſhewed his craft abroad, as well as his ſkill, and to have been too hard even for the *Italians*; one of whom bringing him ſome medals, he ſelected a few that he ſaid were of no value, and managed ſo as to get them for a trifle.

P. 113. " *Welwyn Spaw*," a kind of plaintive Ode by Mr. *North*, in which he laments the cold diſdain of ſome apparently real *Celia*, appeared in the Literary Magazine for 1756, p. 209.

P. 115. The following epitaph is tranſcribed from the hand-writing of Dr. *Birch*:

" H. S. E.
HANNAH BIRCH,
Candore morum ac ſuavitate,
Ingenio ſupra ſexum, ſupra ætatem,
Politioribus literis exculto,
Inſignis.
Quæ cum longioris in conjugio felicitatis
Spem faceret,
Et tabe & puerperio ſimul correpta
Occidit.
Ploret Lector elegans et humanus
Talem tam citò interiiſſe fœminam,
Egregium ſui ſexûs exemplar.
Miſereſcat quicunque in conjugio felix
Infelicis Mariti,
Cui fato tam immaturo abrepta
In lætis conſors,
In adverſis ſolamen,
Et quicquid in vitâ fuerat amœnius,
Præter memoriam ſemper amabilem.
Vale, anima candidiſſima et optima;
Te exemplo in terris præeuntem,
Te ſede jam ex ſublimiori vocantem,
Tuo uſque ſuſtentatus amore,
Quam citiſſimè Deo viſum fuerit,
Lætus lubenſque ſequar."

P. 116. add, " Lord *Hardwicke* did not preſent Dr. *Birch* to *Depden* near *Newport* " in *Eſſex*, but allowed him to make an exchange with my firſt couſin, *John Cock*, D. D. " then patron and rector of *Depden*, who taking a diſguſt on being rifled and gagged " by a gang of ſmugglers, who haunted that neighbourhood, ſought for an exchange; " and this accommodating Dr. *Birch* for diſtance with other preferments [in *London*], " Lord *Hardwicke* was pleaſed to allow him to quit the valuable rectory of *Great* " *Horkeſley* near *Colcheſter*, to which he had lately preferred him *, for that of *Depden*, " nearly of equal value; ſo that, upon Dr. *Birch's* unfortunate death, my couſin Dr. " *Cock* came, of courſe, into his own living again, and is now poſſeſſed of both; and to " repay Lord *Hardwicke*, in ſome degree, for keeping poſſeſſion of *Horkeſley*, has ex- " pended, on the parſonage and offices, I ſuppoſe at leaſt 4 or 5000*l.*" *I am obliged to the Rev. Mr. Cole of Milton for this additional information.*

Ibid. ſub-note, l. penult. read, " in the Tranſactions of the Earl of *Glamorgan*."

P. 120. Since the note on Mr. *Nickolls* was printed, the Friend to whom I was obliged for the greater part of the information it contains is loſt to the learned world. I ſhall forbear, however, in this place to add any memoirs of Dr. *Fothergill*, being unwilling to anticipate the pleaſure to be expected from a Life of him by his intelligent and excellent friend Dr *Letſome*. The curious may in the mean time be gratified by the particulars recorded in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1781, p. 165.

Ibid. Mr. *Granger*, in his Preface, had ſaid Mr. *Weſt* bought the 10 volumes of Mr. *Nickolls's* Collection of portraits; but, on the better information of Dr. *Ducarel*, corrected himſelf in his Supplement, p. 2. It was formed from *Moorfields* and ſtalls, conſequently was not firſt-rate. Prince *Eugene* may be eſteemed the firſt collector of portraits in *Europe* †, which on his death were diſperſed. He collected in almoſt every other branch. The Earl of *Oxford* began the firſt collection in *England*, which afterwards

* But of which Dr. *Birch* (from its being out of diſtance probably) appears never to have taken poſſeſſion. Dr. *Browne* held *Great Horkeſley* from 1756 to 1761, when Dr. *Cock* took it and reſigned *Depden* to Dr. *Birch*, " The opening of Dr. ——'s letter," ſays Mr. *Morant*, in an unpubliſhed letter to Dr. *Birch*, dated *July* 23, 1760, " gave me infinite pleaſure, thinking that I was going to " have you for a near neighbour. In reading further, I was ſoon diſappointed. However, I rejoice " at your happineſs, wherever the object of it may happen to be." In a letter written the ſame day to another friend, Mr. *Morant* ſays, " *Great Horkeſley* I perfectly know. It is a fine pariſh, well " ſituated, four miles North of *Colcheſter*; a good parſonage-houſe near the church, 40 acres of " glebe, &c. We reckon it a good 270*l.* a year; which may produce 200*l.* clear, as the premiſes " are in good repair. But, by way of exchange, the Doctor can hardly expect to meet one equal to " it in all reſpects; little more than 200 or 240*l. per annum* perhaps, as people are naturally fond " of being rather near *London*. The tithe and glebe of *Fordham* rectory, excluſive of the houſe, " were let for 197*l.* in 1750."

† Mr. *Aſhby* furniſhed *Granger* with ſome accounts of collections earlier than Prince *Eugene*, from *Liſter's* " Journey to *Paris*," *Vigneul Marville*, &c. which he does not appear to have made uſe of.

came

came in part to Mr. *West*, and on his death was diſperſed by the rude hand of the Auctioneer.

P. 121. It might have been obſerved, that the nobility and gentry frequently honoured Mr. *Edwards* with their friendſhip and generous ſupport. He mentions with peculiar pleaſure being patronized by the late Duke of *Richmond*, Sir *Hans Sloane*, Dr. *Mead*, and Mr. *Folkes*; and his character of thoſe four very eminent perſonages ſhall be exhibited below *.

P. 122.

* "The DUKE, noble in his lineage, and deſcent from the royal houſe of theſe kingdoms; but "ſtill more noble and great from the innate magnificence, generoſity, and goodneſs of his ſoul. "Though by his high offices his time was taken up by the important affairs of the publick, yet his "doors were always open to men of learning, ſcience, and ingenuity.

"The ſecond was the good Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart. who employed me, for a great number of "years, in drawing miniature figures of animals, &c. after nature, in water colours, to increaſe his "very great collection of fine drawings by other hands; which drawings are now all fixed in *The "Britiſh Muſeum*, for the help and information of thoſe in future generations, that may be curious "or ſtudious in natural hiſtory. Sir *Hans*, in the decline of his life, left *London*, and retired to his "manor-houſe at *Cheliea*, where he reſided about fourteen years before he died. After his retire- "ment to *Cheliea*, he requeſted it as a favour to him (though I embraced his requeſt as an honour "done to myſelf), that I would viſit him every week, in order to divert him, for an hour or two, "with the common news of the town, and with any thing particular that ſhould happen amongſt "his acquaintance of the Royal Society, and other ingenious gentlemen, many of whom I was "much converſant with; and I ſeldom miſſed drinking coffee with him on a *Saturday* during the "whole time of his retirement at *Cheliea*. He was ſo infirm as to be wholly confined to his houſe, "except ſometimes, though rarely, taking a little air in his garden in a wheeled chair; and this "confinement made him very deſirous to ſee any of his old acquaintance to amuſe him. During "this latter part of his life, he was frequently petitioned for charity by ſome decayed branches of "eminent men, late of his acquaintance, who were famous for their learned works, &c. which peti- "tions he always received, and conſidered with attention; and, provided they were not found "fraudulent, they were always anſwered by his charitable donations. He has often deſired that I "would enquire into the merits of ſuch petitioners; and, if found ſatisfactory, he commiſſioned me "to convey his bounty to the diſtreſſed. The laſt time I ſaw him, I was greatly ſurpriſed and con- "cerned to find ſo good a man in the agonies of death; this was on the 10th day of *January*, 1753, "at four o'clock in the afternoon: he died on the 11th, at four in the morning. I continued with "him later than any one of his relations, but was obliged to retire, his laſt agonies being beyond "what I could bear; though, under his pain and weakneſs of body, he ſeemed to retain a great "firmneſs of mind and reſignation to the will of God.

"The third of my patrons was the Great *Richard Mead*, M. D. He was certainly magnanimous "beyond the common meaſure, and deſerved the title of Great in as extenſive a ſenſe as any man in "his ſtation could do. He, as well as Sir *Hans Sloane*, died in the higheſt ſtations of phyſic they "could arrive at, *viz.* Phyſicians in ordinary to the King. Dr. *Mead*, indeed, never was at the "head of the College of Phyſicians of *London*; but it was becauſe he always abſolutely declined it, "for he had been elected into that honourable ſtation, but never could be perſuaded to accept of "it. His perſonal ſervice, his ample fortune, his houſe, and every thing in his power, always con- "tributed, in the moſt extenſive manner, to the promotion of learning, ſcience, arts, mechanics, and, "in ſhort, every thing that tended to the public benefit and honour of his country, or was of uſe to "particular members of the community he lived in. In ſhort, his generoſity was ſo diffuſive, that "he may be juſtly deemed a benefactor to the whole community; whilſt, inſtead of hoarding up "that great wealth his practice gained to raiſe a vaſt eſtate, as he might eaſily have done, his public "ſpirit was unconfined, and he was contented to leave behind him a moderate fortune only. The "worthy Dr. *Aſkew*, from a laudable veneration for the memory and public character of ſo great a "patron of learning, &c. cauſed a fine marble buſt of him to be made by one of the moſt eminent "ſculptors of the preſent age, which is placed in the College of Phyſicians, *London* †. And, on this

† The following anecdote reſpecting this buſt has been communicated. *Roubiliac* agreed with Dr. *Aſkew* for 50*l.*; the Doctor found it ſo highly finiſhed that he paid him 100*l.* The Statuary ſaid this was not enough, and brought in a bill of 108*l.* 2*s.* Dr. *Aſkew* paid this demand even to the odd ſhillings, and then incloſed the receipt to Mr. *Hogarth* to produce at the next meeting of Artiſts.—*Sydenham's* buſt in the College of Phyſicians coſt 100*l.* for its excellence.

P. 122. l. 5. Mr. *Edwards* was elected F. A. S. *Feb.* 13, 1752; it was ſome years after before he was F. R. S.—In *Gutch's* "Collectanea Curioſa," vol. II. p. 354, is "Dean "*Lyttelton's* Memoir concerning the authenticity of *his* [copy of] Magna Charta, from "the Minutes of the Antiquary Society, *June* 3, 1761;" and in p. 357, of the ſame work, is "Mr. *Blackſtone's* Memoir in anſwer to the late Dean of *Exeter* [Dr. *Lyttelton*], "now Biſhop of *Carliſle*, *May* 29, 1762."

P. 123. read, "uncle to the preſent Lord *Fairfax* of *Scotland*;" and add, "and in "1754 elected one of the knights of the ſhire for *Kent*."

P. 124. *Cromwell Mortimer*, M. D. was ſecond ſon of *John Mortimer* *, F. R. S. He was many years ſecretary to the Royal Society, fellow of the College of Phyſicians, 1744, and a member and regular correſpondent of the Gentlemens Society † at *Spalding*. The Doctor's eldeſt brother left him the family eſtate at *Topping-Hall*, in *Hatfield Peverel* pariſh, *Eſſex*, where he died *Jan.* 7, 1752, and has an epitaph. He left an only ſon, *Hans*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, and of *Cawldthorp* near *Burton on Trent*. (See *Morant's Eſſex*, II. 133.) There is a curious letter of Dr. *Mortimer* in the "Reliquiæ Galeanæ." He drew up an Index to *Willoughby's* Plates of Fiſhes. And ſee his "Plan of Practice" in Gent. Mag. 1779, p. 541.

Ibid. Mr. *Frank* died *May* 22, 1762, aged 60.

Ibid. ſub-note, read, received from his *Sicilian* Majeſty, by the hands of the *Neapolitan* miniſter, in *November* 1760, a preſent of a diamond ring worth 300*l.*

P. 125. Mr. *Maitland*, whoſe relations reſided at or about the town of *Montroſs*, was originally a hair-merchant, and went to *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Hamburgh*, &c. in that employ: it is uncertain if he followed that branch of buſineſs in *Edinburgh*; but latterly he applied entirely to the antiquities of his native country, for which he had a wonderful genius. His firſt publication was, "The Hiſtory of *London*, from its foundation by the

"occaſion, I cannot help informing ſucceeding generations, that they may ſee the real features of "Dr. *Mead* in this ſaid buſt; for I, who was as well acquainted with his face as any one living, do "pronounce this buſt of him to be ſo like, that, as often as I ſee it, my mind is filled with the "ſtrongeſt idea of the original.

"*Martin Folkes*, Eſq; the laſt of my deceaſed principal patrons, was a friend and intimate ac-"quaintance of the other three. He had made the grand tour of *Europe*, not in the younger part "of his life, but after his marriage. He travelled with part of his family and ſervants, at a proper "age to make juſt obſervations, and gather all the commendable parts of the learning, cuſtoms, and "manners of the countries through which he paſſed, in order to refine and poliſh thoſe of his own. "He travelled not in haſte, as is the general cuſtom; but proceeded ſlowly, and ſpent what time "was neceſſary to inform himſelf of all that was worth notice: and, indeed, he ſeemed to have "attained to univerſal knowledge; for, in the many opportunities I have had of being in his com-"pany, almoſt every part of ſcience has happened to be the ſubject of diſcourſe, all of which he "handled as an adept in each. He was a man of great politeneſs in his manners, free from all "pedantry and pride, and, in every reſpect, the real unaffected fine gentleman.

"The loſs of four perſonages, ſo truly noble, ſo good, ſo great, and every way ſo highly accom-"pliſhed, in the ſmall ſpace of three or four years, was an event that greatly humbled me. I ima-"gined, that after ſuch a loſs to arts and ſciences in general, and to myſelf in particular, all endea-"vours to excell in any branch of knowledge would be fruitleſs, and of little avail to its author, "for want of eminent men to inſpire the riſing generation; and I thought of diſcontinuing any far-"ther progreſs in natural hiſtory: but the national ſpirit for the promotion of learning and arts, in "the eſtabliſhment of that grand repoſitory and immenſe fund of ſcience, *The Britiſh Muſeum*, has "in ſome meaſure revived the paſſion for learning and uſeful knowledge; and I hope theſe ſeeds, "ſown by public authority, cheriſhed and protected by a Prince diſtinguiſhed for virtue and learn-"ing, will take root, ſpring up, and yield a plentiful harveſt. *G. E.*"

* Author of the "Whole Art of Huſbandry, 1708, 1765," 8vo. by experiments in which he almoſt ruined himſelf. His firſt wife was *Dorothy*, eldeſt daughter of the Protector *Richard Cromwell*.

† He was furniſhed by Mr. *Johnſon*, the founder of this ſociety, with a hiſtory of their origin, and many curious particulars of the Society of Antiquaries, which were intended for publication.

"*Romans*,

" *Romans*, to the preſent time; containing a faithful relation of the publick tranſactions " of the citizens; accounts of the ſeveral pariſhes; parallels between *London* and other " great cities; its government, civil, eccleſiaſtical, and military; commerce, ſtate of " learning, charitable foundations, &c. With the ſeveral accounts of *Weſtminſter*, " *Middleſex*, *Southwark*, and other parts within the bill of mortality. In nine books. " The whole illuſtrated with a variety of fine cuts. With a complete Index. By *Wil-* " *liam Maitland*, F. R. S." folio *. This was followed by " The Hiſtory of *Edinburgh*, " from its foundation to the preſent time: containing a faithful relation of the public " tranſactions of the citizens; accounts of the ſeveral pariſhes; its governments, civil, " eccleſiaſtical, and military; incorporations of trade and manufactures; courts of juſ- " tice; ſtate of learning; charitable foundations, &c. with the ſeveral accounts of the " pariſhes of the *Canongate*, *St Cuthbert*, and other diſtricts within the ſuburbs of *Edin-* " *burgh*. Together with the ancient and preſent ſtate of the town of *Leith*, and a " perambulation of divers miles round the city. With an alphabetical index. In nine " books. By *William Maitland*, F. R. S. author of the Hiſtory of *London*. The whole " illuſtrated with a plan of the town, and a great variety of other fine cuts of the prin- " cipal buildings within the city and ſuburbs. *Edinb.* 1753." folio. About the year 1750 (in the autumn of which year, it appears, he was ſix weeks at *Bath* for the recovery of his health) he propoſed to write a general deſcription of *Scotland*, for which purpoſe he printed a large ſet of queries, with a general letter, and tranſmitted both to every clergyman in *Scotland*. The return fell ſo very ſhort of his expectation, that he laid aſide his deſign in diſguſt, but ſeveral years after made a tour over the whole kingdom himſelf; the re- ſult of which has appeared in the firſt volume of his " Hiſtory and Antiquities of *Scot-* " *land*," written in a moſt uncouth ſtyle, and printed in two volumes, folio, at *London*, 1757, after his death. What few deſcriptions came to his hands are mentioned by Mr. *Gough* in his " *Britiſh* Topography," under the reſpective counties. Upon the whole, it is very unfortunate that few or no copies of theſe deſcriptions were kept by the col- lectors of them, and what uſe *Maitland* made of them is hard to get information: none ſuch appear amongſt his papers now in the hands of his heirs. He was ſelf-conceited, credulous, knew little, and wrote worſe.

Ibid. *Nicholas Tindal* (nephew to the celebrated author of the " Rights of the " Chriſtian Church," from whom he had expectations of being provided for, but, by the artifices of *Euſtace Budgell*, was tricked and defrauded) was of *Exeter College*, *Oxford*, where he took the degree of M. A. *June* 5, 1713. He was preſented to the rectory of *Alverſtoke* in *Hampſhire* by the Biſhop of *Winchester*, and to the vicarage of *Great Wal-* *tham*, near *Chelmsford*, *Eſſex*, 1722, by *Trinity College*, *Oxford*, of which he had become a fellow. He quitted this laſt living 1740, and became chaplain to *Greenwich Hoſpital*, where he died, at a very advanced age, *June* 27, 1774. In 1727 he tranſlated the text printed with Mr. *Morant's* Tranſlation of the Notes of Meſſ. de *Beauſobre* and *L'Enfant* on *St. Matthew's* Goſpel, (ſee p. 328).—On the diſcovery of the impoſition practiſed on his uncle, he entered into a controverſy with the perſon who had cheated him; and publiſhed, among other things, a pamphlet, intituled, " A Copy of the Will of Dr. " *Matthew Tindal* †, with an Account of what paſſed concerning the ſame between Mrs.

* A ſecond edition, 1765, folio, enlarged to two volumes, continued to the time of publication, and illuſtrated with plans of the city and wards, views of the former at different times, and of all the churches and public buildings, and a map of the country ten miles round.

† By which 2000 guineas, and the MS. of a ſecond volume of " Chriſtianity as old as the Cre- " ation," were bequeathed to Mr. *Budgell*; and only a ſmall reſidue to his nephew, whom, by a regular will, he had not long before appointed his ſole heir. The tranſaction, which occaſioned ſome ſuſpicions of fraud, is thus alluded to by *Pope*:

" Let *Budgell* charge low *Grub-ſtreet* on my quill,
" And write whate'er he pleaſe, except my Will."

" *Lucy*

"*Lucy Price, Euſtace Budgell*, Eſq; and Mr. *Nicholas Tindal*, 1733," 8vo. He began a Hiſtory of *Eſſex*, of which he publiſhed a ſmall part in two quarto numbers, propoſing to include it in three quarto volumes at one guinea each, (Brit. Top. I. p. 345, n.) and left it in 1726 for the tranſlation of *Rapin's* Hiſtory of *England* *; in which work, as well as in the "Continuation" of it, he was moſt materially aſſiſted by Mr. *Morant* (ſee p. 328); and the ſale of both ſo far exceeded the expectation of his bookſellers (*J.* and *P. Knapton*), that they complimented him with a preſent of 200*l*. In 1734 he publiſhed a tranſlation of "Prince *Cantemir's* Hiſtory of the *Othman* Empire," folio. He was alſo editor of "A Guide to Claſſical Learning, or *Polymetis* abridged, for Schools;" a publication of much uſe, and which has paſſed through ſeveral editions.—Mr. *Tindal* died at the age of 74. A portrait of him is prefixed to the ſecond volume of his tranſlation of *Rapin*.

P. 125. Since the note on Dr. *Middleton* was printed, I have been favoured with the following titles of ſome works he left behind him in MS. 1. "Brouillon of an Apology "for Dr. *Middleton's* Writings, and how far it is allowable to conform to the Religion of "any Country." 2. "Dr. *Laughton's* Account of finding Dr. *Middleton* † at a Tavern. "[*July* 3, 1710.]" 3. "An Univerſity Grace for eſtabliſhing the Office of Library-Keeper." "4. An Adverti ſement for the intended Publication of a ſerious Apology for the Letter to "Dr. *Waterland*." 5. "Oratio *Woodwardiana*." 6. "Brouillon of a *Latin* Diſſer-"tation concerning the Power of Miracles to prove a Religion." 7. "A *Latin* Diſſer-"tation on the Gift of Tongues." 8. "Remarks on the Letters from *Agbarus* to *Jeſus*." 9. "A *Latin* Speech intended to be ſpoken before King *George* II. on his Viſit to *Cam-*"*bridge*." 10. "An Expoſtulatory Letter to the Rev. Dr. *Waterland*." 11. "The "firſt and ſecond Books of *Cicero's* Epiſtles tranſlated into *Engliſh* ‡." 12. "Brouillon "concerning

* This tranſlation, originally publiſhed in 8vo, 1726, and dedicated to *Thomas* Lord *Howard*, baron of *Effingham*, was reprinted in weekly numbers, in two volumes folio, 1732 and 1733; the firſt of which was inſcribed, in a manly dedication, to *Frederick* Prince of *Wales*, who rewarded Mr. *Tindal* with a gold medal, worth 40 guineas. The ſecond volume of the 8vo edition had been inſcribed to Sir *Charles Wager*, when the tranſlator was chaplain on board *The Torbay* in the Bay of *Revel* in the Gulf of *Finland*. Vol. IV. is dedicated to the ſame, from the ſame place, 1727. Vol. VI. from *Great Waltham*, 1728, to the *Engliſh* factors at *Liſbon*, where the tranſlator officiated as chaplain five months in the abſence of Mr. *Sims*. The "Continuation" was likewiſe publiſhed in weekly numbers, which began in 1744, and were completed *March* 25, 1747, which is the date of the dedication to the late Duke of *Cumberland*. When the "Hiſtory" was publiſhed, Mr. *Tindal* was "Vicar of "*Great Waltham*." In the "Continuation" he is called "Rector of *Alverſtoke*, and Chaplain to the "Royal Hoſpital at *Greenwich*." This laſt was printed in two volumes, but is accompanied with a recommendation to bind it in three; vol. III. to contain the reign and medals of King *William*; vol. IV. the reign of Queen *Anne*; and vol. V. the reign of King *George* I. with the medals of Queen *Anne* and King *George*; a ſummary of the Hiſtory of *England*, and the Index. A ſecond edition of the "Continuation" appeared in 1751; and a new edition of the whole, in 21 volumes 8vo, 1757.

† The celebrated tutor of *Clare-Hall*, then ſenior proctor, and warmly attached to Dr. *Bentley*. See *Middleton's* "Remarks on the Caſe of Dr. *Bentley* further ſtated," &c. in his Works, 4to, vol. III. p. 341.

‡ "The ſtyle of *Middleton*," ſays Dr. *Warton*, in his 'Eſſay on *Pope*,' vol. II. p. 322, "which "is commonly eſteemed very pure, is blemiſhed with many vulgar and cant terms. Such as *Pompey* "*had a month's mind*, &c. He has not been ſucceſsful in the tranſlations of thoſe many epiſtles of "*Tully* which he has inſerted; which, however curious, yet break the thread of the narration. "*Mongault* and *Melmoth* have far exceeded him in their excellent tranſlations of theſe pieces, which "are, after all, ſome of the moſt precious remains of antiquity."—"The Life of *Tully*," the ſame learned critic informs us, procured Dr. *Middleton* a great reputation, and a great ſum of money. It "is a pleaſing and uſeful work, eſpecially to younger readers, as it gives a comprehenſive view of a "moſt intereſting period in the *Roman* hiſtory, and of the characters principally concerned in thoſe "important events. It may be worth obſerving, that he is much indebted, without acknowledging "it, to a curious book little known, intituled, '*G. Bellendini, Scoti*, de *Tribus Luminibus Romanorum*, "Libri 16. *Pariſiis*; apud *Taſſanum du Bray*, 1634,' folio; dedicated to King *Charles*. It com-"prehends a hiſtory of *Rome*, from the foundation of the city to the time of *Auguſtus*, drawn up in "the very words of *Cicero*, without any alteration of any expreſſion. In this book *Middleton* found

" concerning the Characters of ſome Writers, and the State of the Church in the third " and fourth Centuries." Several other works of Dr. *Middleton* were known to have exiſted, particularly the two following, which were burnt by himſelf. 1. " The Firſt " Part of ſome Conſiderations in Defence of the Plain Account * of the Sacrament." 2. " A *Latin* Diſſertation on the Proofs of the Divinity and Truth of Religion." Of the laſt mentioned article a copy had been taken by Lord *Bolingbroke*. There were alſo found among his papers ſome materials for a life of *Demoſthenes*, correſpondent to that of *Cicero*.—A friend once lamenting to Dr. *Middleton* that he had not been made a biſhop, " Then Sir," he replied, " as they have not thought fit to truſt me, I am at liberty to ſpeak my mind †."—His death happening about the ſame period with that of Mr. *Gordon* the tranſlator of *Tacitus*, Lord *Bolingbroke* ſaid to a moſt amiable Phyſician now living, " Then there is the beſt writer in *England* gone, and the worſt."

P. 126. On Dr. *Middleton*'s third marriage, Biſhop *Gooch* making him a matrimonial viſit, before the Doctor appeared told Mrs. *Middleton* ‡ that " he was glad ſhe did not diſ- " like the ancients ſo much as her huſband did." She replied, " that ſhe hoped his Lordſhip " did not reckon Dr. *Middleton* among the ancients yet." The biſhop anſwered, " You, " Madam, are the beſt judge of that!"—Dr. *Middleton* had a niece, a brother's daughter, who reſided ſome time in his family, as did alſo a niece of his laſt wife, Miſs *Heſter Powell*, afterwards married to the Rev. Dr. *Barnardiſton*, late maſter of *Bene't College*, both ſince dead, leaving one daughter of their name. Dr. *Middleton*'s reſignation of his *Woodwardian* lectureſhip (to which he was preſented by Colonel *King*, as Dr. *Wood-ward*'s executor) was probably owing to his ſecond marriage, it being tenable only by a batchelor. The ſalary certainly was an object to him. The living in *Surrey*, which towards the end of his life, he accepted from Sir *John Frederick*, was only 50*l.* a year. It may be added, that Mrs. *Montagu*, nearly related to his firſt wife, was educated at the feet of this *Gamaliel*. The preſent Lord *Montfort*, then Mr. *Bromley*, was alſo under his

" every part of *Cicero*'s own hiſtory, in his own words, and his works arranged in chronological or- " der, without farther trouble. The impreſſion of this work being ſhipped for *England*, was loſt " in the veſſel, which was caſt away, and only a few copies remained, that had been left in *France*." I have quoted this heavy charge of plagiariſm, that ſome friend of Dr. *Middleton*, or admirer of his writings, may ſtand forth in his vindication.—Mr. *Knox*, ſpeaking of *Cicero*'s Epiſtles, ſays, " They " are thought not to appear to the beſt advantage in the ſpecimens which Dr. *Middleton* has inſerted " in his Life of *Cicero*. No one was better able to do them juſtice than that great biographer; but " it is ſaid he committed the taſk of tranſlation to ſome inferior writer." Eſſays, vol. II. p. 56.— Some MS. Remarks by Mr. *Bowyer* on the Life of *Cicero* will be printed in his "Miſcell. Tracts."

* Speaking of Biſhop *Hoadly*'s " Plain Account," in a letter to Lord *Harvey*, *July* 28, 1735, not publiſhed in his Works, Dr. *Middleton* ſays, " I like both the deſign and the doctrine, as I do every " deſign of reconciling religion with reaſon; or, where that cannot be, of bringing them as near to- " gether as poſſible. His enemies will inſult him with the charge of leſſening Chriſtian piety; but " the candid will ſee, that he ſeeks only to deſtroy a ſuperſtitious doctrine, by eſtabliſhing a rational " one in its place. But as, by throwing down the ſhrines and altars of the church, he will raiſe no- " ſmall ſtir from the men of craft, ſo I rejoice much with your Lordſhip, that he has ſecured the " good Caſtle of *Farnham* for his retreat." And again, *Feb.* 8, 1736, " You would adviſe him to " waſte no more of his time in controverſy; which, generally ſpeaking, means no more at the beſt, " than to make plauſible to weak men, what is contemptible to men of ſenſe."

† " Theſe ſlumberers in ſtalls," he obſerves in another letter to Lord *Harvey*, *Sept.* 13, 1736, " ſuſpect me very unjuſtly of ill-deſigns againſt their peace; for though there are many things in the " church that I wholly diſlike, yet, whilſt I am content to acquieſce in the ill, I ſhould be glad to " taſte a little of the good, and to have ſome amends for that *ugly aſſent* and *conſent*, which no man " of ſenſe can approve of. We read of ſome of the earlieſt diſciples of *Chriſt*, who followed him, " not for his works, but his loaves. Theſe are certainly blameable, becauſe they ſaw his miracles: " but to us, who had not the happineſs to ſee the *one*, it may be allowable to have ſome inclination " to the *other*. Your Lordſhip knows a certain prelate, who, with a very low notion of the church's " ſacred bread, has a very high reliſh for, and a very large ſhare of, the temporal. My appetite to " each is equally moderate, and would be ſatisfied almoſt with any thing but mere emptineſs. I " have no pretenſions to riot in the feaſt of the elect, but, with the ſinner in the Goſpel, to gather up " the crumbs that fall from the table."

‡ The relict of Mr. *Wilkins*, a *Briſtol* merchant.

tuition;

tuition; as was, from 1745 till his death, the late Mr. *Robartes*, nephew to the Earl of *Radnor*, who generouſly continued the annual allowance to Dr. *Middleton* after the young man was dead.

P. 127. Dr. *Chandler* ſtudied at *Leyden*, where he was contemporary with Archbiſhop *Secker* and Biſhop *Chandler*, and the late Lord *Bowes* chancellor of *Ireland*.

P. 128. Add, "The two Conferences held on *February* 7 and 13, 1734-5, at *The Bell* "*Tavern* in *Nicholas Lane*, between two *Romiſh* Prieſts, a Divine of the Church of *Eng-* "*land*, and Dr. *Hunt* and Mr. *Chandler*, Diſſenting Divines, truly ſtated; with ſome Ad- "ditions and Supplemental Remarks on a late printed Account of the ſaid Conferences. "By a Gentleman who was preſent at both Conferences," was publiſhed in 1735, 8vo.

Ibid. Dr. *Chandler's* Bible was to have been preſented by his widow to one of our univerſities. Some of the moſt eminent and learned diſſenting miniſters gave her 20 guineas for it, and offered it to an eminent bookſeller to print, only deſiring to be re-imburſed the purchaſe-money, and the ſurplus-money to be inſured to the widow. He calculated the printing at 90*l.* his own profit at 25*l. per cent.* yet would give nothing to print it himſelf, and aſked too great allowance as publiſher. Dr. *Lardner* was for publiſhing it by ſubſcription.

P. 129. Since the account of Mr. *Hardinge* was printed, his Son has obliged the learned world with a curious little volume of his father's "*Latin* Verſes;" amongſt which is a corrected copy of the Ode in the "Select Collection." It was written at *Knowle Hill* in 1739, and addreſſed "to *Stephen Poyntz*, Eſq; Preceptor to the Duke of "*Cumberland**." Mr. *Hardinge*, it is ſaid, tranſlated this Ode, and at the ſame time engaged Dr. *Davies* to make another tranſlation. Both are preſerved, and printed in a volume of *Engliſh* verſes, which I have not had the pleaſure of ſeeing. The *Latin* poems are of various dates; ſome of them ſchool exerciſes at *Eton* in 1717, 1718; others at *Cambridge* 1719—1722; a poem on the death of his eldeſt ſon, 1746; an epitaph on his father (*George Hardinge*, M. A.) 1750; one ſmall poem in 1754; and epiſtles to ſeveral of his friends between 1730 and 1750. I mention theſe ſo minutely, as the volume in which they are printed has been circulated only among a few friends.—In the note, for *Denhilliad*, read "*Den-hill* Iliad."

P. 130. "*Joſeph Ames*, ſecretary to the Society of Antiquaries, was originally a ſhip- "chandler in *Wapping*. Late in his life he took to the ſtudy of antiquities; and beſides "his quarto volume †, containing accounts of our earlieſt printers and their works, he "publiſhed a liſt in duodecimo ‡ of *Engliſh* heads, engraved and mezzotinto, and drew "up the 'Parentalia' from Mr. *Wren's* papers. He died [*Oct.* 7,] 1759 §." Mr. *Ames's* daughter, ſince dead, was married to Captain *Dampier*, late a captain of an *Eaſt-India* man, now an officer in the *Eaſt-India* houſe; and we believe deſcendant or relation of the voyager of that name.

Ibid. ſub-note, *daughter*] This woman, whoſe name was *Eſther*, was a ſtout athletic perſon, and as much noticed for the decency of her behaviour, as for her ſtrength.

P. 135. It appears by Dr. *Birch's* MSS. that Mr. *Gordon's* ſalary as ſecretary to the ſociety for the encouragement of learning was 50*l.* a year. On the 30th of *June*, 1739,

* To whom, in *December* 1732, Mr. *Hardinge* had been appointed law reader, with a ſalary of 100*l.*

† "Typographical Antiquities; being an Hiſtorical Account of Printing in *England*; with ſome "Memoirs of our ancient Printers, and a Regiſter of the Books printed by them, from the year "MCCCCLXXI, to the year MDC. With an Appendix, concerning Printing in *Scotland* and *Ire-* "*land* to the preſent Time, 1749." Of this uſeful book, which has long been ſcarce, a new edition has been ſome time in the preſs, with large improvements by Mr. *Herbert*, from whom ſome copious memoirs of Mr. *Ames* may be expected, with his portrait.

‡ It is in octavo.

§ Mr. *Walpole's* Catalogue of Engravers, p. 2. note.—Mr. *Ames's* coins, medals, ſhells, foſſils, ores, minerals, natural and artificial curioſities, inſcriptions, and antiquities, were ſold by *Langford*, *Feb.* 20 and 21, 1760; his library and prints by the ſame, *May* 5, &c. 1760.

Mr. *Alexander Blackwell**, "who had had a univerſity-education, underſtood ſome of "the modern languages, and had practiſed the printing-buſineſs for ſome years, was a "candidate to ſucceed Mr. *Gordon*." Mr. *Daniel Lyon* was afterwards ſecretary. Dr. *Birch's* accompts as treaſurer are preſerved among his MSS. Mr. *Stephen Le Bas*, who ſucceeded him in that office, received, *Feb.* 9, 1738, a balance of 59*l.* 3*s.* 9½*d.*—*Gordon* made trial of all the ways by which a man could get an honeſt livelihood. He ſet about the ſtudy of *Greek*, but is ſaid to have been ſo ill furniſhed with *Latin*, as to have tranſlated in one of his publications the concluding ſentence of *Herodotus'* firſt book, where horſes are ſaid to be ſacrificed to the ſun, as *deo perniciſſimo*, the moſt *pernicious* deity.

* Son of a dealer in knit hoſe at *Aberdeen*; where he received a liberal education. He afterwards ſtudied phyſic under *Boerhaave* at *Leyden*, took the degree of M. D. and acquired a proficiency in the modern languages. On his return home, happening to ſtay ſome time at *The Hague*, he contracted an intimacy with a *Swediſh* nobleman. Marrying a gentleman's daughter in the neighbourhood of *Aberdeen*, he propoſed practiſing his profeſſion in that part of the kingdom; but in two years finding his expectations diſappointed, he came to *London*, where he met with ſtill leſs encouragement as a phyſician, and commenced corrector of the preſs for Mr. *Wilkins* a printer. After ſome years ſpent in this employment, he ſet up as a printer himſelf, and carried on ſeveral large works, till 1734, when he became bankrupt. In what manner he ſubſiſted from this event till the above-mentioned application we do not learn, unleſs it was by the ingenuity of his wife, who publiſhed "A curious Herbal, containing Five Hundred Cuts, of the moſt uſeful Plants, which are now "uſed in the Practice of Phyſick, engraved on folio Copper Plates, after Drawings taken from the "Life, by *Elizabeth Blackwell*. To which is added, a ſhort Deſcription of the Plants, and their "common Uſes in Phyſick, 1739 †," 2 vols. folio. In or about the year 1740 he went to *Sweden*, and, renewing his intimacy with the nobleman he knew at *The Hague*, again aſſumed the medical profeſſion, and was very well received in that capacity; till, turning projector, he laid a ſcheme before his *Swediſh* Majeſty for draining the fens and marſhes, which was well received, and many thouſands employed in proſecuting it under the Doctor's direction, for which he had ſome ſmall allowance from the King. This ſcheme ſucceeding ſo well, he turned his thoughts to others of greater importance, which in the end proved fatal to him. He was ſuſpected of being concerned in a plot with Count *Teſſin*, and was tortured; which not producing a confeſſion, he was beheaded *Auguſt* 9, 1748 ‡; and ſoon after this event appeared "A genuine Copy of a Letter from a Merchant in "*Stockholm*, to his Correſpondent in *London*; containing an Impartial Account of Doctor *Alexander* "*Blackwell*, his Plot, Trial, Character, and Behaviour, both under Examination, and at the Place "of Execution; together with a Copy of a Paper delivered to a Friend upon the Scaffold §." He poſſeſſed a good natural genius, but was ſomewhat flighty, and a little conceited. His converſation, however, was facetious and agreeable; and he might be conſidered on the whole as a well-bred accompliſhed gentleman.

† To the firſt volume is prefixed a recommendation from the diſtinguiſhed names of Dr. *Mead*, Dr. *Teiſſier*, Dr. *Stuart*, Dr. *Douglas*, Dr. *Steward*, Mr. *Cheſelden*, Mr. *Miller*, Mr. *Ranby*, and Mr. *Nicholls*, dated *Oct.* 1, 1735; and another from the preſident and cenſors of the College of Phyſicians, dated *July* 1, 1737.

‡ The *Britiſh* ambaſſador was recalled from *Sweden* in 1748, among other reaſons, for the imputations thrown on his *Britannic* Majeſty in the trial of Dr. *Blackwell*.

§ Which may now perhaps be deemed a curioſity: "Gentlemen Spectators, I came into your country as a "ſtranger, in order to earn an honeſt livelihood in the way of my profeſſion as a phyſician. For ſome years "that I have reſided among you, I muſt acknowledge that I met with a reception and encouragement beyond "any poor merit I can boaſt of, which in gratitude has begot in me a real and ſincere affection for this country, "and its inhabitants. As I met with civility from all ranks, I could have no particular enmity at any perſon "in the kingdom. As my profeſſion was all I minded (except ſo far as I was happily inſtrumental in draining "the marſhes of this kingdom) I had no ambition or capacity for meddling in court-affairs, and conſequently "could have no plot of ſupplanting any of the miniſtry. As I had never ſuffered by the laws of *Sweden*, and "as the conſtitution nearly reſembles that form under which I have been educated, I could have no biaſs upon "me to ſeek a change in the conſtitution of this country; where, whatever form it might aſſume, I could enjoy "no greater liberty than I did before, nor could ever expect to be any thing elſe but a phyſician. Yet it has "been my misfortune to come under the ſuſpicion of acting a part inconſiſtent with my character, ability, or "even ſuch principles as ſhould direct me in the moſt trifling as well as the moſt important concerns of life, for "which I am now about to ſuffer; but, as I am a dying man, and in thoſe circumſtances where falſehood is of "the utmoſt bad conſequence, and can avail me in nothing, I declare I never intended, plotted, or contrived any "alteration or diſturbance of the *Swediſh* conſtitution, nor ever received any encouragement whatſoever on "that head from any power whatever, as has been falſely ſurmiſed. I die in charity with all mankind, and "forgive from the bottom of my heart all thoſe who have injured, oppreſſed, or calumniated me in any ſhape: "And in the ſame manner expect forgiveneſs from all ſuch whom I may any ways have injured, eſpecially of "all thoſe who may be any ways ſcandalized by the ignominious death which my folly has brought me to, and "that the reputation of the innocent may not ſuffer upon my account. ALEXANDER BLACKWELL."

His

His obſervations on Captain *Lethieullier's* and Dr. *Mead's* mummies were given him by Mr. *R. Gale* and Dr. *Mead*. Theſe two eſſays being deſigned to explain three of the twenty-five plates delivered to the ſubſcribers, "an explanation of the remaining prints was to have come forth with all convenient ſpeed; firſt, what belongs to the other ancient mummies exhibited in the ſaid plates; next, what regards the reſt of the monuments on ſtone, wood, metal, &c. When this was finiſhed according to the terms of the ſubſcription, the author intended to offer to the publick another work, viz. the Hiſtory of the *Egyptians*, from the earlieſt accounts given of them to the time of *Darius* contemporary with *Alexander* the Great; which was not intended to be publiſhed by ſubſcription, and was then very near ready to put to preſs." Mr. *Gordon* went abroad in 1742 to *Carolina*, where he purchaſed a ſecretary's place, and died. On this occaſion his place of ſecretary to the Antiquarian Society became vacant, his holding which was urged, among other reaſons, by Dr. *Rawlinſon*, for not leaving his papers to that learned body, becauſe their ſecretary was a *Scotchman*.

P. 137. l. 9. For this treatiſe Dr. *Stuart* obtained a gold medal from the Royal Academy of Sciences, of which he was a member. He died *Sept.* 15, 1742.

Ibid. ſub-note, *add*, Or poſſibly from *Congreves*.

P. 138. *fcattered papers*] In one of theſe, endorſed "Caſh laid out, 1737-8, after the death of my father, who left no will, but given by *W. B.* his ſon, chiefly at his own diſcretion," it appears that Mr. *Bowyer* gave 100*l.* to Mr. *Wallis* *, who had married his only ſiſter †; and 20*l.* to Mr. *Bettenham*, who had married his half-ſiſter †. He alſo paid Mr. *Wallis* 20*l.* 4*s.* for mourning rings; and the funeral expences were 37*l.* 10*s.*

P. 141. Of the largeſt paper there were only *ten* copies of *Robinſon's Heſiod* printed; which accounts for their great ſcarcity, and the enormous price for which a copy has been ſometimes ſold.

P. 144. ſub-note, read, "the King of *Scotland* to our King, for the earldom of *Cumberland*," &c.

P. 145. On *Monday* the 16th of *March*, 1723-4, died *John Bridges*, Eſq; at his chambers in *Lincoln's Inn Square*. He was one of the governors of *Bethlem Hoſpital*, and F. R. S. In the year 1695 he was made ſolicitor of the cuſtoms; and in 1711 one of the commiſſioners of the ſame duties; and in 1715 caſhier of the exciſe. POLITICAL STATE, 1724.—He was alſo F. S. A. and we believe firſt collector for the Hiſtory of *Northamptonſhire*, and father to the other *John Bridges*, who was alſo F. S. A. A portrait of him by *Kneller*, 1706, was engraved by *G. V.* 1726. He about 1665 purchaſed the manor of *Barton Segrave*, near *Kettering*. Hiſtory of *Northamptonſhire*, vol. II. p. 218. In the note to this page, the article of Mr. *Bridges's* will, dated 1723, belongs to this gentleman. His library was accordingly ſold by auction by Mr. *Cock*, *February* the 7th, 1725, at his chambers, *Lincoln's Inn*, and produced 4000*l.*; and though the auction was from 11 to 2 in the morning, and from 5 to 8 in the evening, it took up 27 days. To the Catalogue was prefixed a print by *A. Motte*, of an oak felled, and this motto, Δρυος πιπτουσης πας ξυλευεται—an affecting memento to the collectors of great libraries, who cannot or do not leave them to ſome public acceſſible repoſitory.

P. 147. Since the note on Biſhop *Atterbury* was printed off, I have met with a large and valuable collection of his MS. Letters, which ſhall ſpeedily be laid before the publick, with ſome further particulars of this diſtinguiſhed Prelate's life.

P. 150. The Dictionary of Mr. *Chambers* is now re-publiſhing in weekly numbers, with a ſucceſs unexampled in the annals of modern literature. As this very uſeful and laborious author has hitherto been entirely neglected by his friends, and by the writers of biographical works, the following particulars are inſerted at the deſire of a friend who received ſome of the information from the late *William Ayrey*, eſq. deceaſed. *Ephraim Chambers* was born at *Kendal*, in the county of *Weſtmoreland*, of Quaker parents, who bred him up

* ſee the pedigree in p. 485.

† See above, pp. 2. and 13.

in

in the principles of the ſect; which, however, as he advanced in life, he ſhewed no attachment to, if he even did not abandon them. He was put apprentice to Mr. *Senex* the globe-maker; and, during his connexion with that ſkilful mechanick, acquired the taſte for learning, which continued his prevailing paſſion during the remainder of his days. His principal work, The "Cyclopædia," was the reſult of many years application. It was firſt publiſhed in two volumes folio, 1728, by a ſubſcription of four guineas, and has a very reſpectable liſt of ſubſcribers. The dedication to the King is dated *Gray's Inn, Oct.* 15, 1727. A ſecond edition *, with corrections and additions, was printed in 1738 †; a third in 1739; a fourth in 1741; and a fifth in 1746. Mr. *Chambers's* attention was not wholly devoted to this undertaking. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society *Nov.* 6, 1729; and joined in a tranſlation and abridgement of "The Philoſophical Hiſtory and Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at *Paris*; or an "Abridgement of all the Papers relating to Natural Philoſophy, which have been publiſhed "by the Members of that illuſtrious Society, 1742," 5 vols. 8vo. His ſhare in this work has been much cenſured by his coadjutor and aſſiſtant Mr. *John Martyn*, F.R.S. and Profeſſor of Botany at *Cambridge* ‡. He likewiſe was concerned in a periodical work, called "The "Literary Magazine," which was begun in 1735, and wrote many articles therein, particularly the Review of Dr. *Morgan's* Book. Mr. *Ayres*, who was his amanuenſis from the age of 12 in 1728 to 1733, ſaid, that in that time he copied near 20 folio volumes, which, Mr. *Chambers* uſed to ſay, comprehended materials for more than 30 volumes of that ſize, though he at the ſame time added, they would neither be ſold nor read if printed. He was repreſented as a man equally indefatigable, perſpicacious, and attentive; yet never acquired much money by his labours; very chearful, but haſty and impetuous; free in his religious ſentiments; kept little company; and had but few acquaintance. He was alſo very exact in money matters. He made a will ſhortly before his death (which was never proved) in which he declared he owed no debts, except to his taylor for a rocquelaure. He lived in chambers at *Gray's Inn*, but died at *Canonbury Houſe* at *Iſlington*; and was buried at *Weſtminſter*, where the following inſcription, written by himſelf, is placed in the cloyſters of the abbey:

"Multus pervulgatus,
Paucis notus;
Qui vitam, inter lucem et umbram,
Nec eruditus nec idiota,
Literis deditus, tranſegit; ſed ut homo
Qui humani nihil a ſe alienum putat.
Vitâ ſimul, et laboribus functus,
Hic requieſcere voluit,
EPHRAIM CHAMBERS, F. R. S.
Obiit XV *Mart.* MDCCXL."

He had two brothers: *Nathaniel* the elder was an eminent ſolicitor in Chancery, and married the daughter of Mr. *Woolley*, ſecretary to the *Eaſt India* Company, and

* In an advertiſement to the ſecond edition, he obviates the complaints of ſuch readers as might, from his paper of "Conſiderations" publiſhed ſome time before, have expected a new work inſtead of a new edition. A conſiderable part of the copy was prepared with that view, and more than twenty ſheets were actually printed off, with deſign to have publiſhed a volume in the winter of 1737, and to have gone on publiſhing a volume yearly till the whole was completed; but the booksellers were alarmed by an act then agitating in parliament, which contained a clauſe obliging the publiſhers of all improved editions of books to print their improvements ſeparately. The bill paſſed the commons, but failed in the houſe of lords.

† "While the ſecond edition of *Chambers's* Cyclopædia, the pride of booksellers, and the honour "of the *Engliſh* nation, was in the preſs, I went to the author, and begged leave to add a ſingle ſyl-"lable to his magnificent work; and that, for Cyclopædia, he would write *Encyclopædia*. To talk "to the writer of a Dictionary, is like talking to the writer of a Magazine; every thing adds to his "parcel: and, inſtead of contributing one ſyllable, I was the occaſion of a conſiderable paragraph. "I told him that the addition of the preposition *en* made the meaning of the word more preciſe; "that Cyclopædia might denote the inſtruction of a circle, as Cyropædia is the inſtruction of *Cyrus*, "the *en*, in compoſition, being twined in *κυκλος*; but that, if he wrote Encyclopædia, it determined it to "be from the dative of Cyclus, inſtruction in a circle. I urged, ſecondly, that *Voſſius* had obſerved, "in his book de Vitiis Sermonis, that 'Cyclopædia was uſed by ſome authors, but Encyclopædia "by the beſt.' This deſerved ſome regard, and he paid to it the beſt he could: he made an ar-"ticle of his title to juſtify it." W. BOWYER.

‡ See Preface to his "Diſſertation on *Virgil*, 1770," 12mo. p. 361.

widow

widow of —— *Newſham*, a captain of one of their ſhips, by whom he had a ſon who died young, and two daughters; the ſecond, *Zachary*, was bred a writing-maſter, and became ſteward to Sir *Harry Gough's* grandfather and father, and afterwards deputy-ſurveyor of the crown lands for near 50 years, in which place his ſon-in-law officiated for him till a ſhort time before the death of Mr. *Chambers*, who was diſpoſſeſſed of it for his laſt year. He died *Dec.* 20, 1780, aged 86, at *Kenſington*, leaving, by a ſecond wife, a daughter who married (1765) to Sir *William Wolſley*, bart. by whom ſhe has ſeveral children. Mr. *Zachary Chambers* married to his firſt wife another daughter of Mr. *Woolley* before-mentioned, widow of —— *Lomax*, Eſq.

P. 151. Of Mr. *Haynes* I hope to obtain ſome anecdotes for a future page.

P. 154. Of Mr. *Benſon* I ſhall add the following anecdote, which I lately received from a perſon well acquainted with him. Though a man who had ſpent the greater part of his life among books, yet a ſhort time before his death he acquired an averſion to them which was unconquerable. He could not even bear the ſight of any, and remained ſtedfaſt in his abhorrence of them as long as he lived. In the like manner, according to Dr. *Warton* *, *Cowley* latterly could not endure the company of women.—Beſides Mr. *Benſon's* "Concluſion to his Prefatory Diſcourſe," &c. 1741, he publiſhed, in the ſame year, "A Supplement to it, in which is contained, a Compariſon betwixt "*Johnſton* and *Buchanan*." On both theſe ſome marginal notes by the Rev. Mr. *Samuel Say*, one of Dr. *Watts's* fellow-pupils, and as ſuch mentioned with due encomiums by Dr. *Gibbons*, are preſerved in the Gent. Mag. 1780, p. 607. No one had a better taſte, or a more thorough acquaintance with the claſſics, than Mr. *Say*. It is no wonder therefore that he ſhould prefer *Buchanan* to *Johnſton*.

P. 156. Miſs *Lintot* is now married to *Henry Fletcher*, Eſq; one of the knights of the ſhire for *Cumberland*.

P. 164. note, l. 2. read, afterwards LL. and D. D.—Dr. *Taylor's* very elegant inſcription to Dr. *Mangey*, prefixed to "*Lyſiæ* Fragmenta," might here be noticed.

P. 169. Mr. *Maittaire*, it ſhould be added, was *Latin* tutor to Lord *Cheſterfield's* ſon. He had the honour of being patronized † by the firſt Earl of *Oxford*, both before and after

* Eſſay on *Pope*, vol. II. p. 109.

† Of this let ſome extracts from his own letters be a proof: "Honoured Sir, I beg your pardon "if I preſume upon your late favour ſo far as to venture this trifle of mine, as I have done the reſt. "I know your cenſure deſerves nothing leſs to be employed about than the weighty concerns of a "whole nation; and therefore muſt ſtoop much below its own ſphere to vouchſafe but a look to-"ward the little buſineſs of letters and words. But, Sir, your judgement is univerſal, and extends "itſelf to the leaſt as well as higheſt things. Your great abilities and enlarged genius have joined "in you the philoſopher and the ſtateſman, and have fitted you as much for the helm of literature "as for that of the ſtate. Among the reſt of your eminent virtues ſhines your great humility, "which, from the high ſtation where the united conſent of King and People has placed you, can "condeſcend to encourage the meaneſt to ſue for your patronage. If none indeed had right to it "but ſuch who deſerved it, your goodneſs would loſe its beſt quality, of being diffuſive. And there-"fore, Sir, I hope want of merit may not hinder my moſt humble claim to it. May I, while others "more deſerving appear nearer, admire at an aweful diſtance your perfections; eſteeming it too "much honour already, and more than I can ever pretend to deſerve, to have been once known "and countenanced by you. Next, Sir, I muſt with all ſubmiſſion implore your candid and favour-"able judgement in behalf of my poor imperfect writings, which were only deſigned to paſs my "melancholy hours away, and which I never intended ſhould go out of my hands, and ſtep beyond "the bound of my narrow ſtudy, and when they return thither, I ſhall think them to have been as "much honoured by having been expoſed to your view, as if they had appeared in public to the "world. Nothing can now hearten me ſo much to go on, nothing ſatisfy me more in the end, as "to have your approbation in the beginning. I have made bold to ſend you the *Greek* oration which "the Archbiſhop of *Philippopoly* made at the univerſity of *Cambridge*, when he was preſented there "to a doctor's degree ‡. I hope, Sir, the worth of it may make amends for the imperfection of the

‡ Λόγος τῦ ἱερωλάτυ κ) σιβασμιωλάτυ Νιόφυλυ μιλροπολίτος τῆς Φιλιππουπόλιως πρὸς Ἀκαδημίαν τῆς Κανταβριγίας ἐν Σεπλεμβρίῳ ὅτ' εἰς τὸν τάξιν τῶν ἱκεῖ ἱερολιμπανάλων τῆς Θεολογίας ἐνεγράφθη. Oratio, &c. cum verſione *Latinâ*. *Cantab.* 1701, 4to.

" manuſcript

after that great man's elevation to the peerage, and continued a favourite with his ſon the ſecond Earl. In his earlieſt letters he writes his name *Mitchell Mattaire*.

P. 171.

"manuſcript I have ſent with it. Now, Sir, knowing that to rob you of the leaſt minute of your time, is to rob a whole nation, I ſhall conclude with my prayers and beſt wiſhes for your life, and conſequently for the welfare of this kingdom; and beg leave to ſubſcribe myſelf, with the profoundeſt reverence, moſt worthy Sir, your moſt humbly devoted and obliged ſervant. *Nov.* 6, 1702."—"Your extreme kindneſs to me has made me ſo bold as to trouble you with this letter, and therein to pay all the acknowledgement I am capable of for all your favours, and to promiſe my utmoſt readineſs to ſerve you, if it lie in the power of one who is ſo much below you as I am. I almoſt wiſh myſelf at my old ſchool-drudgery again, that I might expreſs my thankfulneſs in attending your ſon, whom you told me you had ſome thoughts of putting to *Weſtminſter*. However, I ſhall be at your command, and entirely willing to give him any manner of aſſiſtance in any way as you may think fit. A friend of mine has invited me to *Acton* on *Saturday* for three or four days, which made me willing not to put off my thanks till I return, leſt I ſhould find you gone into the country. And ſo, wiſhing you a ſafe journey and return, and ſuch a ſucceſs there and here as your merits moſt deſervedly claim, I beg leave to ſubſcribe myſelf, with all humility, worthy Sir, your moſt obliged and reſpectful ſervant. *July* 19, 1702."—"I beg your pardon for this interruption, of which I had rather be guilty, than of failing to pay you that reſpect you deſerve from all in general, and ſo much from me in particular. I don't doubt but by this you think on your journey to *London*, in order to attend the Parliament, where all lovers of their country, as they expect and pray for it, ſo they fear not but your ſignal deſerts, ſo much tried and ſo well approved in the moſt difficult buſineſſes now theſe two ſeſſions, will meet with a moſt ſuitable return. I am ſure all true Church-men, having found you ſo good a patron to that good cauſe, ought to be, and will, one and all, in the intereſt of one on whom theirs ſo much depend. As for news of the town, it would be impertinent for me to trouble you with, when you have better intelligence than I can pretend to, who for the moſt part am confined to my ſtudy, where old dead company is my melancholy entertainment and diverſion. I made a viſit laſt *Sunday* evening to your ſon, aſked him how he did, and what form he was in. He told me he liked all well, but was not placed yet. I promiſed him now and then to come and ſpend an hour with him. As I was ſealing this letter, the proclamation was cried for proroguing the parliament. *Aug.* 12, 1702."—"I chanced lately to mention to you in our diſcourſe ſomething concerning the famous *Whiſton*'s impudent letters to the biſhop of *London*, wherein he oppoſed our doxology: you will pardon me, my Lord, if I trouble your Lordſhip with this little pamphlet, which my zeal in the cauſe of religion moved me to write. Neither my ſtudies nor calling have been turned to Divinity farther than a Chriſtian ought, who has ſome little knowledge of the original text of his Bible. I know your Lordſhip to be no leſs quick-ſighted in thoſe things than in others, which are more particularly the object of men in your high ſtation; what I now offer to your reading muſt needs diſcover much of my imperfections and ignorance: but your goodneſs will, I hope, excuſe its faults for the ſake of its honeſt meaning. I have my aim, if I can confirm ſtill the good opinion your Lordſhip has entertained of my ſtedfaſt and immoveable adherence to the Orthodox Church of *England*, as well as to the true loyal intereſt of a country, to which (after I was driven from my own) I owe every thing which I enjoy in the world. *Aug.* 2, 1719."—"When I had the honour to wait on your Lordſhip laſt, I promiſed you to give you a copy of thoſe verſes which Dr. *South* made upon the *Weſtminſter* School about the time he had his firſt degree at *Oxford*. I have tranſcribed them from the very manuſcript I had from himſelf, and ſend them herein incloſed *, being glad of any opportunity of aſſuring your Lordſhip that I am, &c. (*Aug.* 4, 1719.)—"I take this opportunity of wiſhing your Lordſhip a happy new year, and many of them, the ſame alſo to your noble family. I can't ſufficiently thank you for your laſt, and in it for your accuſtomed favours to an old friend, in your procuring me thoſe two ſubſcriptions you mention. I am ſorry the notice of them came too late to be inſerted in the printed liſt. I will take care to obey your Lordſhip's orders concerning the ten copies to be laid by for you; as alſo to return the two exemplars of *Prideaux*'s edition, the uſe of which your Lordſhip was ſo kind as to allow me. I ſuppoſe I need not to carry them to your houſe till you are in town. The completing this work, which lay ſo heavy on my ſhoulders, hath given me ſome eaſe; eſpecially ſince Providence has continued my life to ſee it finiſhed, that I might not die indebted to my generous benefactors; whom I beg to add one kindneſs more to the former, to excuſe all the imperfections and faults in a work, the nature of which required a much abler hand than mine. I am, &c. *Jan.* 20, 1731-2."—"My Lord, in obedience to your orders by yours of the 25th, I delivered at your houſe laſt

* It may be ſufficient to refer to theſe verſes, which are printed in *South*'s "Opera Poſthuma *Latina*, *Lond.* 1707," 8vo. P. 179.

P. 171. Among the MS. treasures in *The British Museum* are several volumes (4811—4827) the gift of Bishop *Pococke*; *viz.* "Minutes and Registers of the Philosophical Soci-"ety at *Dublin* *, from 1683 to 1687, with a copy of the papers read before them;" and "Register of the Philosophical Society of *Dublin*, from *Aug.* 14, 1707, with copies of "some of the papers read before them;" also "Several Extracts taken out of the Records "of *Bermingham's* Tower;" "An Account of the *Franciscan* Abbeys, Houses, and "Frieries, in *Ireland*;" and many other curious articles of *Irish* History.—Of Mr. *Isaac Milles*, who was a fellow of *St. John's College, Cambridge*, there is a portrait by *Vertue*.

P. 176. In 1744 Mr. *Bowyer* presented a copy of the Laws of *Howel Dha* to the Gentlemen's Society of *Spalding*, and received from their President an acknowledgement printed in the "Reliquiæ Galeanæ," p. 96, whence an extract is transcribed below †.

"*Friday* a copy of the Marbles stitched up. I hope your Lordship and the learned company at *Wim-*"*ple* will find a more agreeable way of diversion in the country, than of examining this poor work "of mine, which will, I am afraid, discover too much my ignorance. However, I promise myself "excuse from candid judges (such as your Lordship) in consideration of the labour I have spent in "it. Dr. *Middleton* is a subscriber; and, when he comes to town, or whenever he orders it, I will "send him his copy. Mr. *Harbin*, who has been assisting to me by communicating some papers, "shall not fail of my thanks and acknowledgement. I have (in the 596th page, last line but 8, of "my work) expressed my sentiments of the worth of that great and good man. I am, my Lord, infi-"nitely obliged to your Lordship for your help in getting off this book of mine, of which I repent "of having printed so many copies as 200, when 200 might have sufficed, and much fewer, had it "not been for your Lordship's charitable kindness in promoting the subscription; for which kind-"ness, and all others received from your Lordship, no other return can be given but the ardent "wishes and hearty prayers of, &c. *Jan.* 30, 1731-2."—"I take the liberty to trouble you with "this, and acquaint you that I have received your Lordship's two lists inclosed in your two last "letters. This night is the seventh of the auction, and I am now going to attend your commissions, "as I will do all the rest. I will certainly take care of them all, and I believe *in propriâ personâ*. "If by chance I should be forced to be at any time absent, I will provide a sure friend to supply "my place. However, I promise your Lordship that I will not fail to be present at the twelfth day "for N° 2374. Your Lordship's name (as you desired) shall not be known. *Nov.* 24, 1732."—"I have not trusted the commissions to any one; but both have attended, and will attend, every "night myself. I must go this afternoon early to look at the books and examine them, and make "up the account with *Ballard* the auctioneer. I was told by Dr. *Freind*, that we should keep our "every other-year *Westminster* meeting next *January*; in order to which, *Eunuchus* was a week ago "acted for the first time by this new set of King's scholars: *Gnatho* was represented to admiration. "*Dec.* 7, 1732."

* This society was founded, on the plan of the Royal Society of *London*, in 1683, by Mr. *William Molyneux*, the friend and correspondent of Mr. *Locke*, under the encouragement of Sir *William Petty*, who was the first president, as Mr. *Molyneux* was the first secretary, in which post he was succeeded by Mr. *Saint George Ashe*, professor of mathematics in the university of *Dublin*. The society met at first weekly; and their minutes were from time to time communicated to the Royal Society. In the confusion of 1688 they were dispersed, and never resumed their meetings. (Brit. Top. II. 776.)

† "Dear Sir, The copy of Dr. *Wotton's Welsh* Laws of *Howel Dha*, your donation to the public "library of our Society, I lately received, and carried it to those Gentlemen at their meeting, who "are much obliged to you for that useful and valuable present. Our friend the Reverend Mr. "Prebend *William Clarke* might have much enlarged his Preface, not improperly, if, as an intro-"duction to those, he had prefixed what I promised the Doctor ‡ in *London*, and sent Mr. *Clarke* "notice I had made my clerk transcribe, from my common-place book, a collection in *Latin* from "*Cæsar*, *Tacitus*, *Dio*, *Xiphilin*, &c. supplied from fragments picked up by *Scaliger*, *Camden*, *Selden*, "*Hales*, of all the "Leges & Conciones *Britannorum* & *Saxonum* transmarinorum," and have his "thanks for, in a letter dated from *Bunted*, *Jan.* 16, 1713; and were accordingly by me I find car-"ried up to *London* for him, but judged too ancient for his purpose. I was however a subscriber, "had the book when published, and still have it in Chart. Mag. and esteem it much. Some time "after the receipt of yours, I sent our friend Mr. *R. Gale* the account you sent me in it of the coin "of *Caligula* found at *Chichester* §, which you had from our said friend the learned Prebendary; and "he, in answer, says, it is a confirmation of the antiquities of that city, and of the inscription there "found in *April*, 1723, of King *Cogidunus*, whereon his Dissertations are published in the Philoso-"phical Transactions ‖, and Dr. *Stukeley's* Itin. Curiof. ** and the inscription itself by Mr. *Clarke* "in his Preface to the *Welsh* Laws."

‡ Dr. *William Wotton*. § See above, p. 509. ‖ N° 379. ** I. 188.

P. 177. note, l. 5, 6. read, ſuch a vaſt ſpirit of learning and curioſity in that country as probably will never be extinguiſhed.

L. 25. read, *coup d'œil vif & lumineux.*

Ibid. The account of Mr. *Folkes* has already been enlarged in p. 346.—But, ſince that page was printed, I have been favoured with the following very copious memoirs, as drawn up for publication by Mr. *Birch*. Though ſome of the particulars may appear a repetition, the whole is too curious to be abridged: "*Martin Folkes*, Eſq; was deſcended "of a good family, and eldeſt ſon of *Martin Folkes*, Eſq; counſellor at law, by his wife "*Dorothy*, one of the two daughters and coheirs of *William Hovell*, of *Hillington-Hall*, "near *Lynn*, in the county of *Norfolk*, Knight; the other daughter being married to "Dr. *William Wake*, afterwards Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. He was born in the pa- "riſh of *St. Giles's in the Fields*, in the City of *Weſtminſter*, on the 29th of *October*, "1690; and at the age of nine years was intruſted to the learned Mr. *Cappel*, ſon of "the celebrated *Lewis Cappel*, and ſucceſſor to him in the profeſſorſhip of the *Hebrew* "language at *Saumur* in *France*, till the ſuppreſſion of that univerſity in *January*, 1694-5. "He continued ſeven years under the tuition of Mr. *Cappel*, by whom he is deſcribed, "in a letter to Monſieur *Le Clerc*, dated at *Hillington-Hall* in *February*, 1706-7, as a "choice youth of a penetrating genius, and a maſter of the beauties of the beſt *Roman* "and *Greek* writers. Soon after the date of that letter, he was ſent to the univerſity of "*Cambridge*, and was placed in *Clare-Hall*, under the care of Dr. *Laughton*, fellow of "that college, and one of the moſt able and diligent tutors of that time. The progreſs "which he made there, and after he left the univerſity, in all parts of learning, and "particularly mathematical and philoſophical, diſtinguiſhed him at ſo early an age, that "when he was but three and twenty years old, he was eſteemed worthy of a ſeat in the "Royal Society, into which having been propoſed as a candidate on the 13th of *De-* "*cember*, 1713, he was on the 29th of *July* following elected, and on the 11th of *No-* "*vember* admitted a fellow of it. He had not been much above two years a member, "when, on account of his known abilities and conſtant attendance at the meetings of "the ſociety, he was, at the anniverſary election *November* 30, 1716, choſen one of "the council. His firſt communication to the ſociety was on the 6th of the following "month, *December*, concerning the eclipſe of a fixed ſtar in *Gemini*, by the body of "*Jupiter*. This was followed in 1717 by an account of a remarkable Aurora Borealis, "ſeen at *London* on the 30th of *March* that year; which account is printed in the Philo- "ſophical Tranſactions, vol. XXX. N° 352. p. 586. On the 6th of *October* of the ſame "year, 1717, he had the degree of maſter of arts conferred on him by the univerſity of "*Cambridge*, when that learned body had the honour of a viſit from the late King *George* "the firſt. He was choſen a ſecond time of the council of the Royal Society on the 1ſt "of *December* 1718, and continued to be re-choſen every year till 1727; and the 17th "of *January*, 1722-3, had the farther diſtinction of being appointed by their illuſtrious "preſident, Sir *Iſaac Newton*, one of his vice-preſidents. Mr. *Leeuwenhoeck* having by "his laſt will left his curious microſcopes to the ſociety, of which he had been above "forty years a member, Mr. *Folkes* drew up an account of them, which he gave in on the "23d of *January*, 1723-4, to the ſociety, who deſired it might be made public, as it was "ſoon after in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. XXXII. N° 380. p. 446. At the firſt "anniverſary election of the Royal Society after the death of Sir *Iſaac Newton*, in 1727, "Mr. *Folkes* was competitor with Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart. for the office of preſident; his "intereſt being ſupported by a great number of members, though the choice was deter- "mined in favour of Sir *Hans*. The XXXIVth volume of the Philoſophical Tranſac- "tions for the years 1726 and 1727 was addreſſed to Mr. *Folkes* by Dr. *Jurin*, ſecretary "of

" of the Royal Society, in a dedication, the motive of which was, as that very learned " phyſician obſerved, the ſame which induced the greateſt man that ever lived to ſingle " out Mr. *Folkes* to fill the chair, and to preſide in the aſſemblies of that ſociety, when " the frequent returns of his indiſpoſition would no longer permit him to attend them " with his uſual aſſiduity. 'This motive, added Dr. *Jurin*, we all know, was your un- " common love to, and your ſingular attainments in, thoſe noble and manly ſciences, to " which the glory of Sir *Iſaac Newton*, and the reputation of the Royal Society, is ſolely " and entirely owing.' And he concludes his dedication with the higheſt compliment to " Mr. *Folkes*, that, 'It is ſufficient to ſay of him, that he was Sir *Iſaac Newton's* friend.' " He was choſen of the council of the ſociety on the 1ſt of *December*, 1729, and conti- " nued in it, till he was advanced to the preſidentſhip, twelve years after, having been " appointed on the 8th of *February*, 1732-3, one of the vice-preſidents by Sir *Hans* " *Sloane*. He ſet out with his whole family on a tour into *Italy* the 25th of *March*, " 1733; and, paſſing through *Germany*, reached *Venice* in *September* following; whence " he proceeded to *Rome*, where he reſided for a conſiderable time, as he did afterwards " ſome months at *Florence*. He returned by ſea from *Leghorn* to *England*, where he " arrived on the 1ſt of *September*, 1735, after having ſpent two years and a half abroad " with the higheſt ſatisfaction to himſelf, and the greateſt marks of eſteem and reſpect " from the principal perſons in all places which he viſited. The opportunities which " he had of conſulting the beſt-furniſhed cabinets in *Italy*, enabled him to compoſe there " an excellent Diſſertation on the weights and values of ancient coins. This he read " to the Society of Antiquaries, *London*, of which he was a member, at two of their " meetings, on the 15th and 22d of *January*, 1735-6, and received their unanimous " thanks for it, with a requeſt, that a copy of it might be regiſtered in their books, " which he promiſed to give them *, after he had reviſed it and made ſome additions to " it. In the following month he read them a Diſſertation upon the meaſures of *Trajan's* " and *Antonine's* Pillars; and in *April*, 1736, another upon the braſs equeſtrian ſtatue " at the capitol in *Rome*; and on the 14th of that month communicated to them 'A " Table of *Engliſh* Gold Coins, from the 18th of King *Edward* the Third, when gold " was firſt coined in *England*, to the preſent time, with their weights and intrinſic va- " lues;' which, at their deſire, on the 22d of that month, he conſented to publiſh; and " it was accordingly printed the ſame year in 4to. Two years after he likewiſe read to " them a Diſſertation upon an ancient *Latin* Inſcription at *Niſmes*. Nor was he leſs " obliging to the Royal Society, whom he favoured with his 'Remarks on the Standard " Meaſure preſerved in the Capitol of *Rome*;' which were read at their meeting of the " 5th of *February*, 1735-6, and publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. XXXIX. " N° 442, p. 262. He exhibited to that ſociety on the 8th of *July* following a model " of an ancient ſphere, in the *Farneſe* palace at *Rome*, which model had been made in " plaiſter of *Paris*, under his directions, during his reſidence in that city; the original " ſphere in ſtone, ſupported by an *Atlas*, being conjectured by him upon good grounds " to have been made in the year of the Chriſtian æra 112, towards the end of the em- " peror *Trajan's* reign. A draught of this was communicated by him to Dr. *Bentley*, " then preparing his long-promiſed edition of *Manilius*, in which it was afterwards " publiſhed in the year 1739 in 4to. His next communication to the Royal Society was " on the 4th of *November*, 1736, an account of ſome Mock Suns, or Parhelia, ſeen " by him on the 17th of *September* preceding. See the Philoſophical Tranſactions, " vol. XL. N° 445. p. 59. His ingenious friend, Dr. *Robert Smith*, then *Plumian* " Profeſſor of Mathematicks in *Cambridge*, and afterwards maſter of *Trinity College*

* "This was never done." Dr. WARD, MS.

" there, being engaged in compoſing 'A Complete Syſtem of Optics,' Mr. *Folkes* " furniſhed him with ſeveral curious remarks on the fallacies of viſion, on the ſun's " apparent diſtance, on the apparent figure of the ſky, on the apparent curvity of " the ſides of long walks and ploughed lands, and on the changes of curvity by the ob- " ſerver's motions; for which he received the acknowledgements of the profeſſor in the " preface to that work, publiſhed in 1738 in 4to. As he had not ſeen *France* in his tra- " vels to *Italy*, he made a tour to *Paris* in *May* 1739, chiefly with a view of ſeeing the " academies there, and converſing with the learned men, who do honour to that city " and the republic of letters, and by whom he was received with all the teſtimonies of " reciprocal regard. Sir *Hans Sloane* having, on account of his advanced age and " growing infirmities, reſigned the preſidentſhip of the Royal Society, at the annual " election in 1741; Mr. *Folkes* was unanimouſly choſen to fill that honourable poſt, " which he did with the higheſt reputation to the ſociety and himſelf. Soon after his " election he preſented the ſociety with 100*l*. The death of Dr. *Edmund Halley* in *Ja- " nuary*, 1741-2, occaſioning a vacancy in the Royal Academy of Sciences at *Paris*, the " eyes of that illuſtrious body were immediately fixed upon the new preſident of the " Royal Society, whom they choſe to place in the room of that great philoſopher and " aſtronomer. On the 11th of *November*, 1742, he communicated to the Royal Society " an account of the proportions of the *Engliſh* and *French* meaſures and weights, from " the ſtandards of the ſame kept at that ſociety: which account was printed in the Phi- " loſophical Tranſactions, vol. XLII. N° 465, p. 185. An account of the diſcovery of " that extraordinary inſect called the freſh-water Polypus, by Monſ. *Trembley*, then re- " ſiding at *The Hague*, was no ſooner brought to *England* than Mr. *Folkes* began to " make experiments upon it; the reſult of which he communicated to the Royal Society " in a paper read before them the 24th of *March*, 1742-3, and printed in the Philoſo- " phical Tranſactions, vol. XLII. N° 469, p. 422. His curioſity with relation to the " geography of his country having led him to a particular examination of ſome of the " oldeſt maps of it, thoſe of Mr. *Chriſtopher Saxton*, he gave in a paper concerning " them to the Royal Society on the 12th of *May*, 1743. In this paper he ſhewed, that " thoſe maps were the firſt which were made from an actual ſurvey; and that from them " moſt part of the preſent maps, except *Ogilby's* Roads, are taken: That it appears, " from a privilege granted for ten years to Mr. *Saxton* by Queen *Elizabeth*, dated " *July* 22, 1577, that his work was carried on at the expence of *Thomas Seckford*, Eſq; " maſter of the requeſts, afterwards knighted, and was then in hand, but not com- " pleted; that the date of the earlieſt map is 1574, and that of the general title " 1579. The next paper of his which appears in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. " XLII. N° 470, p. 541, was read on the 16th of *June*, 1743, being an account of the " Compariſon, lately made by ſome members of the Royal Society, of the ſtandard of a " yard, and the ſeveral weights lately made for their uſe; with the original ſtandards of " meaſure and weight in *The Exchequer*, and ſome others kept for public uſe at *Guild- " hall*, *Founders Hall*, *The Tower*, and other places. His excellent work, intituled, " 'A Table of *Engliſh* Silver Coins, from the *Norman* Conqueſt to the preſent time: " with their weights, intrinſic values, and ſome remarks upon the ſeveral pieces,' pub- " liſhed at *London* in *May*, 1745, in 4to. is a valuable ſpecimen of the accuracy and judge- " ment with which he treated every ſubject that he thought proper to diſcuſs; and as " it greatly ſurpaſſed whatever had been publiſhed of that kind before, ſo it has left " little room for either addition or amendment *. He printed this treatiſe, together " with a ſecond edition of his Table of *Engliſh* Gold Coins, at his own expence, both

* On this head ſee above, p. 179.

" for

" for the benefit of the Society of Antiquaries, and as preſents to his numerous friends. " He intended likewiſe to have illuſtrated it by a ſet of prints of the ſilver and gold coins " of *England*, of which he had engraved forty-four plates, which came down to the " Reſtoration of King *Charles* II.; and ſince his death have been purchaſed by the ſaid " ſociety, who are preparing to publiſh them, with a new edition of his book to which " they relate *. Several experiments having been made in *Holland* upon the fragility " of unnealed glaſs veſſels, he not only gave an account of them, but likewiſe exhibited " ſome of them to the Royal Society on the 31ſt of *October*, 1745; his account of both " being publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. vol. XLIII, N° 477. p. 505. His " remarks on ſome bones incruſted with ſtone, which he had ſeen at *Rome* in the " *Villa Ludoviſia*, furniſhed him with the ſubject of another paper, read before the ſociety " on the 12th of *December* the ſame year, and printed in the ſame volume and number of " the Philoſophical Tranſactions, p. 557. The univerſity of *Oxford* being deſirous of " having a gentleman of his eminence in the learned world a member of their body, as " he was of the univerſity of *Cambridge*, conferred on him in *July* 1746 the degree " of Doctor of Laws; upon receiving which, he returned them a compliment in a *Latin* " ſpeech, admired for its propriety and elegance. He was afterwards admitted to the " ſame degree at *Cambridge*, when his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, their chancellor, " made a viſit to it. A paſſage in *Pliny's* Natural Hiſtory, l. ii. §. 74, as publiſhed by " Father *Hardouin* at *Paris*, in his folio edition of 1723, and a remark by the editor " upon it, gave occaſion to ſome obſervations of Mr. *Folkes*, communicated to the Royal " Society *Jan.* 22, 1746-7, and printed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. XLV. " N° 482, p. 365. The deſign was to ſhew how the text of *Pliny* had been altered by " the editor from all the former printed editions; and that it was upon mere conjecture, " and againſt the truth of the fact contained in the paſſage in queſtion: for his alter- " ation implies, that the equinoctial ſhadow of the Gnomon being made ſhorter at " *Ancona* than at *Rome*, the latitude of *Ancona* muſt conſequently be made leſs than " that of *Rome*; whereas it is known to be conſiderably greater, *Ancona* ſtanding on " the *Adriatic* about two degrees to the north of that capital. Mr. *Folkes* therefore " juſtifies the common reading of this paſſage of *Pliny*, and gives a clear explanation of " the ſenſe of it. The laſt paper communicated by him to the Royal Society, which " was on the 8th of *March*, 1749-50, contains an account of the ſecond ſhock of an " earthquake felt that morning at *London* and in the parts adjacent. It is printed in " the Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. XLVI. N° 497, p. 613. *Algernon*, Duke of *So-* " *merſet*, who had been many years Preſident of the Society of Antiquaries of *London*, " dying *Feb.* 9, 1749-50, Mr. *Folkes*, who was one of the vice-preſidents, was immedi- " ately choſen to ſucceed his Grace in that poſt, in which he was continued by the " charter of incorporation of that ſociety *Nov.* 2, 1751. But he was ſoon diſabled " from preſiding in perſon either in that or the Royal Society, being ſeized on the 26th " of *September* the ſame year with a palſy, which deprived him of the uſe of his left " ſide. In this unhappy ſituation, which occaſioned him on the 30th of *November*, " 1753, to reſign the preſidentſhip of the Royal Society, he languiſhed near three years, " till a ſecond ſtroke of his diſorder, which attacked his right ſide on the 25th of *June*, " 1754, put an end to his life on the 28th of that month at four in the morning. He " had two daughters who ſurvived him; his only ſon of his own name having died at " *Caen* in *Normandy*, in *July*, 1740. His regard for the Royal Society appeared from " the above-mentioned benefaction and a legacy left to it in his laſt Will, made juſt " before his fatal indiſpoſition, of 200*l.* and an excellent portrait of the Lord Chancellor

* Hence it appears that Dr. *Birch* had written this memoir before the year 1763.

" *Bacon*,

" *Bacon*, and a ſeal, with the arms of the ſociety engraved on it, to his ſucceſſors in the " preſidentſhip. His library was large and well-choſen; and his cabinet enriched with " a collection of *Engliſh* coins, ſuperior to moſt, whether public or private ones. The " manuſcripts of his compoſition, which were not a few, and upon points of great curi- " oſity and importance, not having received from him that perfection which he was ca- " pable of giving them, were expreſsly directed by him to be ſuppreſſed, an injunction " which the public has great reaſon to regret. His knowledge was very extenſive, his judge- " ment exact and accurate, and the preciſion of his ideas appeared from the perſpicuity " and conciſeneſs of his expreſſion in his diſcourſes and writings, on abſtruſe and difficult " topics, and eſpecially in his ſpeeches at the anniverſary elections of the Royal Society " on the delivery of the prize-medals, in which he always traced out the riſe and pro- " greſs of the ſeveral inventions for which they were aſſigned as a reward. He had " turned his thoughts to the ſtudy of antiquity and the polite arts with a philoſophical " ſpirit, which he had contracted by the cultivation of the mathematical ſciences from " his earlieſt youth. Too many of thoſe who have engaged in the former branch of " literature, have been too little exerciſed in logic, and contented themſelves with heap- " ing up paſſages from a multitude of authors, without being able to connect them, or " to draw the proper concluſions from them. But his greater ſagacity and habit of rea- " ſoning ſeparated or united ſuch paſſages agreeably to their reſpective force, laid upon " each its juſt weight, and deduced their true conſequences with the utmoſt exactneſs. " Theſe talents appeared eminently upon the ſubjects of coins, weights and meaſures, " which had been extremely perplexed by other writers for want of a moderate ſhare " of arithmetick; in the proſecution of which he produced many arguments and proofs, " which were the reſult of his own experiments and obſervations on common things, not " ſufficiently attended to, or ſeen with leſs diſtinguiſhing and penetrating eyes, by others. " Mathematicks and antiquities were by him, as philoſophy was by *Socrates*, rendered " familiar and intelligible to an ordinary underſtanding. His notions of them were " repreſented in the moſt obvious lights, and the knowledge of them by that means " rendered eaſy and entertaining. He had a ſtriking reſemblance to *Peireſkius*, the " ornament of the laſt age, and particularly in ſome parts of his character repreſented " by the elegant writer of that great man's life. The generoſity of his temper was no " leſs remarkable than the civility of his converſation. His love of a ſtudious and con- " templative life, amidſt a circle of friends of the ſame diſpoſition, diſinclined him in a " very high degree to the buſineſs and hurry of a public one; and his only ambition " was to diſtinguiſh himſelf by his zeal and activity for the promotion of ſciences and " literature."

P. 180. A ſmall treatiſe in MS. by Mr. *Folkes*, " on the Principles of Perſpective," was ſold by auction at Mr. *Leigh's Feb.* 26, 1782 —There is a portrait of him, " *Martinus* " *Folkes*, Arm. Societatis Regiæ Socius. *J. Richardſon* pinx. 1718. *J. Smith* fec. 1719." Mezzotinto.—The medal ſtruck at *Rome* is inſcribed, MARTINVS FOLKES. Rev. SVA SIDERA NORVNT; a pyramid with a ſphinx, &c. Exergue, ROMAE, 1742, A. L.

P. 191. l. 10. read " no child."

Ibid. *Samuel Carte* was ſon of *Thomas Carte*, clothier of *Coventry*, where he was born *Oct.* 21, 1652, and was inſtructed in grammar-learning in the free-ſchool there; became a member of *Magdalen College, Oxford*, in 1669; and was matriculated at the ſame time into the univerſity, where he took the degrees in arts, that of B. A. 1672; M. A. 1675. In the *Oxford* Catalogue of graduates, his name is ſpelt *Chart*, though in the matriculus it is ſpelt right. He received deacon's orders from the Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, at *Eccleſhall, Sept.* 21, 1673; prieſt's from the Biſhop of *London*, at *St. James's* chapel, *June* 10, 1677; was collated by the Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* to the prebend of

Tachbrook

Tachbrook in the cathedral church of *Litchfield*, into which he was inſtalled *Sept.* 30, 1682; preſented by Sir *John Bridgman*, of *Caſtle Bromwich*, to the vicarage of *Cliſton upon Dunmore*, to which he was inſtituted *March* 26, 1684, and inducted *March* 28 where he lived till 1691; when, for the better education of his children, he became maſter of the free-ſchool at *Coventry*; collated by the Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* to the vicarage of *Dunchurch*, in the county of *Warwick*, *July* 2, 1697, inducted *July* 30; preſented by the Lord Chancellor to the rectory of *Eaſtwell*, in the county of *Leiceſter*, inſtituted *Jan.* 7, and inducted *Jan.* 21, 1698-9; and in the beginning of 1700 he was preſented by the Lord Chancellor to the vicarage of *St. Martin's* in *Leiceſter*, which depending on voluntary contributions, he held it without inſtitution till the year 1712, when a perſon ſurreptitiouſly obtained from the Lord Chancellor a preſentation to it; but being deterred by the affections of the pariſhioners from proſecuting it, Mr. *Carte* was again preſented to it, inſtituted *Nov.* 21, and inducted *Nov.* 28, 1712. The titles of his ſermons are, 1. "A Diſſuaſive from Murmuring, *London*, 1694," 4to; 2. "The Cure "of Self-conceit, *London*, 1705," 4to. His "Tabula Chronologica, &c." was reprinted in *Somers's* Tracts, firſt collection, vol. IV. p. 344. In *Gutch's* "Collectanea Curioſa," vol. II. p. 76, is printed "An Introduction to the Hiſtory and Antiquities of the ancient "County Palatine and Biſhopriek of *Durham*, and other places in the Northern Parts," from a MS. in the *Bodleian* Library corrected throughout by Mr. *Carte*. This is mentioned in the Appendix to *Macpherſon's* Papers.—Since the note in p. 191 was printed, I have been favoured with a copy of Mr. *Carte's* "Account of the Town of *Leiceſter*," which ſhall be inſerted in the "Bibliotheca Topographica."

P. 191. l. 12. read "ſecond volume of Abbeys."

P. 193. l. 12. read, It appears by the Report of the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, that *Carte* ſucceeded *Kelly* as ſecretary to Biſhop *Atterbury*; and that a riotous election at *Coventry* had been greatly animated by *Carte*. By a letter to Mr. *Williams* *, preſerved below †; it appears that he was in *Ireland* in 1732, collecting materials for his Hiſtory

* A *Welſh* clergyman, who had the honour of being one of the intimate friends and correſpondents of Biſhop *Atterbury*.

† "DEAR SIR, *London, Nov.* 21, 1732.

"I was in *Ireland* when yours arrived here by Mr. *Walker*; he left it for me, and I ſaw him afterwards at *Dublin*, where I was detained four months in digeſting three *Iriſh*-carr-loads of papers "that I found at the Caſtle of *Kilkenny*, and which contain all the firſt Duke of *Ormond's* letters, and "thoſe of the great men his correſpondents, from 1660 to 1685, and a vaſt quantity of papers re"lating to the adminiſtration of the government and the affairs of that kingdom within that time. "I did not return thence till laſt *Wedneſday*; and calling on *Friday* and *Saturday* at the place where "Mr. *Walker* had left my letter, I received yours; but not the medals, which were in the city at the "merchant's who had taken them out of the Cuſtom-houſe. As ſoon as I receive them, I will ar"range them with the others, and inſert them in the catalogue of the cabinet. I have not ſeen our "friend *Wat* yet, but hope to do it ſoon, and that the purchaſer he had in his view may now be diſ"poſed to buy them. Your former, which you ſent by a private hand, I wrote an anſwer to as ſoon "as I received it, and told you nakedly all my ſentiments and conduct on that occaſion. I hope "you have received it, and then you will ſee by it how wrongfully I was charged with encou"raging thoſe reflections and reports on the perſon at whoſe requeſt it was wrote. I always "had a great regard for him, and never believed any of thoſe ſurmiſes; and whenever they were "mentioned where I was, I always declared my diſbelief of them, and was his advocate inſtead of "being his accuſer; and this the moſt intimate of his friends can aſſure him of, when he ſhall be able "to ſee them. I hope you have had my letter, in which I was more full and particular. I had "heard of a certain gentleman's extraordinary ſtep; but, I own, I am ſo faithleſs with regard to fly"ing reports, having found ſo many falſe ones of late, that I could not tell what to think of it, till "yours aſſured me of the truth of it. If it proved ſo, I naturally imagined it would produce the "conſequence you mention. The accounts in yours were very agreeable to me; I wiſh I could "ſend you any from hence that would be as ſatisfactory to you. But I can only tell you that I am

"now

History of the Duke of *Ormond*; which useful and valuable work has since been of singular service to Dr. *Leland*, in the third volume of his History of *Ireland*. Lord *Orrery*, in a letter to Mr. *Carte*, soon after that History was published, tells him, "Your "History is in great esteem here. All sides seem to like it. The Dean of St. *Patrick's* "honours you with his approbation. Any name after his could not add to your satis- "faction. But I may say, the worthy and the wise are with you to a man, and you "have me into the bargain. *Feb.* 10, 1736."

P. 195. Of Mr. *James Gibbs*, see p. 243.

P. 197. note, l. 36. read, "Old pamphlets and journals published during the civil wars between 1639 and 1660."

"now finishing the Index to my *Thuanus*, and that the whole work will be printed off and delivered "to subscribers by the end of *February* or beginning of *March* next. I shall then be master of my- "self and my time; but by what I say in the beginning of this letter you may guess how both will "be employed. The work will be very pleasing to me, because my materials are so numerous and "so authentick. They are printing on copper-plates Mr. *Anderson's* collection of the Seals of the "Kings of *Scotland*; the price is great, being six guineas; and Mr. *Forbes* is going to publish a "very curious collection of public-papers and letters relating to Queen *Mary* and the *Scotch* affairs, "from the first to the last of Queen *Elizabeth*, which he has taken out of our Paper-office, the *Cotton* "Library, and other repositories. It will expose the ill faith or gross ignorance of *Rapin de Thoyras* "in what he says upon that subject in his history. This collection will make three volumes in "folio. We have little else, besides Dr. *Mangey's* edition of *Philo-Judæus*, going forward in the "way of literature. As to the affairs of the kingdom, they seem preparing every where for a new "election; and interest is making in all places. Disputes never ran so high as they are likely to "do when that time comes. At the election of a Mayor of *Chester* in the last month 8000*l.* was "spent, and Sir *Thomas Grosvenor* carried it by a great majority. People (for what reason I can't "conceive) imagine that this parliament will be dissolved after the next session; I do not see what "foundation they have for it, because the ensuing will be but the sixth session; but we may be able "to guess better when we see the lists of sheriffs appointed for next year. There is a great talk of "a shilling in the pound being taken off the land, and of a general excise being established, and a "paper-war is carrying-on on this account. For my part, I am apt to think that a general excise is "not aimed at, at least for the present; yet it is not improbable to suppose there may be a design to "lay an inland duty upon wine, as they did some years ago on coffee, tea, and chocolate. The "duty on these never brought in above 100,000*l.* a year, till that regulation, and since it has pro- "duced 290,000*l.* a year. If the inland duty on wine should produce a proportionable increase of "the revenue, it would raise an immense sum; and, except some harm should appear in the manner "of levying it, I see none in a duty which would prevent our being poisoned with the detestable "wine we meet with in the country here, and put every body upon improving their own manufac- "ture of malt-liquor, of which you can hardly get any good at present, the use of it being almost "laid aside in gentlemens houses. Our *South Sea* Company have left off their *Greenland* trade, and "are going to part with their right of sending a ship to *The Spanish West Indies*, in consideration of "some equivalent or other. Our trade in general is certainly at a low ebb, and some measures must "be taken to retrieve it, or we shall lose all that of our sugar plantations, which has been the only "one (except the *Portugal*) that we have got by of late years. I am sorry to tell you that Mr. "*John Robinson* of *Gaversyll* was buried the day I landed at *Holyhead*, the 8th of this month; and "his brother Mr. *W. Robinson* * of *Knebworth* is since dead. We could not lose two more worthy "gentlemen, or more useful. I suppose you knew them, so I mention what gives me pain to relate. "My best wishes wait upon you and all friends where you are; and I am ever, dear Sir, yours, &c.

"T. CARTE."

* He had also property at *Cheshunt*, where in the windows of his house are these arms: Az. 5 escallops Or. Creft a falcon Or. imp. O. a cap of maintenance, Sable and Argent, *(Robinson)*. Creft a stag's head, Sable and Ermine, horned Or.

2. O. three blackmoors heads Sable, banded about A. Creft a hand Gules issuing from a cloud Azure, holding a sword piercing a blackmoor's head as before.

3. Per chevron Azure and Gules, 3 cups O. Creft on a helmet, a hand and arm A, holding a cup O. Supporters 2 leopards Sable. Motto: *Sal sopit omnia*. Salters Company.

P. 198. *William Burton* *, Esq; the *Leicestershire* antiquary, eldest son of *Ralph Burton*, Esq; of *Lindley*, in that county, on the confines of *Warwickshire*, was born *August* 24, 1575, educated at the grammar-school of *Sutton-Coldfield*, admitted commoner or gentleman-commoner at *Brazen-nose* † 1591, at *The Inner Temple May* 20, 1593, B. A. *June* 22, 1594, and afterwards a barrister and reporter in the court of Common-pleas. But "his natural genius leading him to the studies of heraldry, genealogies, and anti-"quities, he became excellent in those obscure and intricate matters; and, look upon "him as a gentleman, was accounted by all that knew him to be the best of his time for "those studies, as may appear by his description of *Leicestershire* ‡." In 1702 he corrected *Saxton*'s map of that county with the addition of 80 towns. His weak constitution not permitting him to follow business, he retired into the country; and his greatest work §, "The Description of *Leicestershire*," was published in folio, 1622. He was assisted in this undertaking by his kinsmen *John Beaumont* of *Gracedieu*, Esq; and *Augustus Vincent* ‖, Rougecroix; but the church notes were taken by himself. He drew up the corollary

* Mr. *Peck* had collected materials for the life of Mr. *Burton*, and his younger brother *Robert*, which are probably among the papers of the late Sir *Thomas Cave*, bart. M. P. who bought the greater part of Mr. *Peck*'s MSS. from his widow on the suggestion of Mr. *Ashby*. Several printed copies of *Burton*'s *Leicestershire*, with MS. notes by different persons, have been already mentioned in p. 198, as part of Sir *Thomas Cave*'s collection; to which may be added, that a copy of the same work, with MS. additions by Mr. *Carte*, was in *T. Osborne*'s catalogue, 1756, vol. I. marked at five guineas. The copy in the *Harleian* library has MS. additions by *Peter Le Neve*. And see more particulars in Brit. Top. vol. I. p. 509—513.

† He calls himself scholar there 1592, when queen *Elizabeth* came to *Oxford*.—*Lvic.* p. 68.

‡ Ath. Ox. vol. II. p. 75.

§ He tells his patron, *George Villars*, Marquis of *Buckingham*, that he has "undertaken to remove "an eclipse from the sun without art or astronomical dimension, to give light to the county of *Leicester*, "whose beauty hath long been shadowed and obscured;" and in his preface declares himself one of those who hold that "Gloria totius res est vanissima mundi;" and that he was unfit and unfur-"nished for so great a business; "unfit," to use his own words, "for that myself was bound for "another study, which is jealous, and will admit no partner, for that all time and parts of time, that "could possibly be employed therein, were not sufficient to be dispended thereon, by reason of the "difficulty of getting, and multiplicity of kinds of learning therein. Yet if a partner might be "assigned or admitted thereto, there is no study or learning so fit or necessary for a Lawyer, as the "study of Antiquities." In concluding the book, he adds, "If there be any thing worthily done, "which may give content or satisfaction to the reader, it is what I desired: if any thing omitted, *Ber-"nardus* non videt omnia; if any thing mistaken, erroneous, or fault-worthy, I must crave pardon; "my intention was, that truth might be discovered; and that those clouds of darkness and black "mists, wherewith this county's lustre hath long been shadowed, might at length be dispersed, and "that her sun's glorious rays, so long eclipsed, might *rilucer*, shine out to the view of every one; "which now doth *rilumbre*, somewhat clear appear, and by some more happy genius and judicious "pen may hereafter be better illustrated. But where the sun's bright beams could not pierce into, "I have to those *oscure grotte*, dark caves and vaults, brought candle-light, my own conceit and "conjecture, which (as they are) I submit to the favourable censure of the more learned and judi-"cious. And now having gone about and over the whole continent of this county, it is my good "fortune to end at the hithermost angle [*Worthington*], next to mine own home, whither I must now "retire myself; and having spent all my viatical provision in this my laborious journey, must here "surcease, and with that ingenious *Macaronicall* poet, conclude:

"Nunc quia candela est usque ad culamen adusta,
"Etiam consumpsit vacuata lucerna stoppino,
"Multa per adesso scripsi, gia scribere cesso."

Merlino Coocaio Macaron. Phantas. lib. xxiv. fol. 240.

‖ Third son of *William Vincent* of *Wellingborough* and *Thingdon* in the county of *Northampton*, and first Rougecroix pursuivant extra, then Rougecroix pursuivant, *Windsor* herald by patent 5 *June* 22 *James* I. and 1 *Jan.* 19 *James* I. Sir *William Segar*, *William Camden*, *Clarencieux*, and Sir *Richard St. George*, *Norroy*, granted him a separate new brizure in his arms for distinction. He published "A Discovery of the Errors in the Catalogue of the Nobility by *Ralph Brooke*, *York* Herald." He was

rollary of *Leland's* life, prefixed to the Collectanea, with his favourite device, the ſun recovering from an eclipſe, and motto *Rilucera*, dated *Faledi* 1612, from *Falde*, a pleaſant village near *Tutbury*, *Staffordſhire*, an ancient patrimony belonging to his family, and then to him *. He alſo cauſed part of *Leland's* Itinerary to be tranſcribed 1631, and gave both the tranſcript and the ſeven original volumes to the *Bodleian* library 1632; as alſo *Talbot's* notes †. To him his countryman *Thomas Pureſoy*, Eſq; of *Barwell*, bequeathed *Leland's* Collectanea after his death 1612. *Wood* charges him with putting many needleſs additions and illuſtrations into theſe Collectanea; from which charge *Hearne* defends him. *Wood* adds, he made a uſeful index to them, which, *Hearne* ſays, was only of religious houſes and ſome authors. He died at *Falde* ‡, after ſuffering much in the civil war, *April* 6, 1645, and was buried in the pariſh church thereto belonging, called *Hanbury*. He left ſeveral notes, collections of arms and monuments, genealogies, and other matters of antiquity, which he had gathered from divers churches and gentlemen's houſes. *Derby* collections are mentioned in *Gaſcoigne's* notes, p. 53, probably by himſelf. In *Oſborne's* Catalogue, 1757, was *Vincent* on *Brooke*, with MS. notes by *William Burton*, probably not more than thoſe on *Cornwall*, which Dr. *Rawlinſon* had. He was one of Sir *Robert Cotton's* ‖ particular friends, and had the honour to inſtruct Sir *William Dugdale*. He was acquainted with *Somner*; and *Michael Drayton*, Eſq; was his "near countryman and acquaintance," being deſcended from the *Draytons* of *Drayton*, or *Fenny Drayton*, near *Lindley*. He married, 1607, *Jane*, daughter of *Humphrey Adderley*, of *Widdington*, *Warwickſhire*; by whom he had one ſon, *Caſſibelan*, born 1609, heir of his virtues as well as his other fortunes, who, having a poetical turn, tranſlated *Martial* into *Engliſh*, which was publiſhed 1658. He conſumed the beſt part of his paternal eſtate, and died *Feb.* 28, 1681, having ſome years before given moſt, if not all, his father's collections to Mr. *Walter Chetwynd*, to be uſed by him in writing the antiquities of *Staffordſhire*.—Mr. *Burton's* younger brother *Robert* was born at *Lindley*, *Feb.* 8, 2576, educated at *Sutton Coldfield*, admitted commoner of *Brazen-noſe* college 1593, and ſtudent of *Chriſt-church* 1599, under the tuition of Dr. *John Buncroft*, afterwards biſhop of *Oxford*. In 1616 he had, from the dean and chapter of *Chriſt-church*, the vicarage of *St. Thomas* in *Oxford* (in

a clerk under Sir *John Borough*, Garter, who was keeper of the *Tower* records, and thence made a large collection of extracts, repoſited in the library of the College of Arms, being the legacy of *Ralph Sheldon*, of *Beoly*, Eſq. He married *Elizabeth* daughter of *Ebenezer Primecourt*, of *Canterbury*; died *Jan.* 11, 1625, and was buried at *St. Bennet, Paul's* wharf. He had made ſome collections towards a hiſtory of his native county; of which ſee *Aubrey's Surrey*, vol. V. p. 231, *Burton's Leiceſterſhire*, ep. to the reader, and the dedication of *Lee's* Chronicon *Ceſtrenſe* in *King's* Antiquities of *Cheſhire*. *Aubrey* ſays, he died while thus employed, and left great materials for a hiſtory of *Northamptonſhire*, which, with all his other collections, are lodged in the Heralds office. He intended the lives of all ſuch as had been knights of the Garter. See Brit. Top. vol. II. p. 37, 38.

* The county hiſtory was dated from the ſame village, *October* 30, 1622.—*Burton's* anceſtor was eſquire of the body to *Richard* I.; and *Lindley* came into the family by marriage of his great grandfather with the heireſs of *John Hartwicke*, who conducted the Earl of *Richmond* to the battle of *Boſworth*.

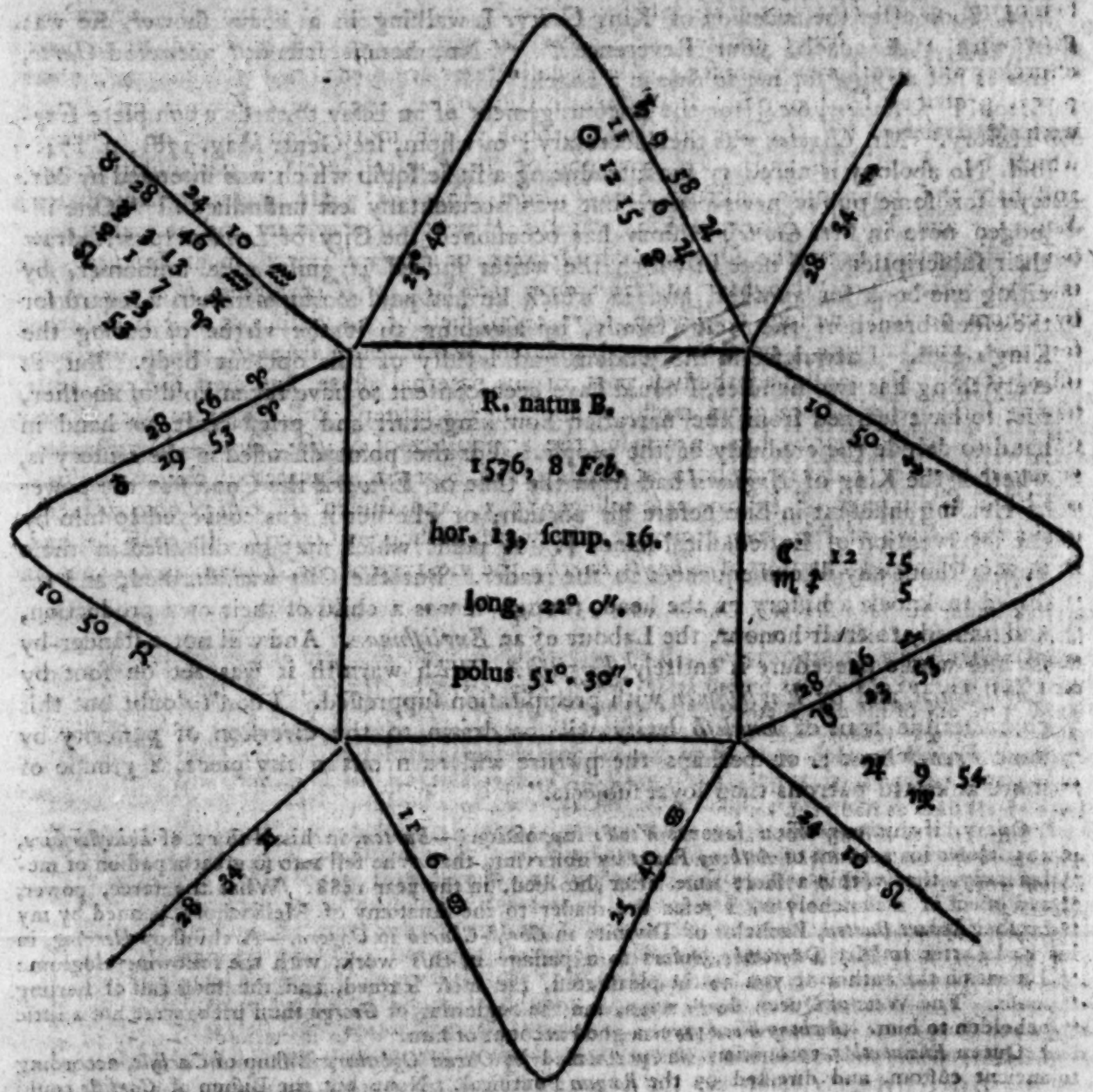
† Lel. III. 144.

‡ In 1625 he reſided at *Lindley*, where, among other works, he compiled a folio volume under the title of "Antiquitates de *Dadlington* manerio com. *Leic.* ſive Exemplificatio Scriptorum, Cartarum "veterum, Inquiſitionum, Rotulorum Curiarum, Recordorum, & Evidentium probantium Antiqui-"tates dicti manerii de *Dadlington*, & hæreditatem de *Burton* in dicto manerio de *Dadlington*, quæ "nunc ſunt penes me *Willmum Burton* de *Lindley* com. *Leic.* modernum dominum dicti manerii de "*Dadlington*. Labore & ſtudio mei *Willmi Burton* de *Lindley*, Apprenticii Legum *Angliæ*, & Socii "Interioris *Templi Londini*; nuper habitantis apud *Falde* com. *Staff.* nunc apud *Lindley*, 25 *Aug.* "1625. æt. 50."—This MS. is now (1782) the property of *William Hurſt*, Eſq; of *Hinckley*, who (jointly with his ſon *Nicholas Hurſt*, gent.) is lord of the manor of *Dadlington*.

‖ Who had conſiderable eſtates in *Burton's* neighbourhood. See the "Hiſtory of *Hinckley*."

which

which pariſh he always gave the ſacrament in wafers), and from *George* Lord *Berkeley* the rectory of *Segrave* in *Leiceſterſhire*; both which he held till he died at *Chriſt-church* *Jan.* 27, 1639. "He was ſuch a curious calculator of nativities, that the time of his "death anſwering exactly to his own predictions, it was whiſpered," ſays *Wood*, "that, "rather than there ſhould be any miſtake in the calculation, he ſent up his ſoul to heaven "through a ſlip about his neck." He was a general ſcholar and ſevere ſtudent, melancholy yet humourous, and figured in the pedantry of the times; but withal a man of great honeſty, plain-dealing, and charity. He wrote "The Anatomy of Melancholy," which went through ſeveral editions in folio. On his monument in *Chriſt-Church* is his buſt, in ruff, gown, hair, and beard, with his nativity, as in the following ſcheme;



and on the middle of it this inſcription by himſelf, put up by his brother:

"Paucis notus, paucioribus ignotus,
Hic jacet *Democritus* junior,
Cui vitam dedit & mortem*
Melancholia.
Obiit 8 Id. *Jan.* A. C. MDCXXXIX."

Arms: Az. on a bend O. between 3 dogs heads O. a creſcent G.

He left a choice library, part of which he bequeathed to the *Bodleian*, and 100*l.* to buy five-pounds-worth of books yearly for *Chriſt-church* library.

P. 199. note, l. 19. read, "an atteſted copy of a grant," &c. This inſtrument, however, (as I am credibly informed)" &c.—Of this controverſy ſome further particulars will be given in the "Hiſtory of *Hinckley*."

Ibid. Soon after the acceſſion of King *George* I. walking in a heavy ſhower, he was plied with "A coach, your Reverence?" "No, honeſt friend," anſwered *Carte*, "this is not a *reign* for me to ride in a coach."

P. 200. l 7. *Society*, &c.] for the Encouragement of an Eſſay towards a complete *Engliſh* Hiſtory. Mr. *Coxeter* was their ſecretary; of whom, ſee Gent. Mag. 1781, p. 174.

Ibid. No apology is neceſſary for introducing a little ſquib which was intended by Mr. *Bowyer* for ſome public news-paper, but was accidentally left unfiniſhed: "One ill-"judged note in Mr. *Carte's* Hiſtory has occaſioned the City of *London* to withdraw "their ſubſcription. A note in which the writer indeed is guilty of a miſnomer, by "citing one book for another, and in which he had paid too ſuperſtitious a regard for "the eldeſt branch of the *Stuart* family, by aſcribing to it the virtue of curing the "King's-Evil. I acquieſce in the wiſdom and loyalty of this opulent body. But, as "every thing has two handles, I could have been content to have taken hold of another, "*viz.* to have learned from the narration how king-craft and prieſt-craft go hand in "hand to delude the credulity of the people. For the point diſcuſſed in the Hiſtory is, "whether the King of *England* had from the time of *Edward* the Confeſſor the power "of Healing inherent in him before his unction, or whether it was conveyed to him by "the intervention of Eccleſiaſtical hands †. A point which may be diſcuſſed in theſe "days without any ill conſequences to the reader. But the City was alarmed, and re-"ſolved to knock a hiſtory on the head, though it was a child of their own production, "and named, to their honour, the Labour of an *Engliſhman*. And will not a ſtander-by "ſay the whole procedure is entirely *Engliſh*? With warmth it was ſet on foot by "*Engliſhmen*, and by *Engliſhmen* with precipitation ſuppreſſed. I don't doubt but this "characteriſtic trait of *Engliſh* levity will be drawn to the diverſion of poſterity by "ſome *French* hand; or perhaps the picture will turn out a city piece, a groupe of "more aukward patrons than loyal ſubjects."

* Query, if this expreſſion favours *Wood's* ſuppoſition?—*Burton*, in his Hiſtory of *Leiceſterſhire*, p. 105, cloſes his account of *Anthony Faunt* by obſerving, that "he fell into ſo great a paſſion of me-"lancholy, that within a ſhort time after he died, in the year 1588. What the force, power, "and effect of melancholy is, I refer the reader to the Anatomy of Melancholy, penned by my "brother *Robert Burton*, Bachelor of Divinity in *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*.—Archbiſhop *Herring*, in his 42d Letter to Mr. *Duncombe*, refers to a paſſage in this work, with the following elogium: "I mention the author to you as the pleaſanteſt, the moſt learned, and the moſt full of ſterling "ſenſe. The Wits of Queen *Anne's* reign, and the beginning of *George* the Firſt's, were not a little "beholden to him. *Anthony Wood* gives a good account of him."

† Queen *Elizabeth's* coronation was performed by *Owen Oglethorp* Biſhop of *Carliſle*, according to ancient cuſtom, and directed by the *Roman* Pontifical. None but the Biſhop of *Carliſle* could be prevailed on to officiate at the ceremony." *Collyer's* Eccleſ. Hiſt. vol. II. p. 412.

P. 199.

P. 199. Extract from the Regiſter of the Church of *Wadhurſt* in *Suſſex*, taken by Dr. *Ducarel*, *July* 28, 1749. "*January* 9, 1683, The King by proclamation declared, that "the times of public touching for the King's-evil ſhall be from the Feaſt of *All Saints*, "till a week before *Chriſtmas*; and after *Chriſtmas* till the firſt day of *March*, and then to "ceaſe till the Paſſion Week. Such as repair to the Court for this purpoſe muſt carry "with them certificates under the hands and ſeals of the miniſter and church-wardens "of the pariſh, that they have not at any time before been touched by His Majeſty to "the intent to be healed of that diſeaſe, and a regiſter to be kept of all ſuch certificates.

"The form of a Certificate.

"We, the miniſter and church-wardens of the pariſh of *Wadhurſt*, in the county of "*Suſſex*, do hereby certify, that Mr. *Nicholas Barham* of this pariſh, aged about 24 "years, is afflicted (as we are credibly informed) with the diſeaſe commonly called the "King's-evil; and (to the beſt of our knowledge) hath not heretofore been touched by "His Majeſty for the ſaid diſeaſe. In teſtimony whereof, we have hereunto ſet our "hands and ſeals this 23d day of *March*, 1684. JOHN SMITH, Vicar.

"ROBERT LONGLY,
"THOMAS YOUNGE, } Church-wardens.

"Regiſtered *per me*, JOHN SMITH."

N. B. Dr. *Ducarel* did not find in the regiſter that any other perſon had any certificate for the King's-evil except *Nicholas Barham*. That branch of the family of the *Barhams* is lately extinct, though many of the ſame name remain now in the pariſh; and their eſtate is gone to the family of the *Eagles*. Memorandum: The proclamation mentioned above, concerning healing, is not to be found among "The *London* "Gazettes" of 1683; but in "The *London* Gazette," N° 1893, from *Monday*, *January* the 7th, to *Thurſday January* the 10th, 1683, is the following advertiſement, *viz.* "*Adenochoiradelogia*, or an Anatomick-Chyrurgical Treatiſe of Glandules and Strumaes, "or King's-Evil-Swellings. Together with the Royal Gift of Healing or Cure thereof, "by contact or impoſition of Hands, performed for above 640 years by our Kings of "*England*, continued with their admirable Effects and miraculous Events; and con- "cluded with many wonderful Examples of Cures by their Sacred Touch, all which are "ſuccinctly deſcribed by *John Browne* *, one of his Majeſty's Chyrurgeons in ordinary, "and

* To this volume is prefixed a head of the author, by *R. White*, not enumerated by Mr. *Granger*, on which is written, "*Johannes Browne*, Regis *Britannici*, nec non Noſocomii ſui Chirurgus Ordi- "narius;" with a picturesque View of the Sovereign's performing the Ceremony †. By this publication it appears, that from *May*, 1660, to *April*, 1682, no leſs than 92,107 perſons had been touched by the King.—The following ingenious remarks on Serjeant-Surgeon *Wiſeman's* teſtimony concerning the efficacy of the Royal Touch in the King's-evil were written by a gentleman whoſe name would do honour to a work of much more conſequence than the preſent volume pretends to be. "Though the ſuperſtitious notions reſpecting the cure of the King's-evil by the touch of our *Engliſh* "kings are probably at preſent entirely eradicated, it is ſtill a curious and not uninſtructive object "of enquiry, by what means they were ſo long ſupported, and by what kind of evidence they have "been able to gain credit even in the dawning of a more enlightened period. The teſtimony of "*Richard Wiſeman*, Serjeant-Surgeon to King *Charles* I. has been alledged as one of the ſtrongeſt "and moſt unexceptionable in favour of the touch. He was a man of the greateſt eminence in his "profeſſion, and his works ‡ bear all the marks of an honeſt and upright diſpoſition in their author. "On the ſubject of the Royal Touch he delivers himſelf in the following ſtrong and unequivocal "terms. 'I myſelf have been a frequent eye-witneſs of many hundreds of cures performed by his "Majeſty's touch alone, without any aſſiſtance of chirurgery; and thoſe many of them ſuch as had

† Which is printed at length in Biſhop *Kennet's* Regiſter, p. 731.

‡ Collected in a folio volume, intituled, "Several Chirurgical Treatiſes, by *Richard Wiſeman*, Serjeant-Chi- "rurgeon, 1676." The collection has ſince paſſed through ſeveral editions in 2 vols. 8vo.

"tired

" and Chyrurgeon of his Majeſty's Hoſpital; publiſhed with His Majeſty's Royal Ap-
" probation: Together with the Teſtimony of many eminent Doctors and Chyrurgeons.
" Sold by *Samuel Lowndes* over againſt *Exeter-Change* in the *Strand*." And in the *London* Gazette, N° 2180, from *Thurſday, Oct.* 7, to *Monday, Oct.* 11, 1686, is the following advertiſement: " *Whitehall, Oct.* 8, His Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to ap-
" point to heal weekly for the *Evil* upon *Fridays*; and hath commanded his Phyſicians
" and Chirurgeons to attend at the office appointed for that purpoſe in *The Meuſe*,
" upon *Thurſdays* in the afternoon, to give out tickets. Hereof all miniſters of pariſhes
" are required to take notice, and to be careful to regiſter the certificates they grant,
" in a book kept for that purpoſe."

I ſhall cloſe this tedious note on a ſubject now introduced merely as an hiſtorical fact, by Mr. *Carte's* vindication of himſelf, as printed in *The General Evening Poſt* *, *Feb.* 23, 1747-8. " When I publiſhed my Hiſtory, I did not doubt but a ſhoal of little anonymous
" writers would be nibbling at ſome particular paſſages in it; and, in defect of ſomething
" more material, would attack any ſmall incident, even in the notes, though not in-
" ſerted in the body of the work. It is the duty of an hiſtorian to give an account of
" every inſtitution when it comes to take place in a kingdom; and I have diſcharged
" that duty ſo far as I have gone (I would fain hope) to the ſatisfaction of the reader.
" This obliged me to make a ſhort Diſcourſe on the Unction of Kings, and to take no-
" tice of the extravagant effects aſcribed to that unction. The ſanative Virtue of

" tired out the endeavours of able chirurgeons before they came thither. It were endleſs to recite
" what I myſelf have ſeen, and what I have received acknowledgements of by letter, not only from
" the ſeveral parts of the nation, but alſo from *Ireland*, *Scotland*, *Jerſey*, and *Guernſey*.' The queſ-
" tion which will naturally ariſe upon this paſſage is, did *Wiſeman* really believe what he aſſerted, or
" was he knowingly promoting an impoſture? Both ſuppoſitions have their difficulties, yet both
" are in ſome degree probable. His warm attachment to the royal family and early prejudices
" might in ſome meaſure make his faith preponderate againſt his judgement; and, on the other
" hand, certain paſſages in his treatiſe neceſſarily ſhow a conſciouſneſs of colluſion and fraudulent
" pretenſions. It was his buſineſs as ſerjeant-ſurgeon to ſelect ſuch afflicted objects as were proper
" to be preſented for the royal touch. In the hiſtory of the diſeaſe, relating its various ſtates and
" appearances, he ſays, 'Thoſe which we preſent to his Majeſty are chiefly ſuch as have this kind
" of tumour about the *muſculus maſtoideus*, or neck, with whatever other circumſtances they are
" accompanied; nor are we difficult in admitting the thick-chapped upper-lips, and eyes affected
" with a *lippitudo*; in other caſes we give our judgement more warily.' Here is a ſelection of the
" ſlighteſt caſes, and a manifeſt doubt expreſſed concerning the ſucceſs in more inveterate ones. A
" little below, obſerving that the *ſtrumæ* will often be ſuppurated or reſolved unexpectedly from ac-
" cidental ferments, he ſays, 'In caſe of the King's touch the reſolution doth often happen
" where our endeavours have ſignified nothing; yea, the very *gummata*, inſomuch that I am cau-
" tious of predicting concerning them (though they appear never ſo bad), till 14 days be over.'
" From this we learn, that the touch was by no means infallible, and that the pretence of its ſuc-
" ceeding was not given up till a fortnight had paſſed without any change for the better. Indeed
" it appears very plain that the worſt kind of caſes were ſeldom or never offered the touch; for in
" no diſeaſe does *Wiſeman* produce more obſervations from his practice of difficult and dangerous
" chirurgical treatment, and in not one of theſe did he call in the aſſiſtance of the royal hand. It
" was indeed propoſed in a ſingle inſtance, but under ſuch circumſtances as furniſh a ſtronger proof
" of impoſture, than any thing hitherto related. A young gentlewoman had an obſtinate ſcrophulous
" tumour in the right ſide of the neck under the maxilla. *Wiſeman* applied a large cauſtic to it,
" brought it to ſuppuration, treated it with eſcharotics, and cured it. 'About a year after,' he ſays,
" 'I ſaw her again in town, and felt a ſmall gland of the bigneſs of a lupin, lying lower on that
" ſide of the neck. I would have perſuaded her to admit of a reſolvent emplaſter, and to be
" touched; but ſhe did not, as ſhe ſaid, believe it to be the King's-evil.' Here, after allowing his
" patient to undergo a courſe of very ſevere ſurgery, he is willing to truſt the relics of the diſeaſe to
" the royal touch, aſſiſted by a reſolving plaſter; but the complaint was now too trifling to engage her
" attention. Surely the greateſt opponent of the touch will not place it in a more contemptible light!"

* See *Whiſton's* Memoirs, vol. I. p. 363; where are likewiſe preſerved two letters from *The General Evening Poſt*, *Jan.* 7, and *Jan.* 16, which gave riſe to the vindication.

" touching

" touching for the King's-evil being one of thoſe effects, the relation of *Chriſtopher Lo-*
" *vel* was inſerted in a note, to ſhew it was erroneouſly aſcribed to the unction. It was
" put there with no other view than to refute that notion, and without any deſign of
" publiſhing it; but the note (perhaps for want of a mark, directing it ſhould not be
" copied, as I uſed in ſome other caſes) being tranſcribed, together with the Diſcourſe
" for the preſs, I did not, when the proof-ſheet was ſent me, ſtrike it out, obſerving
" nothing in it that could reaſonably give offence, were it not for the comments of male-
" volent people; for the perſon touching is not named, and what is ſaid of him agrees to
" more than one perſon. I have not in that diſcourſe delivered my own opinion on the
" ſubject, contenting myſelf with relating thoſe mentioned by *W.* of *Malmeſbury*. Se-
" veral curious and knowing perſons have wrote upon it; particularly Dr. *Tooker*, a
" Divine, and Mr. *John Browne* Surgeon to King *Charles* II. the book of the former
" being publiſhed 1597 under the title of *Chariſma*; that of the latter, 1684, under the
" title of *Chariſma Baſilicon*. I have not ſeen *Tucker's* or *Tooker's* book theſe thirty years;
" ſo long is it ſince the relation I quoted thence was copied. I have tranſcribed others,
" very remarkable, (particularly the cure of a *German*, who had been thirteen months his
" patient, by the royal touch), from *Clowes*, an experienced ſurgeon in Queen *Elizabeth's*
" time, who publiſhed, 1602, a treatiſe of the artificial cure of that diſtemper; though
" he owns throughout it, that the Queen's touch was the only infallible remedy. But
" though I have not theſe books by me, nor a thouſand others from which I have ex-
" tracted paſſages, I think I may fairly make uſe of my own tranſcripts. The late
" learned Mr. *Anſtis*, in the 26th page of a MS. diſcourſe on Coronations, which he left
" at his death unfiniſhed, hath theſe words, 'The miraculous gift in curing this diſ-
" temper [the King's-evil] by the royal touch of our kings, as well as of the *French*
" kings, is undeniable;' and in p. 49, taking notice of his having convinced a ſurgeon
" of the antiquity of our king's touching by ſeveral citations from our records, he adds,
" 'That he [the ſurgeon] publiſhed theſe citations, and therefore I refer you [*i. e.* his
" ſon, the preſent Garter, to whom the diſcourſe is addreſſed] to that pamphlet.' I paſſed
" ſome days with him at *Mortlake* about twenty-ſix years ago, when a pamphlet, wrote
" by a ſurgeon about the King's-evil, was advertiſed in the news-paper, and had a good
" deal of diſcourſe with him on the ſubject; and by what was then ſaid, I am perſuaded
" that Mr. *Becket's* Enquiry into the Antiquity and Efficacy of Touching for the King's-
" evil, printed in octavo 1722 (according to the bookſellers ſtyle, who begin their year
" even before *Chriſtmas*) was the pamphlet in queſtion: but I never ſaw it, and had
" entirely forgot the name of the ſurgeon; when having Mr. *Anſtis's* diſcourſe above-
" mentioned before me, and conſulting a learned gentleman (who had ſtudied and prac-
" tiſed phyſick above forty years, and tranſcribed my note for the preſs) about the
" name of the ſurgeon referred to by Mr. *Anſtis*, it was either by his opinion, or my
" own inadvertence, that I put down *Tucker* for the name of that ſurgeon. I have en-
" deavoured to find out this pamphlet, but in vain; the preſent Mr. *Anſtis* hath neither
" that nor any other treatiſe on the ſubject in his library. Whoever hath it, may ob-
" ſerve by the records cited in it (eſpecially if the accounts of the houſhold in 6th of
" *Edward* I. which there is ſcarce a man in *England*, beſides the late Mr. *Anſtis*, hath
" ever looked into, be cited for the cure of 182 perſons of the King's-evil by that
" Prince) whether the author be the ſurgeon to whoſe book he refers. After all,
" whether the ſurgeon's name be *Tucker*, or *Becket*, or any other, is a matter of very
" little conſequence *. *Dean's-Yard, Feb.* 13, 1747-8."

* See more on the ſubject in *Carte's* Hiſt. Book IV. Sect. 43. See alſo in *Plot's Oxfordſh.* c. 10. § 125. who, in Plate 16, N° 5, gives a drawing of the Touch-piece, ſuppoſed to be given by *Edward* the Confeſſor. The ribbon, Dr. *Plot* ſays, was white.

P. 201. I ſhall inſert below "A propoſal * of the Rev. Mr. *Thomas Carte*, M. A. for erecting a Library in the Manſion-Houſe of the city of *London*, communicated by *Thomas* "*Coxeter*, Eſq; on *November* 9, 1643 [1743], to me *R. R*[*awlinſon*.]"

P. 201.

* "There is not a great City in *Europe* ſo ill provided with Public Libraries as *London*. In *Paris* "there is not a day in the week but, both morning and afternoon, ſome Public Library, well fur-"niſhed with books of all kinds of learning, is, by the appointment of the Founder, open for the "convenience of learned men, who meet with no difficulty in finding any books they want to con-"ſult in the courſe of their ſtudies. In the ſame city they have noble hotels for the reſidence of "the Chancellor of the kingdom, and the Firſt Preſident of the Parliament, beſides the town-houſe "for the *Prevôt des Merchands* (who anſwers to our Lord-Mayor), and Libraries in theſe places, "which is the room of audience generally for particular friends and perſons of diſtinction, though "the rooms of ſtate ſerve for giving audience to the world in general, and for diſpatching the or-"dinary buſineſs incident to thoſe great offices. But I think *London*, the moſt opulent city upon "earth, ſhould not be inferior to others in any reſpect, much leſs in a point of magnificence, which "is not barely pompous, but may be infinitely uſeful, by aſſembling together in one place a vaſt "collection of the materials of Learning, which are not perhaps to be found at all in any other: or "elſe, being diſperſed in many different, remote, or unknown places, cannot be conſulted by the "learned without a good deal of expence, without loſs of time (which always ſits heavy on a man "that knows how to uſe it), and without inconceivable inconveniencies to their private affairs. In "other countries, where arbitrary government prevails, or the truth of the eſtabliſhed religion is "ſuſpected, even by thoſe who think to ſecure it by force and penalties, there are great reſtraints in "the way of learning, and an infinite number of books are prohibited. I have known [M. *Freret*] "one of the wiſeſt and moſt learned men in *France*, and the beſt qualified by his knowledge of the "world, his deep ſearches into antiquity, his profound reflections on all hiſtorical events, his admir-"able judgement and unbiaſſed integrity to write the hiſtory of that Monarchy, clapped up in *The* "*Baſtile* for ſeveral months together, only becauſe he had ſet about that work, and it was thought "would execute it, with an inviolable regard to truth, and without flattery to that arbitrary Power, "which has now trampled on all the antient liberties of that nation; nor could he regain his li-"berty without a promiſe to deſiſt from the enterprize. It is fit ſuch a work ſhould be undertaken "for *England*, whilſt ſhe yet retains her liberties: and a great city, the chief bulwark of the liber-"ties of our country, cannot exert her public ſpirit more properly than in procuring and preſerving "for ever a library of the choiceſt materials for that purpoſe, and equally fit to clear up and vindi-"cate the juſt rights and privileges of a free people. There is now a magnificent ſtructure almoſt "built for the habitation of future Lord-Mayors of this city; and it is ſtill eaſy to contrive at the "top of it a gallery, or range of rooms, for a library. There is now likewiſe an opportunity of "buying a moſt valuable collection of books, *viz.* the late Earl of *Oxford's* Manuſcripts. They contain "a noble treaſure of *Engliſh* hiſtory and antiquities; and it will be an irreparable loſs to learning, "and perhaps no inconſiderable one to liberty, if ſuch a collection of rare manuſcripts, ſingular in "their kind, and chiefly regarding the hiſtory of this nation, and the ancient rights and privileges "of *Engliſhmen*, comes to be ſold by auction, and diſſipated into a thouſand hands *. To prevent "this loſs, it were to be wiſhed, that the twelve rich companies (out of which the Lord-Mayor is "uſually choſen) would, out of their large revenues, give each 2000*l.* towards this purchaſe, and "repoſe it in the Manſion-houſe, where the moſt conſiderable members of thoſe companies are in "their turns to reſide, and to the furniture of which they can contribute nothing nobler than ſuch "a library, the only thing wanting to complete its magnificence. It conſiſts of about 10,000 ma-"nuſcripts, which coſt the late Right Honourable Proprietor prodigious ſums of money; but as it "is in few people's ability to purchaſe, and the late Earl deſigned it for public uſe, the executors "may be willing to abate conſiderably of its value on thoſe accounts, and I imagine it may be "bought for 20,000*l.* ſo the remaining 4000*l.* may ſerve for a fund to purchaſe printed books in all "languages, relating as well to trade, arts, and ſciences, as to the hiſtory and antiquities of this "nation, or indeed of others in our neighbourhood, which in many caſes help to illuſtrate our own; "as relations of voyages ſerve often to give light to ſeveral branches of commerce. 'Tis to theſe "ſubjects that the books to be purchaſed from time to time may be chiefly confined, and a fund of "this kind in the city may be moſt properly applied; and if a library was once founded, every "body would be naturally diſpoſed to leave what is moſt curious in that way to it, as a ſafe and per-"petual

* Happily thoſe are preſerved in that ineſtimable repoſitory, *The Britiſh Muſeum*; which has totally ſuperſeded the neceſſity of adopting the plan ſo ingeniouſly ſuggeſted by Mr. *Carte*.

P. 201. *Letter to a Bystander*] Among Dr. *Birch's* MSS. is an advertisement, dated *Feb.* 2, 1742-3, assuring Mr. *Carte*, that he (Dr. *Birch*) had not the least hand in this "Letter," nor ever saw one line of it before it appeared in print.—There is also a tract, intituled, "A Second Letter to *Tretplaid*, Esq; Author of the Jacobite Journal, concerning Mr. *Carte's* General History of *England*; plainly shewing, that the Letter in "The General Evening Post, *Feb.* 23, 1748, signed *Thomas Carte* *, could not have been "wrote by *Thomas Carte* the *Englishman*."

P. 203, l. 9, The consideration was fifty pounds.

Ibid. note, l. 2. Mr. *Fernegan* was a younger branch of the family of that name, settled at *Cossey*, in the county of *Norfolk*. He asked Lord *Hardwicke* 1500*l.* for Mr. *Carte's* papers. From these and from memory of what he read every day in the *Scots College* at *Paris*, Sir *John Dalrymple* compiled his Memoirs. The Jesuits intended to print the letters of *James* II. preserved in their college. Those from that King to *William* III. from his accession to within six weeks or a month of the Revolution, are signed, "yours "as you wish, as you desire, and as you deserve." An *English* nobleman now living saw the original letters of *William* III. to the Duke of *Marlborough* and others, which do the King great honour, and shew the duplicity of the other side.

P. 206. note. A beautiful Ode was addressed to Mr. *Edwards* by Miss *Mulso*, now Mrs. *Chapone*; to which he replied in as elegant a Sonnet.

P. 207. read, "Mr. *Lowth*."

Ibid. note, after "Dock-yard," add, "to which office (worth about 300*l.* a year) "he was appointed in *March*, 1745."

P. 210. note, l. 2. read, "*Kilncote* near *Lutterworth*;" and l. 3. "*Hinton* near *Brackley*."

Ibid. In a letter, dated 1733, Dr. *R. Grey* mentions his being far advanced in "a "Work upon the Downfall of Monarchy and Episcopacy. Something of this kind," he adds, "would be of service, to discourage thinking men, and all who have any regard for "Religion, from playing the same game over again." In 1740 he was soliciting subscriptions for "a work where the expence was to be extraordinary, and the readers "comparatively but few; yet he received much encouragement from his superiors. The "Master of *St. John's* [in *Oxford*] subscribed for 7 copies."

P. 211. l. 10. read, "Lord *Royston*, the present Earl of *Hardwicke*."

P. 212. l. 4. "Extracts from Mr. *Pope's* Translation, corresponding with the Beauties "of *Homer*, selected from the Iliad by *W. Holwell*, B. D. F. R. S. Chaplain in Ordinary "to His Majesty," were published in 2 vols. 8vo. 1776.

P. 213. See a fuller account of Mr. *Cheselden* and Mr. *Cotes* in pp. 341. 343. 589.

"petual repository, thereby to render it a complete magazine of every thing relating to trade, "history, and antiquity. Learning of this kind is of all others the most discouraged by a corrupt "administration, who would fain engross all the materials thereof to themselves, and care to see it "in no hands but those of their own creatures, who would prostitute it to their purposes. But when "all branches of learning whatever are neglected elsewhere, and discountenanced where they ought "most to be favoured, it would be exceedingly for the glory of the city to give it encouragement "there; and if it should meet with no other, it may still flourish under her protection. No body "of men have ever distinguished themselves more eminently in the cause of liberty than the city "has always done: the nation looks upon her as one of the chief bulwarks of her liberties, and "indeed the only body (when Parliaments by growing corrupt shall cease to be the guardians "thereof) capable, by its weight, to assert the rights and privileges of our country. She will take "a proper step to prevent these from being subverted, if she takes care to preserve so inestimable a "treasure of monuments of antiquity, which, if reposed in the library of the Mansion-house, will "remain to all future ages an irrefragable evidence of those rights and liberties which our ancestors "enjoyed, and, conveying down inviolate to our times, have entailed upon us the obligation of "transmitting them safe to posterity."

* See above, p. 574. † See her Miscellanies.

P. 214. *Anthony Alſop* was educated at *Weſtminſter* ſchool, and from thence elected to *Chriſt-church, Oxford*, where he took the degrees of M. A. *March* 23, 1696, and of B. D. *December* 12, 1706. On his coming to the univerſity, he was very ſoon diſtinguiſhed by Dean *Aldrich*, and publiſhed "Fabularum *Æſopicarum* * Delectus, *Oxon.* 1698," 8vo. with a poetical dedication to Lord Viſcount *Scudamore*, and a preface in which he took part againſt Dr. *Bentley* in the famous diſpute with Mr. *Boyle*. He paſſed through the uſual offices in his College to that of Cenſor, with conſiderable reputation; and for ſome years had the principal noblemen and gentlemen belonging to the ſociety committed to his care. In this uſeful employment he continued till his merit recommended him to Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*, Biſhop of *Winchester*, who appointed him his chaplain, and ſoon after gave him a prebend in his own cathedral, together with the rectory of *Brightwell*, in the county of *Berks*, which afforded him ample proviſion for a learned retirement, from which he could not be drawn by the repeated ſolicitations of thoſe who thought him qualified for a more public character and a higher ſtation. In the year 1717 an action was brought againſt him by Mrs. *Elizabeth Aſtrey* of *Oxford*, for a breach of a marriage contract; and a verdict obtained againſt him for 2000*l.* which probably occaſioned him to leave the kingdom for ſome time. In an Ode to Dr. *Keill*, on that gentleman's marriage, of which the ſtanzas are ſomewhat deranged in "The Student †," he ſays,

"I, who, hard fate! am forc'd to rove
"True to my nuptial vows,
"And leave my country out of love,
"An exile for my ſpouſe:

"Fain would I hear the jeſts that paſs,
"The mirth that's made on me;
"Fain would partake the circling glaſs,
"And vent my wit on thee.

"But I, by Heaven's decree, remain
"Bleſt on a foreign ſhore,
"And hourly ſuch delights obtain,
"I need not wiſh for more.

"Me a kind wife's embraces chear,
"A lovely creature ſhe;
"Nor can the ſun find out a pair
"More hap'ly join'd than we."

How long this exile laſted is unknown; but his death happened *June* 10, 1726, and was occaſioned by his falling into a ditch that led to his garden-door, the path being narrow, and part of it giving way. Beſides the quarto volume of his Odes mentioned in p. 214, four *Engliſh* poems are in *Dodſley's* Collection, one in *Pearch's*, ſeveral in the early volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine ‡, and ſome in The Student. He ſeems to have been a pleaſant and facetious companion, not rigidly bound by the trammels of his profeſſion; and does not appear to have publiſhed any Sermons.—Mr. *Alſop* is reſpectfully mentioned by the facetious Dr. *King* of the Commons (vol. I. p. 236.), as having enriched the commonwealth of learning, by "Tranſlations of Fables from *Greek*, *Hebrew*, and *Arabick*;" and moſt detractingly by Dr. *Bentley* §, under the name of "*Tony Alſop*, a late editor of the *Æſopean* Fables."

* "A book (ſays Dr. *Warton*, Eſſay on *Pope*, vol. II. p. 393.) not ſufficiently known, and now "out of print."

† Vol. II. p. 30.

‡ Particularly in 1735, p. 384, an Ode (with a tranſlation) to the Rev. Sir *John Dolben*, which declares his love for tobacco and a true poetical indolence; *Sappho* reproaching him as "a truant "bard, who had ſcarcely paid four offerings to the Muſes in three years." In the ſame volume is a fine *Latin* Verſion of the "Te Deum." In 1737, p. 631, ſome compliments are paid to him in "Ode ab Amico || *Percivalli* conſcripta, quâ nuperis *Alſopi* ineptiis reſpondetur."

§ "Who certainly had in the moſt ſovereign contempt the claſſical (or rather critical) taſte of *Chriſt-church*: and though the editions, which Dean *Aldrich* ſet on foot, were of ſome uſe and credit to the young editors, learned men conſidered them as rather diſgraceful to literature; ſo *Burman* did *Maittaire's*, yet *Maittaire* was far ſuperior to the bulk of *Aldrich's* operators, one of the loweſt and meaneſt of which was *Tony Alſop*, whom the *Weſtminſter* men were ſo proud of, for the very reaſon Dr. *B.* gives p. lxix. of his Preface, 'If they can but make a tolerable copy of verſes, with two or three "ſmall faults in it, they muſt preſently ſet up for authors, to bring the nation into contempt abroad,

|| J. M. A. then fellow of *King's-College, Cambridge.*

"and

P. 215. note, l. 11. Theſe bones were found in a large urn, inſcribed MARCVS ANTONINVS; and, according to the proportion of them, muſt have belonged to a perſon eight feet high *.—Ibid. l. 43. read, Mr. *Gambold* alſo publiſhed, in 1751, 8vo, "Maxims and Theological Ideas and Sentences, collected" &c.

P. 217. add, In 1750 Mr. *Bowyer* was appointed (with the preſent Sir *Thomas Frankland*, bart. and others), one of the executors of the will of his old friend Captain *Limeburner* †; and was requeſted, on this occaſion, to accept a cup which had been given to the Captain for ſome ſignally gallant ſervice. He politely refuſed the offered preſent; but readily took on himſelf the whole active part of the truſt, which he faithfully executed till it was rendered unneceſſary by an only grand-daughter's coming of age to enjoy her fortune. He accepted, however, of the Captain's cane; after having, through exceſs of delicacy, taken off the golden head, which he could by no means be prevailed on to keep.

Ibid. Mr. *Bladen's* ſiſter was married firſt to Colonel *Ruthven*, and afterwards to *Edward Hawke*, Eſq; a barriſter of *Lincoln's Inn*, by whom ſhe had *Edward* (afterwards the firſt Lord *Hawke*) the brave admiral.

P. 225, note, l. 7. read, "if he had lived."

P. 226. ſub-note, l. 37. After "Life," add, "illuſtrated with proper figures."

Ibid. Two letters to the Earl of *Oxford*, inſerted below ‡, are copied from the originals.

P. 228. Mr. *Jackſon* was editor of "*Novatiani* Preſbyteri Opera, quæ extant omnia, "poſt *Jacobi Pamelii Brugenſis* recenſionem, ad antiquiores editiones caſtigata, & à "multis mendis expurgata, 1728," 8vo.

"and themſelves into it at home ||." I doubt he never wrote an anſwer to their examination of his *Æſop*; which indeed, he ſays, was little worth it; and I believe it: but, for all that, I wiſh he had; for, as he ſays of *Pearſon*, 'his very droſs was gold'." Dr. SALTER, in Gent. Mag. 1779, p. 547.—It is but candid, however, to acknowledge that Mr. *Alſop* and his friends were vindicated from this ſomewhat petulant attack in Gent. Mag. 1779, p. 640; and 1780, pp. 65. 221.

* "A large bone uſed to be ſhewed at *St. Alban's* for a giant's. Dr. *Rutherford* told me, that "he clapt it to his own thigh, which was as long or longer. The bone above muſt have been two "feet long, and require a large urn. In *Shropſhire* towards *Wales*, a ſtone coffin of a giant is "ſhewn; a couſin of mine, about 6 feet one or two inches high, had the curioſity and ſpirit to lay "himſelf down in it, and he found it only juſt long enough for him." T. F.

† *Thomas Limeburner*, Eſq; a gentleman of approved bravery, and of long-ſtanding in the Royal Navy, was appointed Captain of *The Seahorſe* in *July*, 1740; and on the 19th of *March*, 1742, being then commander of *The Plymouth*, he took the *Galgo* privateer, of *St. Sebaſtian's*, of 12 guns, 12 patereros, and 140 men, which had then taken 11 *Engliſh* prizes. Soon after this event, he tranſmitted to Mr. *Bowyer* 4600*l.* to inveſt for him in the public funds. He was afterwards made Captain of *The Fubbs* yatch; and died *Nov.* 5, 1750.

‡ "MY LORD, *Swaveſey, April* 9, 1716.

"I have ſent the three *Hebrew* letters I promiſed. The firſt I received from Rabbi *Joſeph Aben-*"*danim* (the honeſt *Jew* I mentioned) in the year 1699. The other two were ſent me ſince I came "to this place by a rambling old fellow that travelled in ſeveral countries, and ſeemed to have "learned villainies of all. I am, &c. SIMON OCKLEY."

"MY LORD, *Swaveſey, October* 2, 1720.

"It is a great concern to think that I muſt trouble your Lordſhip with ſo melancholy a ſubject; "but, relying upon your Lordſhip's clemency, do humbly beg pardon for this attempt in laying "before you the deplorable ſtate of my affairs, which at preſent I labour under by the deceaſe of "the Profeſſor; his debts being beyond what his effects will amount to; and the ſeverity of his "creditors is ſuch, that the executor is not allowed a reaſonable time to make the beſt of his aſſets, "but had yeſterday an intimation read in the church, with the allowance of but one week to come "in; by which means I am deſtitute of neceſſaries, and alſo rendered incapable of aſſiſting my "children. This I offer to your Lordſhip's conſideration, humbly requeſting your charitable aſſiſt-"ance to the fatherleſs and widow. With humble duty and ſervice to my Lady, I remain in all "obedience your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful obedient ſervant, MARTHA OCKLEY."

|| This reflection was made equally on Dr. *J. Freind*. See above, p. 330.

P. *231. ſub-note. In a Collection of Poems, called "The Grove," is a Fable by Mr. *Theobald*, inſcribed to *Barnham Goode*, Eſq; with a Fable in Anſwer by Mr. *Goode*. There is alſo a facetious letter of Mr. *Goode* "To a Lady, who (after reading *Manilius's* Aſtronomy tranſlated by Mr. *Creech*) was very deſirous to know her Fortune," printed in *Curll's* edition of *Pope's* Letters, vol. II. p. 284.

P. *232. The ſhort life of Dr. *Edward Littleton*, which does not appear in the 8vo edition, was added, by Dr. *Morell*, to a third edition in 1749, 12mo; and, as it is not very commonly known, ſhall be tranſcribed below †.

P. 238. To the epitaph already printed on Mr. *Vertue* (which was written by Dr. *Parſons*) the following lines have ſince been added by *James Bindley*, Eſq; F. A. S.

"*Margaret Vertue*, his faithful wife,
Who ſurvived him near twenty years,
Lies buried in the ſame grave.
She died *March* 17, 1776, aged 76."

Mr. *Bindley* has a very ſcarce portrait of *Vertue* (ornamented with his famous print of Sir *Hugh Middleton* after *Corn. Johnſon*) engraved by himſelf from a painting taken by

† "Mr. *Edward Littleton* was educated upon the royal foundation at *Eton* ſchool, under the "care of that learned and excellent maſter, Dr. *Snape*; who never failed, by proper culture and en-"couragement, to give a genius like our author's fair play, and brighten it into all poſſible per-"fection. And, from ſome inſtances pointed out to me of perſons, now eminent both in church "and ſtate, who were formerly his claſs mates, I cannot but think he owed ſomewhat to that emu-"lation, which in ſuch great ſchools is a conſtant ſpur to youth, and the peculiar advantage of pub-"lick education. Accordingly I am told that his ſchool-exerciſes were much admired; and, when "his turn came, he was tranſplanted to *King's College, Cambridge*, in the year 1716, with equal ap-"plauſe. A talent for poetry ſeldom reſts unemployed; it will break out and ſhew itſelf upon ſome "occaſion or other. Our author had not been long at the univerſity, before he diverted a ſchool-"fellow, whom he had left at *Eton*, with an humourous poem, wherein he deſcribes his change of "ſtudies, and hints at the progreſs he had made in academical learning. This was followed by "that celebrated one on a Spider. And as both theſe poems have ſurreptitiouſly crept into Miſ-"cellanies, in a very imperfect condition; and, though undoubtedly (as the author was very "young when he wrote them) ſome of the lines might have been improved, yet, on the contrary, "they have ſuffered in the attempt, and names have been introduced altogether unknown to the "author: it was thought proper to give a genuine copy of them ‡, as tranſcribed by a gentleman "then at *Eton* ſchool, from the author's own writing. To which is added, what remains I could "find of a Paſtoral Elegy, written about the ſame time by Mr. *Littleton*, on the death of *R. Banks*, "ſcholar of the ſame college; and I doubt not but with equal allowance for the age of the author, "they will be alike acceptable to the publick. Whether, as our author ſays, his academical ſtu-"dies checked his poetical flights, and he rejected theſe trifles for the more ſolid entertainment of "philoſophy, I know not; but I could meet with nothing more of this kind. I have ſeen indeed "a poetical epiſtle ſent from ſchool to *Penyſton Powney*, Eſq; but as this was wrote occaſionally, and "ſcarce intelligible to any but thoſe who were then at *Eton*, I have omitted it. In the year 1720, "Mr. *Littleton* was recalled to *Eton* as an aſſiſtant in the ſchool; in which office he was honoured "and beloved by all the young gentlemen that came under his direction, and ſo eſteemed by the "worthy provoſt and fellows, that, upon the death of the Reverend Mr. *Malcher* in the year 1727, "they elected him into their ſociety, and preſented him to the living of *Maple-Derham* in *Oxford-"ſhire*. He then married *Frances*, one of the daughters of *Barnham Goode*, Eſq; a lady endowed "with all the accompliſhments that can render the marriage ſtate happy. On *June* the 9th, 1730, "he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to their majeſties: and in the ſame year took his doctor "of laws degree at *Cambridge*. But, though an admired preacher and an excellent ſcholar, he "ſeems to have been as little ambitious of appearing in print, as the great Mr. *Hales*, formerly of "the ſame college; not having printed any thing, that I know of, in his life-time; and I am apt "to think, from what I have heard, that, like him too, he never penned any thing, until he needs "muſt. He died of a fever in the year 1734, and was buried in his own pariſh-church of *Maple-"Derham*; leaving behind him a widow and three daughters; for whoſe benefit, under the favour "and encouragement of her late majeſty Queen *Caroline*, his Diſcourſes were firſt printed."

‡ Theſe verſes are inſerted correctly in an edition of *Dodſley's* Poems enriched with notes, 1782.

Gibſon

Gibson in 1715. Portraits alſo of Mr. and Mrs. *Vertue* have lately been etched by *W. Humphrey*, inſcribed, "*George Vertue* and *Margaret* his wife, in the very habits they "were married, *Feb.* 17th, anno Domini 1720. From the original drawing [by *Vertue* "himſelf] in the collection of the Right Honourable Lord *Cardiff*."

P. 240. Mr. *Cooke's* Medallic Hiſtory has ſince been publiſhed by Mr. *Dodſley*, 1781.

P. 241. Add to the books of Mr. *Burgh*, "The Art of Speaking: containing, 1. An "Eſſay, in which are given Rules for expreſſing properly the principal Paſſions and Humours, which occur in Reading, or public Speaking: And, 2. Leſſons taken from the "Ancients and Moderns (with Additions and Alterations, where thought uſeful) exhibiting a Variety of Matter for Practice; the emphatical Words printed in *Italics*; "with Notes of Direction referring to the Eſſay. To which are added, A Table of the "Leſſons, and an Index to the various Paſſions and Humours in the Eſſay and Leſſons;" of which a fifth edition appeared in 1781.

P. 242. l. 2. read "p. 239;" and l. 16, read, "*Gally's*."

P. 246. l. 20. *a ſquare marble ſtone*] "As Sir *Simon Benet's* monument was ſet up by "*Univerſity College* without the date of his death, I have at my own expence laid a ſmall "neat marble over his grave, and ſupplied that defect. My ſervice and thanks ever to "*Univerſity College*, for their generous regard to their benefactor. What they have "done looks very handſome, and all the country commend it much." Mr. *Browne Willis*, MS.—The following paragraph is extracted from a letter which he wrote very late in life, being dated *Nov.* 13, 1759: "Good Mr. *Owen*, this comes to thank you for your "favour at *Oxford* at *St. Frideſwide's* feſtival; and as your *Bodleian* viſitation is over, "I hope you are a little at liberty to come and ſee your friends; and as you was "pleaſed to mention you would once more make me happy with your good company, "I wiſh it might be next week, at our *St. Martin's* anniverſary at *Fenny Stratford*, "which is *Thurſday* ſe'nnight the 22d inſtant, when a Sermon will be preached by the "miniſter of *Buckingham*: the laſt I am ever like to attend, ſo very infirm as I am "now got; ſo that I ſtir little out of the houſe, and it will therefore be charity to "have friends come and viſit me." He died in leſs than three months after.

A portrait of Mr. *Willis* was etched in 1781 from a drawing taken by the late Mr. *Tyſon*, from an original painting by *Dahl*.—Mr. *Cole* of *Milton*, at whoſe requeſt the etching was made, thus ſpeaks of this portrait of his venerable friend: "The copy "pleaſes me infinitely; nothing can be more exact and like the copy I ſent, and which, "as well as I can recollect, is equally ſo to the original. To a perſon who only remembers Mr. *Willis's* figure in his latter age, it will convey no reſemblance of him; and "few people are living, who remember him young. When I knew him firſt, about 35 "years ago, he had more the appearance of a mumping beggar than of a gentleman; "and the moſt like reſemblance of his figure that I can recollect among old prints, is "that of Old *Hobſon* the *Cambridge* carrier. He then, as always, was dreſſed in an old "ſlouched hat, more brown than black, a weather-beaten large wig, three or four old-"faſhioned coats, all tied round by a leathern belt, and over all an old blue cloak, "lined with black fuſtian, which he told me he had new made when he was elected "member for the town of *Buckingham* about 1707. I have ſtill by me, as relicks, this "cloak and belt, which I purchaſed of his ſervant. No wonder will it be, when the "print is given to any one who remembers this figure of Mr. *Willis*, that they immediately pronounce it unlike; and ſo it is in good truth; and if I had two pictures of "myſelf, one taken when I was in blooming youth, and the other in decrepid old age, "and was to give the world a print of one of them, would it be judicious to exhibit "myſelf in deformity, when it was in my power to ſhew away with equal truth as a "young man? Notwithſtanding the diſtance of time when *Dahl* drew his portrait,

and

" and that in which I knew him, and the ſtrange metamorphoſe that age and caprice " had made in his figure, yet I could eaſily trace ſome lines and traits of what Mr. *Dahl* " had given of him."

P. 247. In *Peck's Stanford*, the South Weſt Proſpect of Mr. *Brown's* Hoſpital is inſcribed, " To that curious and communicative Antiquary *Browne Willis*, Eſq."

P. 250. l. 4. read, " Dr. *Gally's* Diſſertation againſt pronouncing the *Greek* language " according to accents."

Ibid. ſub-note. Mr. *Sliford's* book was firſt publiſhed in 1733; again in 1741; and has lately been continued to the year 1782 under the patronage of Sir *William Muſgrave*.

P. 251. note ‖, See ſome particulars of " Old Dr. *Mead*," in Gent. Mag. 1781, p. 221.

P. 253. col. 2. l. 10. of the inſcription (which was written by Dr. *Ward*) read DEGERAT.

P. 255. Dr. *Mead's* pictures were ſold *March* 20, 21, 22, 1754; and produced (according to the Catalogue given to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. *Theobald*) 341*l.* 11*s.*

P. 256. This inſcription was alſo written by Dr. *Ward*; and Q. whether the buſt be not dated 1739, though Dr. *Maty's* copy ſays 1730?

L. 22. read, " an engraved portrait from the ſame picture, by *Baron*, inſcribed *Ri-* " *cardus Mead*, Regis *Magnæ Britanniæ* Medicus Ordinarius, 1749."

Ibid. Mr. *Bowyer*, who was intimately acquainted with Dr. *Mead*, uſed to conſult him as a phyſician; nor would the Doctor accept from him a fee. And not unfrequently having occaſion for medical advice when Dr. *Mead* was unable to come to him, he generally received a friendly rebuke the next time he went to *Ormond-Street*: " If I was not " able to come to you," the good Doctor would ſay, " why could not you have ſent " for my ſon *Wilmot*?"

P. 260. note, l. 5. read " the vicarage of *Eaſtwell* (worth 120*l.* a year)."

Ibid. Mr. *Whiſton*, in the Memoirs of his own Life, vol. I. p. 298. ſays, " About the " year 1736, and before queen *Caroline* died, Mr. *Jortin*, a great and learned friend of " mine, and from whom I afterward received a remedy of Sir *Edward Hulſe's* for a great " diſorder I was then in, which, by God's bleſſing, ſaved my life, told me, that the late " duke of *Somerſet*, a great *Athanaſian*, once forbad his chaplain to read the *Athanaſian* " creed (which I imagined was occaſioned by a ſuggeſtion from the queen; to whom I " had complained, that although ſhe was queen, that creed was not yet laid aſide): " whereupon Mr. *Jortin* left off the ſame creed for ſome time. Mr. *Jortin* has alſo " lately publiſhed a very good book for the Chriſtian Religion."

Ibid. ſub-note. A worthy clergyman now living aſked Dr. *Jortin* why he did not publiſh his Sermons. " They ſhall ſleep," he replied, " till I ſleep." More inſtances of his laconic mode of ſpeech might eaſily have been produced.

P. 268. Mr. *White's* three letters were intituled, 1. " A Letter to a Gentleman diſ- " ſenting from the Church of *England*, concerning the Lives of Churchmen and Diſ- " ſenters," (four times printed). 2. " A ſecond Letter to a Gentleman diſſenting from " the Church of *England*; wherein the great and popular Pleas of Diſſenters againſt " Communion with the Church are refuted, and reflected back upon themſelves," (three editions). 3. " The third and laſt Letter; wherein the Deſign of the ſecond is farther " purſued and completed. With an Appendix, containing ſome Conſiderations on the " Lawfulneſs, Expediency, and Neceſſity of requiring all who are to be admitted to " the Miniſtry, or to any Eccleſiaſtical Preferment in the Church of *England*, or to be " Preachers or Teachers in any Diſſenting Congregations, to ſubſcribe the Articles of " Faith and Religion; and ſetting forth the Inconſiſtencies between the notorious " Practices of Diſſenters, and the avowed Principles of many of them touching that " matter," (three editions).

P. 276. col. 2. l. 9. read, " proſunt," l. 8. " Implentur, artes;"

P. 279. Some memoirs of Dr. *Stukeley* ſhall appear in this Appendix.

P. 279. In *June* 1741 Dr. *Armſtrong* ſolicited Dr. *Birch's* recommendation to Dr. *Mead*, that he might be appointed phyſician to the forces then going to *The Weſt Indies*.—In 1753 Dr. *Theobald* addreſſed the two following Odes "Ad ingenuum Virum, tùm "medicis, tùm poeticis, facultatibus præſtantem, *Johannem Armſtrong*, M. D."

I. *Johanni Armſtrong*, M. D.
Fuſis *Scotis*.

"Artiſque *Coæ* O et Citharæ ſciens,
Utroque mirè dexter *Apolline!*
Quem Muſa naſcentem Deusque
Arcteneus ſtudioſiori
Finxere curâ! Plectripotens modis
Feſtivioris carminis, agmine
Clarum triumphato rebelli,
Tolle Ducem, auſpiciis paternis
Campos volantem per *Caledonios*,
(Ales miniſter cèu *Jovis*) impetus
Hydræque tundentem feroces
Herculeo penitus vigore.
Io Triumphe! Salva *Britannia*
Surgente dicat ſole, cadenteque:
Plauſus pavimentum ſacratum
Donec ovans ferîat polorum."

II. "Docte cui *Polyhymnia*
Perblandum dederat tendere barbiton!
O multumque Poeticis
Et multum Medicis ſplendide dotibus!
Nomen materia tuum
Capta ecce! egregia Muſa avide inſonat;
Lætè et per liquidum fuga
Romani volitans æra *Horatii*,
Ter ſublime rapit, poli
Et fugit rutilis purpurei choris:
Cous clarus ubi Senex
Auguſtum radiis emicat aureis,
Vatum et nobilium plaga
Cæleſtis reſonat fervida plauſibus.
Creſcens laude nova, ætheri
Tu jam ſternis ovans ſidereo viam;
Jam jamque invidia caput
Major cælicolum cœtibus inſeris."

There is a mezzotinto portrait of him, from a painting by Sir *Joſhua Reynolds*, inſcribed, "*John Armſtrong*, M. D.

"The ſuffrage of the wiſe, the praiſe that's worth competition,
"Is attained by ſenſe alone, and dignity of mind."

P. 283. Among other learned publications Mr. *Palairet* was author of "Theſaurus "Ellipſium *Latinarum*, ſive Vocum quæ in Sermone *Latino* ſuppreſſæ indicantur, & "ex præſtantiſſimis Auctoribus illuſtrantur, cum Indicibus neceſſariis. Auctore *Elia* "*Palairet*, Reverendo in Deo Patri *Joanni Bangoræ* Epiſcopo à Sacris, & in Regiâ Æde "Vicario, 1760," 8vo.

P. 294. An additional circumſtance of Mr. *Lyons* ſhall be given hereafter.

P. 295. note, for "archdeacon," read "præcentor" of *Litchfield*.

P. 297. "*Philip Carteret Webb*, Gent." occurs in 1725 among the ſubſcribers to "Original Letters to the Tatler, &c."—He was admitted an attorney before Mr. Juſtice *Price*, *June* 20, 1729; and lived then in *The Old Jewry*.

P. 298. note, l. 22. read, "Pretender's eldeſt ſon's," &c. Of theſe "Remarks *," a ſecond edition, corrected, was publiſhed the ſame year.

Ibid. ſub-note. *Norton Court* has been lately rebuilt by *John Cockayne Sole*, Eſq.

P. 299. *John Hodgſon*, M. A. born in *Cumberland* or *Weſtmoreland*, was ſent to *Queen's College*, *Oxford*, where he took his maſter's degree *July* 12, 1756. When a child, he accidentally fell into the fire, by which the fingers of his right hand were ſo miſerably burnt, diſfigured, and lamed, that he uſually wore a glove to hide them; and when he took up a pen, it was with his left hand, with which he ſtuck it into his right; a ſtranger therefore would have thought he could not have written at all, but notwithſtanding his misfortune he wrote a very good hand. At *Queen's College* he was much

* In the concluſion of the "Remarks," which are dated *November* 6, 1745, Mr. *Webb* apologiſes for ſuch expreſſions as may at firſt ſight ſeem too harſh. "The reader," he ſays, "will pro-"bably excuſe them, when he reflects that where Truth and his Prince are abuſed and menaced in "the manner they are by the Declaration, it is very difficult, and poſſibly not expedient, to preſerve "that moderation and decency of expreſſion, which on all other occaſions the author is ſenſible he "ought to preſcribe to himſelf." And in the Poſtſcript we learn that the "Declaration," and the "Commiſſion and Declaration which were the ſubject of the former Remarks," were burnt at *The Royal Exchange*, by order of Parliament, *November* 12, 1745, with general acclamations.

eſteemed

eſteemed for his eminent parts, learning, candour and modeſt deportment, by Dr. *Smith*, the provoſt. About the year 1752 he was private tutor there to the preſent *Francis Lawſon*, Eſq; barriſter at law, and in the following year he went to reſide with *Philip Carteret Webb*, Eſq; as tutor to his ſon; in which employment he enjoyed great felicity: the well-furniſhed library and noble collection of ancient coins of Mr. *Webb* was a great reſource to him, who was well verſed in mathematicks, natural hiſtory and antiquities, and the civilities he received from Mr. *Webb* and all his family were very engaging to him. In 1756 he attended young Mr. *Webb* to *Bene't College, Cambridge*, where he was admitted *ad eundem*, and in vacation-time was frequently, with his pupil, at *Busbridge*, where in the intervals of giving inſtruction, for which he was eminently qualified, he attended very particularly to the ſtudy of antiquity. Thus he wrote to a friend from thence, *April* 17, 1756: "Though I have an extreme regard for Madam *Flora*, and "have, in reality, paid my addreſſes to her with ſome warmth laſt ſummer, ſhe has a "rival here that, for the preſent at leaſt, engages my whole application; 'tis no other "than the matron Antiquity, a perſonage of ſomewhat a forbidding aſpect at firſt, but "whoſe features ſoften to a wonderful degree of beauty the longer you are acquainted "with her. This venerable lady, who holds one of her rural retreats in this place, "lays ſo many baits for me, that I can hardly ſteal out to an evening aſſignation with "the other." Whilſt at *Busbridge*, Mr. *Hodgſon* was employed in making a catalogue of Mr. *Webb*'s library and of his medallions, and in ſtudying the *Anglo-Saxon* language, of which he propoſed to make himſelf fully maſter.—He had ſerved two different curacies, and in 1757 that of *St. Antholin's, London*, where he began collecting what relates to the ſtate of *Engliſh* poetry from the earlieſt times. In 1758 he was appointed one of the rectors of *Codrington College, Barbados*, for which iſland he embarked in *January* 1759, and arrived there the 9th of *April*. In the college he met with a worthy agreeable aſſociate, and found the inhabitants of the iſland very kind and hoſpitable; but the heat of the climate ſo diſagreed with him, that, about the latter end of the year 1760, he left the iſland in a very bad ſtate of health, and returning to *England* died on his paſſage. Thus was loſt to the world this excellent young man, aged about 30. He was maſter not only of *Greek* and *Latin*, but of the *Hebrew*, and very well verſed in *French* and *Spaniſh*; had a turn to poetry, but never himſelf printed any thing. Some verſes of his got abroad, and were printed in periodical publications of the time. One ſhort poem the writer of this note remembers to have ſeen in a magazine, thought to be the *London*, which may be known by a typographical error, *Elian* for *Eleani*. Another, an Epiſtle to a Friend, the writer has, but at preſent it is miſlaid. The 17th of *May*, 1756, Mr. *Hodgſon* was elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and in vol. II. p. 42, of the Archæologia, is a diſſertation written by him on an ancient Cornelian, which with difficulty he was perſuaded to ſuffer being read there; ſuch was the modeſty of this valuable young man, this mild and unaffected ſcholar, to whoſe amiable character the author of this note laments that he cannot do greater juſtice, and will, therefore, conclude it with part of *Pope's* epitaph on *Gay*, the following lines being equally applicable to one as the other:

"Of manners gentle, of affections mild:
"In wit, a man; ſimplicity, a child."

For the credit of Mr. *Hodgſon* it ſhould be obſerved, that the preſent Earl of *Maſſareene*, when he removed from *Oxford* to *Bene't College, Cambridge*, 1758, brought with him for tutor a very different kind of perſonage, one *Seth Pollard* of *Yorkſhire*, who, after having taken the degree of M. A. at *Univerſity College, Oxford, June* 1, 1756, proceeded *ad eundem* at *Cambridge* in 1758, was curate of *Pudſey* near *Leedes*, and died 176 ; a man of an athletic conſtitution, whoſe *forte* was ſkill in rowing.

P. 300.

P. 300. To the note on Archbiſhop *Potter* and his (eldeſt) ſon, might have been added, that the younger, the favourite *Jacob*, whom he thought more worthy of his eſtate, was highly exceptionable in his moral character, however diſtinguiſhed by his abilities: and in particular, his behaviour both before and after marriage to his firſt lady (Miſs *Manningham*) whom his father obliged him to marry, is well known and remembered.

P. 304, ſub-note, l. 3. read, "his party opinions."

Ibid. l. ult. read, "Son of the late" &c.

P. 312, ſub-note, l. 1. read, "it was to make a work."

P. 314. The "Ordinale Quotidianum" began, "*Suſanne Morez*," &c. The Hymn which accompanied it, "Cœlos vidimus," &c.—The printing materials belonging to Mr. *Morez* were ſold by auction by Mr. *Paterſon*, *November* 20, 1781; and a catalogue of his large collection of matrices," (formed from the number of old founderies which were accumulated in that of Mr. *John James*, who died *June* 23, 1772,) "is now (*March* 1782) preparing for the publick. There are two ſmall portraits of Mr. *Morez*, each in a oval.

P. 316. Mr. *Caſlon*'s firſt reſidence was in *Vine-Street* in *The Minories*, where one conſiderable branch of his employment was to make tools for the book-binders and for the chaſing of ſilver plate. Whilſt he was engaged in this employment, the elder Mr. *Bowyer* accidentally ſaw in the ſhop of Mr. *Daniel Browne*, bookſeller, near *Temple-Bar*, the lettering of a book uncommonly neat; and enquiring who the artiſt was by whom the letters were made, Mr. *Caſlon* was introduced to his acquaintance, and was taken by him to Mr. *James*'s foundery in *Bartholomew Cloſe*. Caſlon had never before that time ſeen any part of the buſineſs; and being aſked by his friend if he thought he could undertake to cut types, he requeſted a ſingle day to conſider the matter, and then replied he had no doubt but he could. From this anſwer, Mr. *Bowyer* lent him 200*l*. Mr. *Bettenham* lent the ſame ſum, and Mr. *Watts* 100*l*.; and by their aſſiſtance our ingenious artiſt applied himſelf aſſiduouſly to his new purſuit, and was eminently ſucceſsful. The three printers above-mentioned were of courſe his conſtant cuſtomers. It appears by *Ged*'s† "Narrative of his Scheme for Block-printing," that ſo early as 1730 "he had eclipſed

* The great attention of Mr. *Morez* to this reſearch is evident from his "Diſſertation" on the ſubject. The following ſhort billet, dated *Leyton*, *July* 22, 1767, was the laſt that Mr. *Bowyer* received from him: "Dear Sir, I am deſirous of aſcertaining the time at which the bodies received "their names, and I think I can do it pretty well. I ſhall alſo as a great favour your opinion "why *Engliſh* is called *Engliſh*. An additional favour will be the *Italian* names of the bodies, or "a direction where to find them. Another additional, are the names given by other printing "nations beſides the *German*, *French*, *Engliſh*, and *Dutch*, to be found in books? I could go on "with additionals; but I muſt not be further troubleſome. I am, dear Sir, yours very ſincerely,

"EDWARD-ROWE MORES."

† An ingenious though unſucceſsful artiſt, who was a goldſmith in *Edinburgh*, and made this improvement in the art of printing in 1725. The invention was ſimply this. From any types of *Greek* or *Roman*, or any other character, he formed a plate for every page, or ſheet, of a book, from which he printed, inſtead of uſing a type for every letter, as is done in the common way. This was firſt practiſed, but on blocks of wood, by the *Chineſe* and *Japaneſe*, and purſued in the firſt eſſays of *Coſter*, *Gutteniberg*, and *Fauſt*, the *European* inventors of the preſent art. "This improvement," ſays *James Ged*, is principally conſiderable in three moſt important articles, viz. "expence, correctneſs, beauty, and uniformity." But theſe improvements are controverted by Mr. *Morez* and others. In *July* 1729, *William Ged* entered into partnerſhip with *William Fenner*, a *London* ſtationer, who was to have half the profits, in conſideration of his advancing all the money requiſite. To ſupply this, Mr. *John James*, then an architect at *Greenwich* (who built Sir *Gregory Page*'s houſe, *Blackburn* church, &c.) was taken into the ſcheme, and afterwards his brother ‡, Mr. *Thomas James*, a founder, and *James Ged*, the inventor's ſon. In 1730 theſe partners applied to the univerſity of *Cambridge* for printing Bibles and Common Prayer Books by blocks

‡ *George James*, another brother, was printer to the City of *London*, and lived in *Little-Britain*.

eclipſed his competitors in the art of letter-founding; but found more difficulty than he apprehended in an attempt to make plates for block-printing." In the Univerſal Magazine for *June* 1750, is a good view of Mr. *Caſlon*'s work-ſhop in *Chiſwell-Street*, with portraits of ſix * of his workmen.—Mr. *Caſlon* was three times married. The name of his ſecond wife was *Longman*; of the third *Waters*; and with each of theſe two ladies he had a good fortune. The abilities of *William Caſlon, jun.* appeared to great advantage in a ſpecimen of types of the learned languages in 1748.

P. 324. Dr. *R. Freind* married the only daughter of *Samuel Del'angle*, D. D. and prebendary of *Weſtminſter*. In the Gentleman's Magazine for 1733, p. 152, are ſome verſes by *Stephen Duck* to Dr. *Freind*, on his quitting *Weſtminſter* ſchool; by which it appears that Lord *Carteret* (afterwards Earl of *Granville*), Lord *Hervey*, and the duke of *Newcaſtle*, were greatly indebted to him for part of their accompliſhments and future fame. And in 1737, p. 631, is an Ode to the Duke of *Newcaſtle* by Dr. *Freind* (who was that year made canon of *Chriſt-Church*) and the following elegant epigram:

"Reverendo doctiſſimoque
Roberto Freind, S. T. P.
Eccleſiæ Divi *Petri Weſtmonaſt.* Prebendario,
et *Ædis Chriſti Oxon.* Canonico.

De te, *Freinde*, duæ certant ſocialiter Ædes,
Hanc *Chriſti* inſignis nomine, et illa *Petri*.
Quæ potior charum titulis ornaret alumnum,
Jamque ſenem poſſet læta fovere ſinu.
Illuſtris fuerit Ducis hanc componere litem:
Utrique quem voluit mater utrique dedit.

R. L.

Dat. 24 Kal. Julii, A. S. 1732."

Thus indifferently tranſlated in 1738.

For you, moſt learned *Freind!* two churches ſtrove,
(For you, the darling object of their love;)
This *Chriſt-Church* call'd, and that *St. Peter's* nam'd,
(Rare nurſing mothers, from paſt ages fam'd.)
Their friendly conteſt was, which church ſhould grace
Her foſter ſon with dignitary's place,
And cheer him, now grown old, with her moſt kind embrace.
A noble Duke, this conteſt to decide,
Each mother's cravings graciouſly ſupply'd,
And gave to each her darling ſon, eight nobly dignified.

Dr. *R. Freind* wrote the epitaph on *Dodwell*, which is printed in *Aſhmole's Berkſhire*, vol. II. p. 492. He wrote alſo the beautiful epitaph on *George* lord *Carteret*'s youngeſt

inſtead of ſingle types, and, in conſequence, a leaſe was ſealed to them *April* 23, 1731. In their attempt they ſunk a large ſum of money, and finiſhed only two Prayer Books, ſo that it was forced to be relinquiſhed, and the leaſe was given up in 1738. *Gad* imputed his diſappointment to the villainy of the preſs-men and the ill treatment of his partners (which he ſpecifies at large), particularly *Tanner*, whom *John James* and he were adviſed to proſecute, but declined it. He returned to *Scotland* in 1733, and had no redreſs. He there, however, ſet about *Sallaſt*, which he printed at *Edinburgh* in 1736, 12mo. *Tanner* died inſolvent in or before the year 1735; and his widow married Mr. *Wauch*, an apothecary, who carried on the printing-buſineſs with her, and whom ſhe ſurvived. Her effects were ſold in 1768. *James Gad*, the ſon, wearied with diſappointments, engaged in the rebellion of 1745 as a captain in *Perth's* regiment, and being taken at *Carliſle*, was condemned, but, on his father's account, by Dr. *Smith's* intereſt with the duke of *Newcaſtle*, was pardoned, and releaſed in 1748. He afterwards worked for ſome time, as a journeyman, with Mr. *Bettenham*, and then commenced maſter; but, being unſucceſsful, he went privately to *Jamaica*, where his younger brother *William* was ſettled as a reputable printer. His tools, &c. he left to be ſhipped by a falſe friend, who moſt ungenerouſly detained them to try his ſkill himſelf. *James Gad* died the year after he left *England*; as did his brother in 1767. In the above purſuit Mrs. *Thomas James*, who died in 1738, expended much of his fortune, and ſuffered in his proper buſineſs; "for the printers," ſays Mr. *Mores*, "would not employ him, becauſe the block-printing, had it ſucceeded, would have been prejudicial "to theirs." Mrs. *William Gad* died, in very indifferent circumſtances, *Oct.* 19, 1749, after his utenſils were ſent for *Leith* to be ſhipped for *London*, to have joined with his ſon *James* as a printer there. Thus ended his life and project, which, ingenious as it ſeems, is not likely to be revived, if, as Mr. *Mores* ſuggeſts, "it muſt, had it at firſt ſucceeded, have ſoon ſunk under its own burthen," for reaſons needleſs here to recapitulate. "Biographical Memoirs of *William Gad*, including a par-"ticular Account of his Progreſs in the Art of Block-printing," were publiſhed by *J. Nichols* in 1781, 8vo.

* Of theſe the figure marked 5. is the portrait of *Janiſon* (ſee p. 318); and 4. is that of *Cottrell*.

ſon.

ſon *Philip*, who died at that ſchool, 1710, in his 19th year. His *Latin* poetry is much ſuperior to his *Engliſh*. Two epigrams on this learned Divine and his epitaphs are preſerved in the Select Collection, vol. V. p. 316, and vol. VIII. p. 324.

P. 324. note, l. 12 read, "his father *William*."

P. 325. note, l. 4. read, "his ſon *William*."

Ibid. l. 9. read, "*Aug.* 9, 1751, aged 84."

P. 326. ſub-note, read, "minifter of the donative or curacy of *Edgmore*."

P. 329. read, "Concio ad Clerum in Synodo Provinciali *Cantuarienſi* Provinciæ, habita "ad D. *Pauli* die 6° *Novembris* MDCCXXI. à *Gulielmo Freind*, S. T. P. Eccleſiæ "Chriſti Metropoliticæ *Cantuarienſi* Decano, juſſu Reverendiſſimi & Commiſſariorum." Dr. *William Freind* being made canon of *Chriſt Church* in 1715, and afterwards finding that his patron was diſtreſſed (upon ſome political arrangement) for a canonry there, generouſly reſigned it without making any acquiſitions whatever; the conſequence of which was, that upon the death of Dr. *Lynch* Dean of *Canterbury* (1760) he was without ſolicitation appointed to ſucceed him, and enjoyed that preferment till his death. He had a moſt valuable collection of books, pictures, and prints, the latter of which, after his death, were ſold by auction, by Mr. *Langford*, Dec. 24—28, 1767: and his valuable library by Mr. *Baker*, *April* 28—*May* 6, 1769. An epitaph by Dr. *William Freind*, on Dr. *Morres*, vicar of *Hinckley*, is printed in the Hiſtory of that town, p. 261.

P. 330. Dr. *J. Freind* was elected F. R. S. in 1712; and ſpoke the *Harveian* Oration in 1726, which was afterwards printed in 4to. The monument in *Weſtminſter Abbey* of Biſhop *Sprat* and his ſon the prebendary of *Rothester*, is inſcribed by Dr. *J. Freind*; whoſe own memory is alſo perpetuated by the following epitaph:

"Johannes Freind, M. D.
Archiater
Sereniſſimæ Reginæ *Carolinæ*;
Cujus perſpicaci judicio cum ſe approbâſſet,
Quantâ prius apud omnes Medicinæ famâ,
Tantâ apud regiam familiam gratiâ floruit.
Ingenio erat benevolo et admodum liberali,
Societatis et convictuum amans,
Amicitiarum
Etiam ſuo alicubi periculo
Tenaciſſimus.
Nemo beneficia
Aut in alios alacriùs contulit,
Aut in ſe collata libentiùs meminit.
Juvenis adhuc ſcriptis cœpit inclarescere,
Et aſſiduo tam *Latini* cum Patrii ſermonis uſu
Orationem perpoliverat;
Quam vero in umbraculis excoluerat facundiam,
Eam in ſolem atque aciem ſenator protulit.
Humanioribus literis
Domi peregrèque operam dedit;
Omnes autem, in quos incubuit, nervos intendit,
Suâ in arte ut eſſet verſatiſſimus:
Quo ſucceſſu, orbis *Britannici* cives et proceres,
Quam multiplici ſcientiâ
Viri omnium gentium eruditi,
Quam indefeſſo ſtudio et induſtriâ,
Id quidem, non ſine lachrymis, amiſi
Loquentur.
Miri quiddam fuit,
Quod in tam continuâ occupatione,
Inter tot circuitiones,
Scribendo etiam vacare poſſet:
Quod tanto oneri diutiùs ſuſtinendo impar eſſet,
Nihil miri;
Obiit ſiquidem, vigente adhuc ætate,
Annum agens quinquageſimum ſecundum,
An. Chriſti 1728, *Jul.* 6."

* Held out on a very large marble ſcroll by a figure of Time on his monument in the North-aiſle of *Weſtminſter-Abbey*. The reader will not be diſpleaſed to ſee it here, and may compare the annexed tranſlation of it with that by *Samuel Cobb* in the Antiquities of *Weſtminſter Abbey*, 1722, 8vo, vol. II. p. 101.

Quid brevis te deliciis tuorum
Nenniis *Phœbi* chorus omnis luget,
Et meæ falcis ſubito reciſum
Vulnere plangit?
En, puer, vitæ pretium caducæ!
Hic tuam cuſtos vigil ad favillam
Semper aſſidebo, & memori tuebor
Marmore famam.
Audies clarus pietate, morum
Integer, multæ ſtudioſus artis:
Hæc frequens olim leget, hæc ſequetur
Emula pubes.

Short-lived delight of every friend,
Why do the tuneful Nine attend
To mourn my fickle's ſtroke!
Behold, dear youth, what meed awaits,
Thy life thus ſhortened by the fates,
My ſentence to revoke.
Watchful I guard thy aſhes here:
In marble guard thy memory dear,
Thy piety and truth,
Thy ſpotleſs life, thy ſtudious pain,
Eternal monuments remain
T' inſtruct each rival youth.

There is alſo a medal of Dr. *John Freind*, finely executed, by *St. Urbain* a *Lorrainer*; on the reverſe is the Doctor's buſt, inſcribed IOANNES. FREIND. COLL. MED. LOND. ET. REG. S. S. and on the neck the initial letters of the artiſt's name, S. V. Reverſe, an ancient and modern phyſician joining hands. ANTIQUAE. VETUS. ET NOVA. Exergue, VNAM FACIMVS VTRAMQVE. His valuable library was ſold by auction by Mr. *Cock*, *Jan.* 2—14, 17.. There is no date to the catalogue.—The following epigram by Mr. *S. Weſley* will perhaps be thought worth preſerving:

"When *Radcliffe* fell, afflicted Phyſick cried,
"How vain my power! and languiſh'd at his ſide.
"When *Freind* expir'd, deep-ſtruck, her hair ſhe tore,
"And ſpeechleſs fainted, and reviv'd no more.
"Her flowing grief no farther could extend;
"She mourns with *Radcliffe*, but ſhe dies with *Freind*."

P. 331. "There is a traditional ſtory that one of the name of *Freind* (I think it muſt be Mrs. *Pilkington's* hero) dreamt that two numbers in a lottery of Queen *Anne* would be the *two* greateſt prizes; that he went and bought them, and they came up ſo; that he went backwards and forwards to his bureau to look at them, till he was almoſt mad; that he ſpent all, and died a beggar (I believe) in gaol. This ſtory I had from Mr. *Holmes* the curate, and afterwards vicar, of *Wallingborough*, a gentleman of uncommon good ſenſe, who died about eight years ago, and who was ſent for to the inn by *Freind* to drink a bottle when he was in his meridian; and (as I recollect) had the ſtory of the tickets from himſelf. If he would tell it on ſuch an occaſion, he muſt have told it to many: and one ſhould like to know what one could about ſo extraordinary a tale. Dr. *Johnſon* ſays truly, "One muſt not be too poſitive in diſbelieving, as the ſtory may be "true; nor too credulous, as it may be falſe." Mrs. *Pilkington* calls him "a clergyman; "and mentions the grandeur he had lived in." This is not the deſcription of a common clergyman, however well provided, and you mention no preferment; ſo I think he muſt be the man, though I do not remember that my informant called him a clergyman; but I always thought he was a ſon or a younger brother of the maſter of *Weſtminſter* ſchool, though I could never make him out before. Yet ſurely Mrs. *Pilkington* would have heard this ſtory from him if he ever told it to a ſtranger; and if ſo, ſhe would ſurely have been glad to have ſwelled her Memoirs with it." *T. F.*

P. 332. Dr. *Warton*, in his "Eſſay on *Pope*," vol. II. p. 301. ſtyles *Spence's* judicious Eſſay on the Odyſſey "a work of the trueſt taſte;" and adds, that "*Pope* was ſo far "from taking it amiſs, that it was the origin of a laſting friendſhip betwixt them. I "have ſeen," ſays Dr. *Warton*, "a copy of this work, with marginal obſervations "written in *Pope's* own hand, and generally acknowledging the juſtneſs of *Spence's* ob- "ſervations, and in a few inſtances pleading, humourouſly enough, that ſome favourite "lines might be ſpared. I am indebted to this learned and amiable man, on whoſe "friendſhip I ſet the greateſt value, for moſt of the anecdotes relating to *Pope*, men- "tioned in this work, which he gave me, when I was making him a viſit at *Byfleet*, "in the year 1754."

P. 335. In a preface to the "Seleſt Epigrams of *Martial*, tranſlated and imitated by "*William Hay*, Eſq. with an Appendix of ſome by *Cowley* and other hands, 1755," 12mo, the modeſt author ſays, "I can with truth and ſincerity declare, that I never "once had a particular perſon in my eye. Were I to cenſure others, my own foibles "would reprove me. And it would ill become me to ridicule my neighbour, who lie "ſo open to ridicule myſelf. Nor have I the leaſt provocation; for, I thank God, I "have no enemy, I know of none; and ſhould be ſorry to make any, and to offend "where I intended to divert."

P. 336. Sir *John Hill* died in *November* 1775.

P. 340.

P. 340. l. 1. read, "Odes deſcriptive and allegorical."

Ibid. ſub-note. To the publications of Mr. *Stackhouſe*, add, "The Nature and Property "of Language, 1731," 8vo.; "An Abridgement of *Burnet's* Hiſtory of his own Times," 8vo.; a "*Greek* Grammar," 8vo.; and "A Syſtem of Practical Duties," 8vo. He was many years curate of *Finchley*, where he began his "Hiſtory of the Bible." The portrait of him was engraved by *Vertue*, from a painting of *J. Woolaſton*. He was then in the 63d year of his age, and we believe died and was buried at *Benham*.

P. 341. There is a portrait of Mr. *Cheſelden* in mezzotinto; "*William Cheſelden*, Eſq; "Surgeon to her late Majeſty Queen *Caroline*, &c. *J. Faber fecit*, 1733."

P. 343. *Charles Cotes*, M. D. fellow of *All-Soul's College*, *Oxford*, who married Miſs *Cheſelden*, and died without iſſue, was a ſon of *John Cotes*, of *Woodcote*, by Lady *Dorothy Shirley*. This *John* had ſeven ſons; *viz.* (1.) *John*, who married Lady Dowager *Delves*; (2.) *Charles*; (3.) *James*, the lieutenant-colonel; (4.) *Thomas*, the vice-admiral; (5.) *Shirley*; (6.) *Waſhington*; (7.) *Humphrey*. *Digby Cotes*, the public orator, was a younger brother of *John* the father of theſe ſeven ſons. This account, received from a private hand, I am aſſured, may be depended upon.

Ibid. note, l. 8. read, "was elected ſurgeon."

P. 344. note, l. 5. for "Dunciad," read "Eſſay on Man," which was anonymous. The Dunciad was well known to be *Pope's*.—One more couplet, expreſſive of that great Poet's opinion of our Anatomiſt, ſhall here be added:

"I'll do what *Mead* and *Cheſelden* adviſe,
"To keep theſe limbs, and to preſerve theſe eyes."

Imitations of *Horace*, Ep. I. 51.

P. 345. Dr. *Harwood*, ſpeaking of Mr. *Bowyer's* Teſtament, ſays, "This is a valu-"able *Greek* Teſtament, and now ſcarce. A copy of it ſold at Dr. *Aſkew's* ſale for "10*s.* 6*d**." Mr. *Bowyer* is an excellent *Greek* ſcholar, and it is to be feared will be "the laſt learned printer in *England* †."

P. 347. Dr. *Pettingal*, who was prebendary of *Sneating* in the church of *St. Paul*, died in *July*, 1781. He had publiſhed in 1769, 4to. "An Enquiry into the Uſe and "Practice of Juries among the *Greeks* and *Romans*; from whence the Origin of the "*Engliſh* Jury may poſſibly be deduced; in three Parts, 1769," 4to. His "Diſ-"ſertation on the Courts of Pypowder" is printed in the Archæologia, vol. I. p. 190.

P. 348. note, Mr. *W.* was "vicar," not "rector," of *Hallingbourne*.

P. 349. Father *Boſcovich* is now profeſſor of aſtronomy at *Milan*.

P. 351. ſub-note §, read, "informed a friend who repeated it to me."

P. 353. Of Mr. *Coſtard*, who died in *January* 1782, ſome particulars ſhall be given in a future page.

P. 354. To the books of 1764, add, *Browne's* ‡ "*Sunday* Thoughts," 2d edit. 12mo.

P. 355. *Oldmixon* publiſhed "A Review of Dr. *Grey's* Defence of our ancient and "modern Hiſtorians."

P. 356.

* At Mr. *Beauclerk's* ſale a copy of it (art. 615) was ſold for more than double the original price, which was only 6*s*. I may add, that neither of theſe copies was rendered of additional value by the modern luxury of ſplendid bindings, which often ſwells the price of worthleſs books.

† "View of the various Editions of the *Greek* and *Roman* Claſſics, with Remarks, 1775," p. 121.

‡ Mr. *Moſes Browne*, originally a pen-cutter, afterwards went into orders, and obtained the vica-rage of *Olney* in *Bucks*, and the chaplainſhip to *Morden* college. Beſides the "*Sunday* Thoughts," and "An Eſſay on the Univerſe," he was author of "Poems on ſeveral occaſions, with Piſcatory "Eclogues, 1729," 8vo; and of ſeveral poems in the early volumes of "The Gentleman's Maga-"zine," ſome of which are poſſeſſed of conſiderable merit. In his youth, for he was born in the year 1703, he wrote two pieces, which were both repreſented together, and have pretty nearly an equal degree of merit. They are entitled, 1. "*Polidus*, a Tragedy, 8vo, 1723;" 2. "All

"bedevilled,"

P. 356. note †, read, "Dr. *Maddox*, who was ſoon after made a biſhop." See p. 543.

P. 357. *Francis Peck*, born at *Stamford* in *Lincolnſhire*, *May* 4, 1692, was educated at *Cambridge*, where he took the degrees of B. and M. A. The firſt work diſcovered of his writing is a poem, intituled, "Sighs on the Death of Queen *Anne*," printed probably about the time of her death in 1714. Two years afterwards he printed "TO ΠΥΟΣ "ΑΤΙΟΝ; or an Exerciſe on the Creation, and an Hymn to the Creator of the World; "written in the expreſs Words of the Sacred Text, as an Attempt to ſhew the Beauty "and Sublimity of the Holy Scriptures, 1716," 8vo. In 1721, being then curate of *King's Clifton* in *Northamptonſhire*, he offered to the world propoſals for printing the Hiſtory and Antiquities of his native town, which work he produced in 1727, in folio, under the title of "*Academia tertia Anglicana*; or the Antiquarian Annals of *Stamford* "in *Lincoln*, *Rutland*, and *Northampton* ſhires; containing the Hiſtory of the Univerſity, "Monaſteries, Gilds, Churches, Chapels, Hoſpitals, and Schools there," &c. inſcribed to *John* Duke of *Rutland* *. This publication was haſtened by "An Eſſay on the ancient "and preſent State of *Stamford*, 1726," 4to, by *Francis Hargrave*, who, in the Preface to his pamphlet, mentions the difference which had ariſen between him and Mr. *Peck*, on account of the former's publication unfairly foreſtalling that intended by the latter. Mr. *Peck* is alſo therein very roughly treated on account of a ſmall work he had formerly printed, intituled, "The Hiſtory of the *Stamford* Bull-running." He had before this time obtained the rectory of *Godeby*, near *Melton*, in *Leiceſterſhire*, the only preferment he ever enjoyed. In 1729, he printed a ſingle ſheet, "Queries concerning the Natural Hiſtory "and Antiquities of *Leiceſterſhire* and *Rutland*," which were afterwards reprinted in 1740; but although the progreſs he had made in the work was very conſiderable, yet it never made its appearance, and as much as he had executed of it is ſuppoſed to have been, with other materials for the hiſtory of thoſe counties, in the hands of the late Sir *Thomas Cave* †, bart. In 1732 he publiſhed the firſt volume of "*Deſiderata Curioſa*; "or,

"bedevilled, a Farce." The ſecond was acted by way of an entertainment added to the firſt. Neither of them however were performed at a theatre-royal, or even by regular actors, but only by ſome gentlemen of the author's acquaintance, for their own diverſion and the gratification of his vanity, at a place which in the title-page is called "The private Theatre in *St. Alban's* "*Street*," but this is imagined to have been nothing more than ſome ſchool or aſſembly-room fitted up for the immediate occaſion of this play, and other repreſentations of that kind. In 1759 he publiſhed an edition of *Walton* and *Cotton*'s "Complete Angler," which in 1760 drew on a moſt violent controverſy between him and Sir *John Hawkins*, on the latter then publiſhing an improved edition of the ſame work. A third edition of the "*Sunday* Thoughts" appeared in 1781.

* Whoſe family name of *Manners*, Mr. *Peck* obſerves, is derived from Dominus de *Manneris*; no leſs than 24 manors belonging to the Duke being to be ſeen from *Belvoir-Caſtle*; with *Croxton Park-houſe*, a ſeat built by the Duke; and two other ſeats and four manors which his Grace acquired by marriage.

† The greater part of Mr. *Peck's* MSS. (as has been already ſaid) became the property of this worthy Baronet. Among others, he purchaſed five volumes in quarto, fairly tranſcribed for the preſs in Mr. *Peck's* own neat hand, under the title of "Monaſticon *Anglicanum*, Supplementis novis ad-"auctum: quo comprehenditur Arboris *Pramonſtratenſis* Ramus *Anglicanus*, per omnia triginta & "unum *Angliæ Walliæque* ejuſdem Ordinis Cœnobia; e Chronicis, Regiſtris, Cartis, aliiſque "Teſtimoniis antiquis MSS. & autenticis, ad ipſa Monaſteria olim pertinantibus, & hactenus "inedits, ſive imperfecta & mendoſe peregam editis, abunde illuſtratus. Cujus pars I. Generalia; "II. Specialia; III. Cœnobii *Croxtoniensis* Librum de Domeſday continet; omnia *Latine*, *Gallice*, "*Anglice*, ad eorum Exemplaria literatim expreſſa. Opera & Studio *F. P. A. M.* Mire inciſa ad-"duntur aliquot Inſignia, Sigilla, Monumenta, & Ædificiorum Reliquiæ." Theſe volumes were on the 14th of *May*, 1779, preſented to *The British Museum*, by the laſt Sir *Thomas Cave*, after the death of his father, who 20 years before had it in contemplation to beſtow them on that excellent repoſitory. They are a moſt valuable and almoſt ineſtimable collection. If the gentlemen at *Rome*, who have been ſome years compoſing the Hiſtory of the *Præmonſtratenſes*, knew of them, doubtleſs they would conſult and inſert them, having made great enquiries after them many years ago. It is hoped ſome

induſtrious

" or, a Collection of divers ſcarce and curious Pieces relating chiefly to Matters of *Engliſh* Hiſtory; conſiſting of choice Tracts, Memoirs, Letters, Wills, Epitaphs, &c. " Tranſcribed, many of them, from the Originals themſelves, and the reſt from divers " ancient MS. Copies, or the MS. Collations of ſundry famous Antiquaries and other " eminent Perſons, both of the laſt and preſent age: The whole, as nearly as poſſible, " digeſted into Order of Time, and illuſtrated with ample Notes, Contents, Addi- " tional Diſcourſes, and a complete Index." This volume was dedicated to Lord *William Manners*; and was followed in 1735 by a ſecond volume, dedicated to Dr. *Reynolds* Biſhop of *Lincoln*. Being grown ſcarce and high-priced, both volumes were re-printed in one volume 4to, by ſubſcription, by *Thomas Evans*, bookſeller, 1779. In 1735 Mr. *Peck* printed, in a 4to pamphlet, " A complete Catalogue of all the Diſcourſes " written both for and againſt Popery, in the time of King *James* the ſecond; " containing in the whole an account of four hundred and fifty-ſeven Books and " Pamphlets, a great number of them not mentioned in the three former Cata- " logues; with references after each Title, for the more ſpeedy finding a further " Account of the ſaid Diſcourſes and their Authors in ſundry Writers, and an Alpha- " betical Liſt of the Writers on each ſide." In 1739 he was the Editor of " Nineteen " Letters of the truly reverend and learned *Henry Hammond*, D. D. (Author of the " Annotations on the New Teſtament, &c.) written to Mr. *Peter Stainnough* and Dr. " *Nathaniel Angelo*, many of them on curious ſubjects, &c." Theſe were printed from the originals, communicated by Mr. *Robert Marſden*, archdeacon of *Nottingham*, and Mr. *John Worthington*. The next year, 1740, produced two volumes in 4to, one of them intituled, " Memoirs of the Life and Actions of *Oliver Cromwell*, as delivered in " three Panegyrics of him written in *Latin*; the firſt, as ſaid by Don *Juan Roderiguez* " *de Saa Meneſes, Conde de Penguiao*, the *Portugal* Ambaſſador; the ſecond, as af- " firmed by a certain Jeſuit, the Lord Ambaſſador's Chaplain; yet both, it is thought, " compoſed by Mr. *John Milton* (*Latin* ſecretary to *Cromwell*), as was the third: with " an *Engliſh* Verſion of each. The whole illuſtrated with a large Hiſtorical Preface; " many ſimilar Paſſages from the Paradiſe Loſt, and other Works of *Mr. John Milton*, " and Notes from the beſt Hiſtorians. To all which is added, a Collection of divers cu- " rious hiſtorical Pieces relating to *Cromwell*, and a great number of other remarkable " Perſons (after the Manner of *Deſiderata Curioſa*, Vol. I. and II.)" The other, " New " Memoirs of the Life and Poetical Works of Mr. *John Milton*; with, firſt, An Exa- " mination of *Milton's* Style; and ſecondly, Explanatory and Critical Notes on divers " Paſſages in *Milton* and *Shakeſpeare*, by the Editor. Thirdly, *Baptiſtes*; a ſacred " dramatic Poem in defence of Liberty, as written in *Latin* by Mr. *George Buchanan*,

induſtrious Antiquary will get permiſſion to tranſcribe and print them. One ſmall memorandum, from the beginning of the fifth volume, I will preſent to my readers as a literary anecdote: After an extract from " The Hiſtory of the Church of *Ripon* by Sir *Thomas Herbert*," penes *Roger Gale*, Eſq; 1732, p. ult. (which I ſhall not repeat, as it has ſince been printed in *Drake's Eboracum*, Append. p. xci). Mr. *Peck* has added, " In the ſame page it is ſaid, the ſame Sir *Thomas Herbert* did alſo write " the Hiſtory of three other Cathedrals, *viz. York, Beverley*, and *Southwell*.—Upon reading which, and " comparing Sir *Thomas Herbert's* MS. Hiſtory of *Ripon* with Sir *William Dugdale's* printed Hiſtory " of that Church, as alſo a MS. account of *Beverley* Church, (lent me, with the former, by *Roger* " *Gale*, Eſq;) I could not forbear writing in my printed copy of Sir *William Dugdale's* Hiſtory of the " Northern Cathedrals, *London*, 1716, this note:—The following Hiſtory of the Cathedral Church " of *York*, and of the Collegiate Churches of *Ripon, Southwell*, and *Beverley*, were chiefly wrote by " Sir *Thomas Herbert*, as I find by a MS. now in the hands of *Roger Gale*, Eſq; And for this reaſon " I queſtion whether the ſaid Sir *William* wrote even the following accounts of *Durham* and *Carliſle*. " For he, who could defraud Sir *Thomas Herbert* of his due honour for writing the firſt four, might, " for aught I know, as well rob ſomebody elſe of the credit of the other two.

" FRANCIS PECK, *Stanfordienſis*, 16 *Nov.* 1732."

" tranſlated

" translated into *English* by Mr. *John Milton*, and first published in 1641, by order of " the House of Commons. Fourthly, The Parallel, or Archbishop *Laud* and Cardinal " *Wolsey* compared, by *Milton*. Fifthly, The Legend of Sir *Nicholas Throck-* " *morton*, knt. Chief Butler of *England*, who died of Poison, anno 1570, an historical " Poem, by his Nephew Sir *Thomas Throckmorton*, knt. Sixth, *Herod* the Great, by " the Editor. Seventh, The Resurrection, a Poem, in imitation of *Milton*, by a Friend. " And Eighth, A Discourse on the Harmony of the Spheres, by *Milton*; with Prefaces, " and Notes. These were the last publications which he gave the world. When " these appeared, he had in contemplation no less than nine different works; but " whether he had not met with encouragement for those which he had already produced, " or whether he was rendered incapable of executing them by reason of his declining " health, is uncertain: none of them, however, ever were made public. He concluded a " laborious, and, it may be affirmed, an useful life, wholly devoted to antiquarian pursuits, " *August* [illegible], in the 69th year. There is a portrait of him prefixed to the " second edition of his "*Dissertatio Epistolaris*," inscribed, "*Joannis Pits*, A.M. ætatis " *suæ* [illegible]. Mdcxxxi."

P. 357, [illegible] of note *a*, for the second "1670," read "1673."

P. 363, note, Place the reference [illegible] "*his other works*," in l. 18.

P. 364. The Earl of [illegible] was removed from the office of lord high chancellor *Jan.* 4, 1725.

P. 370. One article of the charge on the tutor's bills is for *Income*, which, I now find, is a sum of money allowed for college chambers to the former occupier, on consideration of repairs or fittings up, and is frequently transferred from the tenant to another in succession, a chance penny unfavourable to a person so entering or fitting up the two or three preceding.

P. 382. Mr. *Bowyer* sealed his friend down from him, in *The St. James's Chronicle*, a sort of challenge to the Reviewers, dated *Oct.* 8, 1767; and as it contains, at the same time, a defence of another respectable author, the reader will excuse my inserting it at length in this place.

* At the proposals for the several volumes whose publication has been delayed, and some of them not improperly the public attention, the following list of them formed an advertisement at the end of the Memoirs of *Cromwell*. "*The Annals of Ireland*, continued to vol. IV. 3. "The History and Antiquities of the Town and Soke of *Grantham*, in *Lincolnshire*. "The Natural History and Antiquities of *Rutland*. "The Natural History and Antiquities of *Leicestershire*. "The Life of Mr. *Nicholas Ferrar*, of *Little Gidding*, in the county of *Huntingdon*, Gent. commonly called the Protestant St. Nicholas, and the genius of *George Herbert*'s Spiritual Brother, done from original MSS. "The Lives of *Thomas Allen*, Esq. Author of the Antiquities of *Lincolnshire*, and Brother to *Robert Burton*, Student of *Christ-Church*, and Rector of *Seagrave* in *Leicestershire*, better known by the name of *Democritus Junior*, *Religio Medici*, *Pseudoxia*, *Hydriotaphia*, all from Original MSS. [illegible] This is part of the work mentioned above as preserved in the *British Museum*. "Memoirs of the Restoration of King *Charles* the Second (which may be also considered as an Appendix to Secretary *Thurloe*'s Papers) containing the Copies of Two Hundred and Fourteen Original Letters and Papers, all written [illegible] and 1660, (none of them yet printed) [illegible] The whole communicated by *William Cowper*, Esq. Clerk of the Parliaments."

† "I have often been amazed at the discovery the Critical Reviewers assume over the works of the Learned, when they [illegible] always reached they misunderstand themselves. We have an instance of this in their account of Mr. *Bowyer*'s Observations, &c. for the month of *July*. The very respectable author has demonstratively shewn that the *Melita* where St. *Paul* was shipwrecked was not the *Melita* in the *Mediterranean* Sea against *Africa*, but the *Melita* in the *Illyrian Gulf*; i. because, *Acts* xxvii. 27, it is said to have been in the *Adria*. Now the name of

" the

P. 381. note †, read, "In *May* 1740."

P. 388. Dr. *Parsons* gave an Account of the Earthquakes in 1750, Phil. Trans. N° 497. p. 631.

P. 389. note ‡, "Some Account of the Animals, &c. in *The Tower*," &c. vol. LI. p. 648.

Ibid. note **, read, "Remarks upon a petrified Echinus of a singular kind, shewn to the Royal Society, *April* 24, 1755, by the Reverend *Richard Pocock*, LL. D. archdeacon of *Dublin*, and F. R. S. found on *Bunnel's Land*, in the Parish of *Bevington*, in *Hertfordshire*, which is a clay, and supposed to have been brought with the chalk dug out of a pit in the Field. Phil. Trans. vol. XLIX. part I. p. 159."

P. 395. Dr. *King* *, late principal of *St. Mary Hall* in *Oxford*, informed Dr. *Warton*, "that the *Adriatic Sea* was not attributed to the sea so low as the *Mediterranean*, but was appropriated to that sea within the *Illyrian Gulf*. This is sufficient to decide the controversy. But, 2. The inhabitants of this island are called *Barbari*, a character that ill-suited those of *Malta Africana*, who, as *Thucydides* observes, were of *Phœnician* original, and were famous for all sorts of artificers and linen manufacture; but a very wild people, and were famous for all sorts of by *Diodorus Siculus*, are expressly described under that title. 3. St. *Paul* says, they were to be shipwrecked on an island out of their destined course, but the *African Malta* was directly in their way. 4. Mr. *Bryant* observes, modern travellers report of the *African Malta*, that it harbours no serpents; a blessing, we are told, bequeathed to the island by St. *Paul* at his departure. If this be true, says he, what they bring as a test of the Apostle having been on this island, is a proof that he never was there. As there are no serpents now in it, my conclusion is, that there never were any; it being owing not to St. *Paul's* grace, but to the nature of the island, which cannot give them shelter; for it consists of a soft white rock, with very little earth. What St. *Paul* says of *Galatia*, is true of the *African Malta*; the same cause producing the same effect. This is allowed, but Mr. Reviewer thinks the inference is not quite conclusive. Given Britain was once overrun with wolves, and part of it still with wild boars; and he believes it would be an uncommon thing at this time to produce a *British* wolf, or wild boar, or a common viper. Perhaps so: but these animals have their commencement of fear of Britain, will not. Reviewer, however, concludes, they could not live here from natural causes, upon which his argument is founded? But the Reviewer proceeds, 'Setting aside all conclusions from the [*African*] *Malta* does or does not produce serpents, we are strongly of opinion, that Mr. *Bryant's* supposition, that it did never produce them, is expressly confuted by the whole of the apostle's own narrative, [*Acts* xxviii.] *Malta* is the place where he landed. Why, it appears as if vipers had been very common among those barbarians [*the African Malta*]. And it seems otherwise, how did they know that the animal which fastened upon St. *Paul's* hand was a serpent? How were they assured that the danger of a serpent's bite was to be feared, from what happened down suddenly, and fall the argument. The Reviewer may be surprised that the apostle's landing upon a strange island, says readers of the Bible, may have put the circumstances of the natives upon their guard, and the pents from the mainland, for that reason, Mr. to the *Illyrian Malta*, among the other reasons, he suppose the Reviewer's own. of justice to grace held the balance of literature. though published, reason, no doubt,

* Dr. *William King*, son of the Rev. *Peregrine King*, who was at *Merton* college in 1681, and, after a short education at *Hertford*, was admitted of *Hart Hall* in 1685. Proceeding [illegible] his doctor's degree in 1701; was secretary to the Duke of *Ormond* [illegible] and was made principal of St. *Mary Hall* [illegible] secretary, [illegible] death. Dr. *Clarke*, [illegible]

† Why I would inquire, could not Mr. *Clarke*

‡ *Ormond* year

that *Hooke's* Tranſlation of the Travels of *Cyrus* was made at Dr. *Cheyne's* houſe at *Bath*, and that he himſelf had often been *Hooke's* amanuenſis on the occaſion, who dictated his tranſlation to him with uncommon facility and rapidity. The Dutcheſs of *Marlborough* rewarded *Hooke* with 500*l.* for his trouble in writing her "Account;" but quarrelled with him afterwards, becauſe, as ſhe affirmed, he attempted to convert her to Popery. *Hooke* was a Mythic, and a Quietiſt, and a warm diſciple of *Fenelon*. It was he who [illegible] he went over to *Ireland*, where he wrote "The Toaſt," a celebrated political ſatire, which was printed and given to his friends. On the dedication of the *Radcliffe* Library, 1749, he ſpoke a *Latin* oration in the theatre, which was received with the higheſt acclamations, and for which Mr. *Warton* pays him an elegant compliment in "The Triumphs of *Iſis*." In 1755, when the memorable conteſt happened in *Oxfordſhire*, his attachment to the old intereſt drew on him the reſentment of the new. He was libelled in news-papers and pamphlets, and charged with the following particulars, *viz.* That he was an *Iriſhman*; that he had received ſubſcriptions for books never published to the amount of fifteen hundred pounds, of which ſum he ſtill defrauded his ſubſcribers; that he had offered himſelf to ſale both in *England* and *Ireland*, and was not found worth the purchaſe; that he was the writer of *The London Evening Poſt*; the author of a book in queen *Anne's* reign, intitled "Political Conſiderations, 1710," in which there was falſe *Latin*; and of a book then juſt published, called, "The Dreamer, 1754." At this time he published his apology in quarto, and very clearly vindicated himſelf from the ſeveral matters charged on him, except only the laſt article, of his being author of "The Dreamer;" and warmly retaliated on his adverſaries. Mr. *Cole* had often ſeen him at *St. Mary's* church, *Cambridge*, when he uſed to hear [illegible] Mr. *Mackenzie*, who married Mr. *Chambers* the town-clerk's daughter. He was a tall lean well-looking man. Beſides ſeveral curious works of his own, he publiſhed the five laſt volumes of Dr. *Grey's* Sermons. He was known and eſteemed by the firſt men of his time for wit and learning; and ſeems to have been a polite ſcholar, an excellent orator, and an elegant and voluminous writer in *Latin* and *Engliſh*. Mr. *Cole* was informed that he lies buried in the chancel, as [illegible] of the manner or leſſee of the great tithes. There is no monument or epitaph. [illegible] but the Doctor himſelf, not long before his death, which happened *Dec.* 30, 1763, drew up the following very curious one in order to be engraved on a ſilver plate, in which he directed his [illegible] be preſerved in ſome convenient part of *St. Mary Hall*.

[illegible]

There is a ſeaking in-ſcription on Dr. *Lamb* in *Warburton's* View of the Inſtallation of Lord *Weſtmorland* as Chancellor of Oxford, 1751.

[illegible]

Sermons; 7. *Ancient Diocis Confeſſion* Epiſtola ad *Carſan*, de regia eligenda; 8. Eulogium *Jacobi Stanley*; 9. *Anni* Epiſtola ad *Paulum*, virginem *Sextam*; [illegible] *Converſationis Vitæ*, cum Epiſtola dedicatoria, 1757. He alſo was the author of "Epiſtolæ *Richardi Naſh*."

brough

brought a catholic priest to take Pope's confession on his death-bed. The priest had scarcely departed, when *Bolingbroke*, chusing to [illegible] of passion and indignation on the occasion. Ellis's *Pope*, vol. II. p. 291, 292. See another circumstance of Mr. Hoole in the Suppl. p. 590.

P. 397. I have also an "Apology for some of Mr. *Hoole's* Observations, &c. concerning the *Roman* Senate, &c. in answer to a Short Review, &c." by Mr. *Bowyer*, which shall be printed among his "Tracts."

P. 398. Mr. *Julius Bate* was an intimate friend of the celebrated *Hutchinson* (as we learn from Mr. *Spearman's* life of that remarkable author), by whose recommendation he obtained from *Charles Duke of Somerset* a presentation to the living of *Sutton in Surrey*, near his Grace's seat at *Petworth*. His publications were, 1. "An "Essay towards explaining the First Chapter of *Genesis*, in Answer to Mr. *Hut-* "*chinson*, 1741," 8vo. 2. "The Philosophical Principles of *Moses* asserted and "defended against the Misrepresentations of Mr. *Daniel Jennings*, 1744," 8vo. 3. "Remarks upon Mr. *Warburton's* Remarks, that the Ancients knew "there was a Future State, and that the Jews were not under an equal Pro- "vidence, 1745," 8vo. 4. "The Faith of the Ancient Jews in the Law of *Moses* "and the Evidence of the Types, vindicated in a Letter to Dr. *Stebbing*, 1747," 8vo. 5. "*Micah* v. 2. and *Matthew* ii. 6. reconciled, 1749," 8vo. 6. "An "*Hebrew* Grammar, formed on the Usage of the Words by the Inspired Writers, 1750," 8vo. 7. "The Use and Intent of Prophecy and History of the Fall cleared, 1750," 8vo. This was occasioned by *Middleton's* Examination of *Sherlock*. 8. "The Blessing "of *Judah* and *Jacob* considered; and the Era of Daniel's Weeks ascertained, in two "Dissertations, 1753," 8vo. 9. "The Integrity of the *Hebrew* Text and many Pas- "sages of Scripture vindicated from the Objections and Misconstructions of Mr. *Ken-* "*nicott*, 1755," 8vo. 10. "A Reply to Dr. *Sharp's* Review and Defence of his Dissertation on the Scripture-meaning of "*Berith*. With an Appendix in Answer to the Doctor's Discourse on *Circumcision*, Part II. "1755," 8vo. 11. "Remarks upon Dr. *Benson's* Sermon on the Gospel Method of "Justification, 1755," 8vo. 12. "*Critica Hebræa*, or a *Hebrew-English* Dictionary "without Points, &c. (as in p. 398), 1767," 4to. 13. "A new and literal Translation "from the original *Hebrew* of the Pentateuch of *Moses*, and of the Historical Books "of the Old Testament, to the End of the Second Book of Kings. With Notes Critical "and Explanatory, 1770," 4to.—Mr. *Bate* attended *Hutchinson* in his last illness (1737), and was by him in a most striking manner recommended to the protection of an intimate friend, with a strict charge not to suffer his labours to become useless by neglect. It having been supposed that *Hutchinson* had enjoined the publication of his writings to Dr. *Mead* a little before his death; this circumstance was lately contradicted by a letter from Mr. *Bate*, dated *Arundel*, Jan. 20, 1770. This learned writer died *April* 7, 1771.

P. 400.

* In the Preface to the Divine Legation, 1740, p. [illegible] *Julius Bate*" is mentioned, "in conjunction "with one *Romaine*, of betraying conversations and writing fictitious letters."

† Printed in *Spearman's* Life of *Hutchinson*, p. xiii.—One short passage from it I am tempted to transcribe: "I was with Mr. *Hutchinson* all the several time of the remainder of his valuable life, and "am positive Dr. *Mead* was never with him after I went down, and it was but a few hours day "or night that I was from him. Mr. *Hutchinson* had not been long ill, when he took a dislike to "Dr. *Mead*, and forbad his further attendance; which the Doctor much wondered at, and seemed "greatly to resent. *Hutchinson*, himself, and [illegible] who were standing by the bed-side

P. 402. There is a good portrait of Mr. *Ferguson*, from a painting by *J. Townshend*, inscribed, "*James Ferguson, F. R. S.* Published *Dec.* 7, 1776." His son was a surgeon, and attempted to settle at *Derby*, stayed but a little while, went to sea, was cast away, and lost his all a little before the father's death, but finds himself in no bad plight since.

P. 405. The "Memoirs of Mr. *Hollis*" were printed in two splendid volumes, in 4to, 1780, with a considerable number of capital plates by *Bartolozzi*, *Basire*, and other engravers of eminence. In the frontispiece is introduced an admirable profile of Mr. *Hollis*.

P. 408. note, l. 9, 10. read, "young noblemen and gentlemen."

P. 409. note, l. 7. Since this page was printed, I have been referred to *The Tatler*, N° 155, where an upholsterer (the original of *Murphy's Quidnunc*) is thus described. It may also be observed, that the portrait of Mr. *Adam Drummond* the banker is represented with the same peculiarity.—"A leathen garter is called a decent ornament in "the Spectator, N° 596. I have lately read the Tatler and Spectator over carefully; and "the variations in dress then and now are remarkable. In this instance, one can hardly "help smiling to hear the Spectator gravely mentioning a mould *a-la Kentish*, which now "would be thought below the notice of any body a degree above a Hill-serjeant." *T. F.*

P. 421. No greater proof of Dr. *Borlase's* merit need be given, than that he lived to see a second edition of his *Cornish* Antiquities, and almost of his Natural History. Few ever treated both subjects so well, and so much at large; none was so favourably received.

P. 424. note †, l. penult. read, "could not but be."

P. 424. Mr. *H. Baker* was early introduced into the family of Mr. *Foster*, an eminent attorney (father of the late Serjeant *Foster*), who had two daughters and a younger son born deaf and dumb. Mr. *Baker's* happy method of instruction (for which, as we are not ill-informed, he received 100*l.* a year), succeeded so well, that the young ladies were qualified in all the parts of female education; and, besides the advantage of good persons, possessed understandings as improved as could possibly be under the want of two such essential faculties, and the talent of elegant letter-writing, and other domestic accomplishment. Mr. *Baker* taught them also astronomy and geography; and they were so capable of the politer instructions, that they appeared with advantage in public assemblies. They are still, we believe, living at *Peterborough*. Whether their younger brother came under Mr. *Baker's* tuition, does not appear. Their elder brother was bred to the church. The serjeant died, leaving by a daughter of the late Sir *John Strange*, master of the rolls, one daughter, who survives him.

P. 426. Mr. *H. Baker*, by his method of taking off impressions of medals in paper, cards, wax, &c. by a hand-press, preserved a beautiful gold medallion, having on one side the head of *J. Cæsar*, laureate, with the legend behind and before IMPERATOR; and on the reverse the head of *Agrippa* with a naval crown, M. AGRIPPA. L. F. COS. III. worth full 12 guineas, the relief high and noble. It belonged to Sir *John Wolfenbolme*, from whom it came to his sister Mrs. *Wolfenbolme* of *Enfield*, who gave it to Mr. *Baker*, who had no doubt of its genuineness. His impression of it is in a volume of Tracts (N° 1. [II.]) in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries.

Ibid. l. 21. See verses "of the Rev. Mr. *Cleaton*, of Exeter, on *Middleton*, on his "advertizing to cure Deafness and the King's-Evil." Gent. Mag. 1760, pp. 562. 614.

" one day, when Dr. *Mead* was by, and I believe it was the last time he was at Court, Dr. *Hat-*
" *cliffe*," says the Doctor, "among other things, "I cannot help saying, you are one of the old
" Prophets, with his Disciples standing about him, and I am one of them, catching
" up the golden words as they drop, or as one of the Disciples, that, if I am
" a Prophet, what are you? I have given you such a character before it is true."

P. 427.

P. 417. note, l. 3. read, "MAXOIMHN."

P. 419. Among the books of 1770 add, "Conspectus novæ editionis Historicorum "veterum *Latinorum* qui extant omnium, ita disponendæ, ut, pro ordine temporum, "& rerum serie, integrum corpus componat Historiæ Sacræ & Orientalis, Fabulosæ & "Heroicæ, *Græcæ* & *Romanæ*, ab orbe condito, ad excidium Imperii Occidentalis et "initia Regni *Italici*. Cum singulorum Scriptorum Historia literaria, & Annotationibus "Philologicis *Anglicè* conscriptis; adjectis Numismis, Tabulisque Chronologicis & Geo-"graphicis," 4to. This comprehensive plan, in which, from its magnitude, no bookseller dared venture to engage, was projected by the very learned Dr. *Apthorp*, rector of *Bow*, and vicar of *Croydon*, whose name may now be added to the respectable list of preachers in p. 441.

P. 422. note, l. 2. read, "1781."

Ibid. note. A fine mezzotinto portrait of Dr. *Askew*, scraped by *Spilsbury* from a painting by Sir *Joshua Reynolds*, is prefixed to his Sermons, with this motto, "Justo "præpositis, oblitus præteritorum." His son, *Thomas Askew*, Esq; of *The Middle Temple*, died at *Bristol*, Dec. 8, 1781, aged 31.

P. 425. "Mr. *H. Fox*'s character may be given in few words: He set out in life an "ambitious man; he ended a most avaricious one."

P. 426. [illegible] ready, "on the Buildings and Improvements of *London*," with a caricature print of the Duke of *Cumberland*'s funeral by *Cardon*, *R. Squire*.

P. 427. "A lady told me, that the late *Hagley House* last summer [1781] and was sur-"prised, after passing through fifty fine rooms, to find herself in a very ordinary bed-"chamber; and more so to hear the maid tell her, with tears in her eyes, that in "that room his constant use, his lordship died."

P. 428. note. The very learned Bishop *Lowth*, after considering the question with attention, has pronounced the poetry of the *Hebrews* to be perfectly irrecoverable.

P. 429. "It is a melancholy consideration, that a young man from the foundation of "*Westminster*, who could publish *Tully*'s Offices, must have a patron, to fix the Master of "*Trinity* (himself the first of scholars in the same line) that he may be a Fellow." Dr. *Pearce* was remarkably lucky in the choice of the two Authors he published, as their elegance and merit contributed greatly to the fame of their Editor. *T. F.*

P. 430. Four volumes of Bishop *Pearce*'s Sermons have been also published since his death, 1778, 8vo, by his executor Mr. *Derby* *, who had married the Bishop's niece. There is a mezzotinto portrait of him, when Bishop of *Bangor*, "*J. Faber* fecit 1754;" "*J. Faber fecit*;" an engraving of him is prefixed to his works; and a fine bust in white marble, esteemed a striking likeness, is placed on his monument in *Westminster-Abbey*, which is thus inscribed:

M. S.

Viri admodum Reverendi
ZACHARIÆ PEARCE, S. T. P.
Episcopi *Rossensis*,
Hujusque Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ
Necnon Honoratissimi Ordinis de Balneo Decani;
Pueritiâ in Scholâ *Westmonasteriensi* bene actâ,
Uberiorem scientiæ fructum
Apud *Cantabrigienses* collegit.
Quantus inde et Criticus prodiit, et Theologus,
Testantur scripta ipsius jampridem edita.
Testabuntur et mox edenda.
Senectute, tandem, ne otiis impensè cupidis,
Quò sacris literis elucidandis vacaret,
Decanatum hunc abdicavit,
Episcopatum, insuper, modò licuisset,
Abdicaturus,
Absoluto, demùm, quod præcipuè in votis erat,
In Sacrosancta Evangelia, et Acta Apostolorum,
Eruditissimo Commentario,
A laboribus requievit
XXXIII Julii, A. D. MDCCLXXXIV. ætat. LXXXIV."

* John *Derby*, M. A. rector of *Southfleet* and *Longfield* in *Kent*, and one of the six preachers in *Canterbury* Cathedral. He died Oct. 9, 1778; only five days after the date of his dedication to the Bishop's Sermons.

Biſhop *Pearce* ſpent the part of the year, he did not reſide at *Bromley*, in his paternal houſe at *Ealing*, where he was well reſpected. On the eaſt wall of the north aiſle, at *Ealing*, on a neat mural monument of white marble, is this inſcription to the memory of his Lordſhip's father, who was in the diſtilling-buſineſs:

"To the memory of
THOMAS PEARCE,
of *Little Ealing*, Eſq;
who lieth buried in the middle aiſle of this Church.
Inhabitant of this pariſh,
as which he retired from buſineſs,
He died on *Auguſt* 14, 1752,
aged 85 years,
having the character (which he well deſerved) of
During forty years he was a conſtant
an honeſt man and a ſtrict Chriſtian.

And at bottom Erm. in Chief, 3 Bees, a Lion rampant, Gules.

Mrs. *Pearce* died at *Bromley October* 23, 1773. Soon after her death the biſhop gave 5000*l.* to *Bromley* college, to augment the ſtipend of the widows. He died at *Ealing*, and left legacies to the amount of 15,000*l.* to *Weſtminſter Hoſpital*, Society for propagating the Goſpel, Poor of *Ealing*, *Rocheſter*, and *Bangor*; 20*l. per annum* to each ſervant living with him at his death; and his valuable library to the College at *Weſtminſter*.—"It was ſingular enough in Biſhop *Pearce*, becauſe the biſhoprick was troubleſome and interrupted his ſtudies, to reſign the deanry, which did neither. He would have done more to the purpoſe, when he tried to get rid of this hindrance, if he could have got rid of old age, which was the moſt troubleſome obſtacle. The Biſhop had probably in his life time the full quantity of fame that he deſerved as a writer. Dr. *Berkley*, biſhop of *Cloyne*, preſſed much for leave to reſign; but I always underſtood that the difficulty was how to diſpoſe of the right of ſitting as a Lord of Parliament. But it ſeems that in this caſe Lord *Bramhall*, and even Lord *Northington*, ſaw no difficulty, or got over it. Among the Papiſts there is no difficulty; their biſhops are not Lords of Parliament; and when they have a mind to reſign, the Pope tranſlates them to a biſhoprick *in partibus infidelium*, which ſerves to preſerve title and rank. Whether this was done in the caſe of Biſhop *Hurd* I do not ſtay to examine; I think he always writes himſelf *Ancient Bowgate of Worceſter*. We have had ſeveral reſignations of biſhopricks in *Ireland* and *England*. Whether any of them ſince Popery was aboliſhed, I cannot ſay *; but the queſtion deſerves diſcuſſion." T. P.

P. 432. Mr. *Waſſe* was ſucceeded in the vicarage of *Campden* by his ſon, the now vicar; both from the gift of the Earl of *Gainſborough*.

P. 441. note, l. 11. The Lecture on Prophecy (as has been mentioned in p. 597), is reſumed by Dr. *Apthorp*; and another of the learned Lecturers has been deſervedly honoured with a mitre †.—A tranſlation of the "Divine Legation" was publiſhed at *Amſterdam*, in 1771, by *Abr. Vander Meerſch*, whoſe dedication to Biſhop *Warburton* is printed in Gent. Mag. 1772, p. 266.—It may hardly be worth mentioning, that the learned *Blackwell*, in his Mythology, ſpeaks of Dr. *Warburton* as a mere Antiquary; but Dr. *Johnſon*'s character of this literary *Coloſſus* is too remarkable to be omitted ‡.—The following

* *Miles Coverdale*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, was deprived of his biſhoprick by Queen *Mary*; and after her death refuſed to accept it again, but lived privately to the age of 81.

† Dr. *Beadon*, Dean of *Chriſt Church*, was recommended by the King to the See of *Briſtol*, *Feb.* 23, 1789, and elected Biſhop in *March*.

‡ "About this time [1738] *Warburton* began to make his appearance in the firſt ranks of learning. He was a man of vigorous faculties, a mind fervid and vehement, ſupplied by inceſſant and unlimited enquiry, with wonderful extent and variety of knowledge, which yet had not oppreſſed his imagination, nor clouded his perſpicacity. To every work he brought a memory full fraught, with a fancy fertile of original combinations; and at once exerted the powers of the ſcholar, the reaſoner, and the wit. But his knowledge was too multifarious to be always exact, and his purſuits were too eager to be always cautious. His abilities gave him an haughty confidence, which he diſdained to conceal or mollify; and his impatience of oppoſition diſpoſed him to treat his adverſa-

" verſa-

following extract from an unpublished letter of Bishop *Warburton* to Dr. *Birch* is equally an honour to them both: "I am very glad you intend to write *Milton*'s Life. "Almost all the life-writers we have before *Toland* and *Desmaizeaux* are indeed strange "insipid creatures; and yet I had rather read the worst of them than be obliged to go "through with this of *Milton*'s, or the other's Life of *Boileau*, where there is such a "dull, heavy succession of long quotations of uninteresting passages, that it makes their "method quite nauseous. But the verbose, tasteless *Frenchman* seems to lay it down as "a principle, that every life must be a book; for what do we know of *Boileau* after all "this tedious stuff? You are the only one, and I speak it without a compliment, that "by the vigour of your style and sentiments, and the real importance of your materials, "have the art, which one would imagine no one could have missed, of adding *agré-* "*mens* to the most agreeable subject in the world, which is, literary history." It gives me pleasure to close this article by announcing, that a complete and elegant edition of this learned Prelate's writings is intended for the publick by his all-accomplished friend the Bishop of *Worcester*.

P. 441. To the books of 1772, add, a beautiful edition of "Poems by *Michael Wod-* "*hull**, Esq." 8vo. of which only 150 copies were printed.

P. 447. Since this page was printed, the literary world has lost a valuable member by the death of my good friend Sir *John Pringle*. This excellent physician and philosopher was a younger son of Sir *John Pringle* of *Stitchel*, in the shire of *Roxburgh*, baronet; took the degree of M. D. at *Leyden*, 1730; and published there "Dissertatio Inaugu- "ralis de Marcore Senili," 4to. After having been some years professor of moral philosophy at *Edinburgh*, he was in *June* 1745 appointed physician to the duke of *Cumberland*, and physician-general to the hospital of the forces in *Flanders*, where the Earl of

"versaries with such contemptuous superiority as made his readers commonly his enemies, and ex- "cited against him the wishes of some who favoured his cause. He seems to have adopted the *Ro-* "*man* Emperor's determination, *oderint dum metuant*; he used no allurements of gentle language, "but wished to compel rather than persuade. His style is copious without selection, and forcible "without neatness; he took the words that presented themselves: his diction is coarse and impure, "and his sentences are unmeasured. He had, in the early part of his life, pleased himself with the "notice of inferior wits, and corresponded with the enemies of *Pope*. A letter was produced, when "he had perhaps himself forgotten it, in which he tells *Cunningham*, that *Milton* borrowed by affecta- "tion, *Dryden* by idleness, and *Pope* by necessity.' And when *Theobald* published *Shakspeare*, in "opposition to *Pope*, the best notes were supplied by *Warburton*. But the time was now come when "*Warburton* was to change his opinion, and *Pope* was to find a defender in him who had contributed "so much to the exaltation of his rival †. From this time *Pope* lived in the closest intimacy with "his commentator, and amply rewarded his kindness and his zeal; for he introduced him to Mr. "*Murray* (now Earl *Mansfield*), by whose interest he became preacher at *Lincoln's-Inn*, and to Mr. "*Allen*, who gave him his niece and his estate, and by consequence a bishoprick; when he died, he "left him the property of his works; a legacy which may be reasonably estimated at four thousand "pounds."

* Notwithstanding the excellence of Mr. *Potter's* translation of *Euripides*, I may venture to promise much pleasure to the learned world, by mentioning that a complete poetical version of that excellent Tragedian, with critical notes, by Mr. *Wodhull*, in four volumes, 8vo, is in forwardness at the press.

† "Rescuing him," as Dr. *Johnson* expresses it, "from the talons of *Crousaz*.—By a fond and eager accep- "tance of an exculpatory comment, *Pope* testified that, whatever might be the seeming or real import of the "principles which he had received from *Bolingbroke*, he had not intentionally attacked religion; and *Bolingbroke*, "if he meant to make him without his own consent an instrument of mischief, found him now engaged with "his eyes open, on the side of truth. It is known that *Bolingbroke* concealed from *Pope* his real opinions. He "once discovered them to Mr. *Hooke*, who related them again to *Pope*, and was told by him that he must have "mistaken the meaning of what he heard; and *Bolingbroke*, when *Pope's* uneasiness incited him to desire an "explanation, declared that *Hooke* had misunderstood him. *Bolingbroke* hated *Warburton*, who had drawn his "pupil from him; and a little before *Pope's* death they had a dispute, from which they parted with mutual "aversion."—"His Philosopher and Guide," says an amiable living Prelate, "stuck close to him, till another "and higher star had got the ascendant."

Stair

Stair appears to have been his patron. In *February*, 1746, Dr. *Pringle*, Dr. *Armſtrong* and Dr. *Barker*, were nominated phyſicians to the hoſpital for lame, maimed, and ſick ſoldiers, behind *Buckingham-houſe*; and in *April*, 1749, Dr. *Pringle* was appointed phyſician in ordinary to the King. In 1750 he publiſhed "Obſervations on the Na-"ture and Cure of Hoſpital and Gaol Fevers, in a Letter to Dr. *Mead*," 8vo (reprinted in 1755); and in 1752 he favoured the publick with the reſult of his long experience in an admirable treatiſe under the title of "Obſervations on the Diſorders of the "Army in Camp and Garriſon *," 8vo. On the 14th of *April*, 1752, he married *Charlotte* ſecond daughter of Dr. *Oliver*, an eminent phyſician at *Bath*. In 1756 he was appointed jointly with Dr. *Wintringham* (now Sir *Clifton Wintringham*, bart.) phyſician to the hoſpital for the ſervice of the forces of *Great-Britain*. After the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty, Dr. *Pringle* was appointed phyſician to the queen's houſhold, 1761; phyſician in ordinary to the queen in 1763, in which year he was admitted of the College of Phyſicians in *London*; and on the 5th of *June*, 1766, he was advanced to the dignity of a baronet of *Great-Britain*. In 1772 he was elected preſident of the Royal Society, where his ſpeeches for five ſucceſſive years, on delivering the prize-medal of Sir *Godfrey Copley*, gave the greateſt ſatisfaction †. Sir *John Pringle* in 177 was appointed phyſician extraordinary to the King. He was alſo a fellow of the College of Phyſicians at *Edinburgh*; of the Royal Medical Society at *Paris*, and member of the Royal Academies at *Paris*, *Stockholm*, *Goettingen*, and of the Philoſophical Societies at *Edinburgh* and *Harleim*; and continued preſident of the Royal Society till *November*, 1778; after which period he gradually withdrew from the world, and in 1781 quitted his elegant houſe in *Pall Mall* (where he had long diſtinguiſhed himſelf as the warm friend and patron of literary men of every nation and profeſſion), and made an excurſion to his native country. He returned to *London* in the latter end of that year; died greatly beloved and reſpected *Jan.* 18, 1782; and having no children, was ſucceeded in eſtate and alſo (agreeably to the limitation of the patent) in title, by his nephew, now Sir *James Pringle*, bart. Among this worthy phyſician's communications to the Royal Society, the following articles have occurred to my reſearches: 1. "Some Experiments on Subſtances reſiſting "Putrefaction," Phil. Tranſ. N° 495, p. 580; and N° 496, pp. 525. 550; reprinted, with additions, in *Martin's* Abridgement, vol. XI. p. 1365. 2. "Account of ſome Perſons "ſeized with the Gaol Fever by working in *Newgate*; and of the manner by which the "Infection was communicated to one entire family," vol. XLVIII. p. 42. At the requeſt of Dr. *Hales*, a copy of this uſeful paper was inſerted in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1753, p. 71, before its appearance in the Tranſactions. 3. "A remarkable Caſe of Fra-"gility, Flexibility, and Diſſolution of the Bones," Ib. p. 297. 4. "Account of the Earth-"quakes felt at *Bruſſels*," vol. XLIX. p. 546. 5. "Account of ſinking of a River near "*Pontypool*, in *Monmouthſhire*," Ib. p. 547. 6. "Account of an Earthquake felt *Feb.* "18, 1756, along the Coaſt of *England*, between *Margate* and *Dover*," Ib. p. 579. 7. "Account of the Earthquake felt at *Glaſgow* and *Dumbarton*; alſo of a Shower "of Duſt falling on a Ship between *Shetland* and *Iceland*," Ib. p. 509. 8. "Se-"veral Accounts of the Fiery Meteor which appeared on *Sunday*, *Nov.* 26, 1758, be-

* Theſe excellent obſervations have been frequently re-printed in 8vo and 4to. A ſeventh edition appeared in 1775, 8vo; and an *Italian* tranſlation of them at *Naples*, 1757, 4to.

† The writer of theſe Anecdotes recollects with pleaſure the honour conferred on him by the worthy Baronet, in condeſcending to ſubmit theſe ſpeeches to his peruſal before they were addreſſed to the Royal Society. Their titles are, 1. "Diſcourſe on the different Kinds of Air, 1773," 4to; 2. "Diſcourſe on the Torpedo, 1774," 4to. 3. "Diſcourſe on the Attraction of Mountains, 1775," 4to; 4. "Diſcourſe on the Improvements of the Means of the preſerving the Health of Mariners, "1776," 4to. 5. "Diſcourſe on the Theory of Gunnery, 1777," 4to.

"tween

"'tween eight and nine at Night," vol. L. p. 218. 9. "Account of the Virtues of "Soap in diſſolving the Stone, in the Caſe of the Rev. Mr. *Matthew Simſon*," Ib. p. 221. 10. "Account of the Effects of Electricity in Paralytic Caſes," Ib. p. 481. And ſee a letter to him on that ſubject from Profeſſor *Wenzberg*.—"Some Account of the Succeſs "of the *Vitrum Ceratum Antimonii*" was printed in the "*Edinburgh* Medical Eſſays," vol. V.—In 1782 he took great pains, and was at ſome expence, to communicate to the publick a famous tract of *Michaelis*, the learned Profeſſor at *Goettingen*, which has been mentioned in p. 449.—Dr. *Arnald*, from whom I have already tranſcribed two elegant Odes, addreſſed, in 1753, "Ode, Viro ingenuo pariter, ac docto, *Joanni Pringle*, M. D. "& S. R. S. facra:

"Diva, *Romanæ* cane tempperare
Barbiton Cantu, O habilis modorum
Artifex, feſtis mihi nuper horis
Sæpe vocata!
Fida *Pringelli* modulos ſecuto
Ede ſacra numerum, ſolenni
Semper et culti celebrate cœtu
Tempore ſerto.
Inclytis nulli viget is ſecundus
Laudibus, tu ſua animum benignum
Reſpicis, ſeu quo Medicum refulget
Clarus Honorem.
Concinit dignus meliore plectro,
Fac, ut haud ſarda hoc bibat aure carmen,
Conditum parvadicet arte, grato at
Pectore textum."

P. 448. Mr. *Richard Graves* is ſon of that eminent antiquary *Richard Graves**, Eſq. of *Mickleton*, and great-nephew to Profeſſor *Graves* of *Oxford*, and to Sir *Edward Graves*, bart. phyſician to *Charles* II. See the pedigree of this family in Dr. *Naſh's Worceſterſhire* Collections, Vol. I. p. 198, where this gentleman's name is omitted.

Ibid. In 1766 Dr. *Knowler* had prepared for the preſs an *Engliſh* tranſlation† of *Chryſoſtom's* "Comment on St. *Paul's* Epiſtle to the *Galatians*."

P. 458. Since the article of Mr. *De-Miſſy* was printed off, I have not only been favoured with ſeveral corrections ‡, but alſo with an account of that worthy Divine, which, as it almoſt wholly ſuperſedes what has been already ſaid, there needs no apology for printing here at full length; it is principally taken from "La Gazette Litteraire de "*Berlin*," for the 19th and 26th of *January*, 1778.

Cæſar De-Miſſy, born at *Berlin*, *June* 2, 1703, was eldeſt ſon of *Charles De-Miſſy*, merchant at *Berlin*, native of the province of *Saintonge*, by his wife *Suſanna Godeffroy*, grand-daughter of *John Godeffroy*, Eſq. Lord of *Richal*, who was mayor and captain general of the government of *Rochelle*, when beſieged by *Lewis* XIII. He ſtudied firſt

* Whoſe epitaph has been given in p. 502.

† I have now before me a preface intended to have been prefixed to this tranſlation; in which Dr. *Knowler* introduces this judicious obſervation on the FATHERS: "Some have thought nothing "too much to be ſaid in their praiſe; others have denied them a ſhare of common ſenſe. The "preſent cry is againſt them; and if it continue a few years, they muſt be a prey to moths and "worms, to the great detriment of young ſtudents in divinity, not to ſay to the publick in general. "I think they have not had a fair trial. Their works are locked up in the learned languages; "many pieces have been aſcribed to them, which, were they alive, they would diſown and be "aſhamed of. Hence they are ſwoln to an enormous bulk. Then comes an enemy, and culls out "of theſe ſpurious pieces exceptionable paſſages, produces them before a packed jury; the laugh "goes round, and they are condemned in the lump." The tranſlation he repreſents to be "a plain "and literal one;" and acknowledges that the beauty of *Chryſoſtom's* original "muſt ſuffer greatly "in the garb a country divine has given him, who has reſided ſix-and-twenty years on his cure, "and ſeldom been abſent from his pariſh." He then proceeds to give a good account of his author; and alſo of *Jerom*, who was contemporary with *Chryſoſtom*.

‡ In the note, l. 4, read, "are tranſlated from an advertiſement, the amiable effuſions," &c.—l. 11, r. "boundaries, without" &c.—l. 12, r. "abated. Supported in," &c.—l. 14, r. "to the "laſt with a zeal," &c.—l. 19. *Go, and do thou likewiſe* ſhould be omitted.—l. 26. r. "the follow-"ing books, and ſeveral others,"—l. 30. for "beſides" r. "There were alſo."—l. 31. The only collation of Mr. *De-Miſſy* in *The Britiſh Muſeum* is that of the fine old MS. purchaſed for *The Muſeum*; which collation is in the margin of *Kuſter's* edition of *Mill's Greek* New Teſtament.—l. 33. r. "and others by Dr. *Hunter*, who alſo purchaſed ſeveral valuable MSS."

at the *French* college at *Berlin*, and from thence removed to the univerſity of *Francfort on the Oder*. He was examined for the degree of candidate * at *Berlin*, and his letters of reception were dated 1725: but, by a kind of eccleſiaſtical tyranny, the candidates for the miniſtry were obliged to ſign an act of orthodoxy peculiar to the *Pruſſian* dominions; which certain ſcruples entertained by Mr. *De-Miſſy* and Mr. *Franc*, another candidate, who had been examined and received with him, not permitting them to do without reſerve, it was eleven months † before they could obtain their letters, at the end of which time they were allowed to ſign with every reſtriction they could wiſh. To avoid the inconvenience of this act which miniſters were then obliged to ſign alſo when they were called on to ſerve a church, notwithſtanding ſome eminent miniſters at that time at *Berlin* had never ſigned, Mr. *De-Miſſy* reſolved to quit the country; and after having preached about five years in different towns of *The United Provinces*, from whence, as well as from *Berlin*, he brought the moſt flattering teſtimonies of approbation and eſteem, he was invited to *London* in 1731, and ordained to ſerve the *French* chapel in *The Savoy*; and in 1762 he was named by the Biſhop of *London* to ſucceed Mr. *Sarces* as one of the *French* chaplains to his Majeſty in his chapel at *St. James's*. Several little poetical pieces, ſome of which have been ſet to muſic, eſſays both in ſacred and profane literature, epitomes of books, memoirs, diſſertations, &c. by Mr. *De-Miſſy*, with his initials *C. D. M.* or ſome aſſumed name, and frequently anonymous, appeared in different collections and periodical journals in *Holland*, *France*, and *England*, from 1721. He ſeldom publiſhed anything except occaſionally, or in conſequence of certain unforeſeen engagements, or the importunity of friends. Such was a little piece printed in *March*, 1722, on the recovery of *Lewis* XV. compoſed by the author while at college at the ſolicitation of his muſic-maſter; ſome pieces in the "Mercure de *France*," and Mr. *Jordan's* "Recueil de Literature, de "Philoſophie, & d'Hiſtoire, 1730; the Verſes to *Voltaire* in *Jordan's* "Voyage Literaire; "fait en 1733," printed in 1735; the Addreſſes to the Queen of *England* and the Princeſs of *Wales*, printed in the *Dutch Gazette*, 1736; the four poetical pieces in the *French* tranſlation of *Pamela*, 1741, and ſome in the "Bibliotheque *Britannique*," and the "Magazin *Francois* de *Londres*;" a *Greek* epigram, with a tranſlation and letters relating to it, in the Public Advertiſer, *May* 31, *June* 4, 15, 21, 1763. In 1725, at the invitation of Meſſ. De *Beauſobre*, he wrote a little poem on the tragical affair at *Thorn* ‡, which, after having been printed by their order in *Holland*, with their tranſlation of *Jablonſki's* "*Thorn* affligée," was ſuppreſſed without their knowledge before the book was publiſhed. The ſame year he tranſcribed and tranſlated, for the elder *De Beauſobre*, ſome old MS. *German* letters for his Hiſtory of the Reformation in *Germany*, which ſtill remains in MS. probably becauſe no bookſeller (notwithſtanding the author's reputation) has been found willing to engage in it on liberal terms. In 1728 or 1729, being at *Amſterdam*, he aſſiſted his friend Mr. *De Chevriere* in his Hiſtory of *England*. Among other authors who are indebted to him were the late Profeſſor *Wetſtein* in his ſplendid edition of the *Greek* Teſtament ‖, the late Dr. *Jortin* in his Life of *Eraſmus* §, Mr. *Bowyer* and the Writer of theſe Anecdotes in "Two Eſſays on the Origin of Printing, 1774," and

* *Candidat* is the title given at *Berlin* to ſuch gentlemen as, after examination, are acknowledged capable of the holy miniſtry, but have not yet any living or eccleſiaſtical preferment.

† This time was paſſed in examinations and altercations; and the affair probably would not have terminated as it did; had it not been for the death of a prime miniſter, who was uncommonly ſtrenuous for the act, which was peculiarly diſtreſſing to delicate conſciences, even though orthodox. There yet exiſts (in ſome copies of letters written at the time) a full account of this petty perſecution, which is curious enough, but perhaps not an object of attention here.

‡ The perſecution there of the Proteſtants was, at the time, thought ſo remarkable, that it was ſaid to have been foretold in the Revelations.

‖ See Tom. I. p. 46. n. 12. p. 50. n. 44. p. 53. n. 69. p. 58. n. 106. Tom. II. p. 271.

§ See Vol. II. p. 26. 89. 414.

the new edition with additions, 1776. In 1728 a bookſeller at *Amſterdam* propoſed to him to undertake a 4to volume, to connect the Hiſtory of the Councils by *Lenfant* and Father *Paul*; but from this he excuſed himſelf, and recommended Mr. De *Beauſobre*, ſenior, whoſe critical Eſſay on the Hiſtory of *Manicheiſm* was the fruit of this negociation. In 1735 Mr. *De-Miſſy* was appointed to preach in the *French* church, called the *Patente*, in *Soho*, on the Anniverſary of the Revocation of the Edict of *Nantes* (for a paſtor of that church, who a month before had broke his leg), and he was requeſted to publiſh a ſermon, which is now out of print, but has paſſed through ſeveral editions, the beſt of which is that of 1751 *. Some critics have very bitterly reproached him for a little 4to piece, intituled, "Remarques de *Pierre le Motteux* ſur "*Rabelais*, traduites librement de *l'Anglois* par *C. D. M.* & accompagnées de di-"verſes Obſervations du Traducteur. Edition revue, &c. à *Londres*, 1740," or rather 1741; in which work he engaged from motives of pure friendſhip and honour, of which he had no more reaſon to be aſhamed than of the work itſelf †. In the "Bibliotheque *Britannique*" are ſeveral other pieces by Mr. *De-Miſſy*, as critiques on new books, diſſertations, and pieces in verſe; and in the "Journal *Britannique*," among others, ſome letters on the Vatican MS. cited by Father *Amelot*, concerning the *three that bear record in heaven*; one by way of anſwer to a kind of anonymous criticiſm, which, after having appeared in the additions to the *Dutch* edition of the "Journal des Sçavans," and in a certain periodical paper printed at *The Hague* ‡, ſtill fuller of falſehoods and the greateſt abuſe, appeared a little diveſted of theſe ornaments even in Dr. *Maty's* Journal, which falſe hoods and abuſe Mr. *Proſper Marchand*, or his editor, thought proper to re-print in his note under the name of *David Martin*, in his "Dictionaire Hiſtorique," 1758. In 1749 and 1750 appeared two little *Engliſh* Poems by Mr. *De-Miſſy*, on the political feuds of the time, compoſed while a pretty ſevere fit of the gout forbad him any great application: one intituled, "*Dick* and *Tim*;" the other "Bribery, a Satire §." Towards the cloſe of 1765 he was conſulted by his learned friend Mr. *Bowyer* about a preface, which the latter undertook to draw up for Mr. *Vaillant* the bookſeller, who propoſed to publiſh a work, or rather prolegomena of a poſthumous work, of Father *Hardouin*, the MS. of which he had purchaſed abroad, which preface Mr. *Bowyer* ſolicited his friend to draw up; and Mr. *De-Miſſy* having made ſome curious remarks on this extraordinary work, found himſelf in a manner obliged by Mr. *Bowyer's* preface to publiſh them in 1766 in a pamphlet, intituled, "De *Joannis Harduini* "Jeſuitæ Prolegomenis cum autographo collatis Epiſtola, quam ad amiciſſimum "virum *Wilhelmum Bowyerum*, iiſdem nondum proſtantibus, ſcripſerat *Cæſar Miſſiacus* "[vulgo *Cæſar De-Miſſy*], Reg. *Brit.* à ſacris *Gallicè* peragendis. Proſtant *Harduini* "Prolegomena *Londini* apud *P. Vaillant*, 1766." In 1769 appeared a firſt, and in 1770 a ſecond, edition of "Paraboles ou Fables & autres petites narrations d'un Citoyen de la "Republique Chretienne du dixhuitieme ſiécle miſes en vers par *Cæſar De-Miſſy* ‖, &c."

* Concerning the firſt, ſee Biblioth. Brit. Tom. VII. where is alſo a Diſſertation on the 137th Pſalm, whence the text is taken; and on the latter, the Journal Brit. Tom. V. p. 226.

† On this ſee Biblioth. Brit. Tom. XVII. p. 420. and Journal Brit. XI. 92—95.

‡ The good people at *The Hague*, who printed theſe things, went ſo far as to ſend copies by the poſt to *London*, accompanied with a letter written in the name of a reſpectable lady, whoſe ſignature they were not aſhamed to forge. But this proceeding met with the treatment it deſerved. A late learned *Engliſh* prelate, who ſometimes ſpent an hour in Mr. *De Miſſy's* library, and had been informed of the whole affair, ſaid to him, taking him by the hand, "Make yourſelf eaſy, ſir; it is the lot of "men of merit to be attacked by thoſe who have none: good men will eſteem you the more."

§ Of theſe ſee the *Nouvelles Litteraires*, in the "Magazin *François* de *Londres*," I. 113—116.

‖ Of which a third edition, with conſiderable corrections, was ready for publication when the author died, and was publiſhed in 1776 with a head of him in a medallion. In this collection are interſperſed the moſt ſublime, ſerious, uſeful, Chriſtian ideas, ſuch as the author always ſtrove to inculcate in his ſermons and converſation, expreſſed with all the charms of poetry.

Mr. *De-Missy's* first wife was a lady of a considerable *French* family which had taken refuge in *England*; and on her death he took a second wife, who survived him, and to whom his memory will be for ever dear. In his youth he was personally acquainted with the most distinguished scholars of his native country, Mr. *La Croze*, Mr. *Chauvin*, Mr. *Lenfant*, and Messrs. Dr. *Beausobre*; and corresponded with the latter after he left *Berlin*, as he did also with the celebrated Mr. *Jordan*, his friend and relation Mr. *Benjamin Godeffroy*, pastor of the *French* church at *Dresden*, since deceased, his brother-in-law Mr. *Emanuel Focke*, first pastor of the church of *Ballenstat*, with some *French* clergymen of *The United Provinces*, with Professor *Wetstein*, with the bishop of *Lombés*, who was a relation of his first wife, and died 1771, and with Mr. *Formey* at *Berlin*. In *England* he enjoyed the esteem and friendship of several persons of eminence both in the literary world and the church, most of whom he survived. There are still remaining several letters which passed between him and Mr. *De Voltaire*, from 1741 to 1743, which may perhaps some time or other be published. Mr. *De-Missy* was a determined Christian, without superstition or bigotry. With much natural gaiety of temper, and the most sociable and communicative disposition, he possessed a solid though lively turn of mind, a strong judgement, a very delicate taste, and the most disinterested love for truth, and was capable of the closest application. The advancement of Christianity, which he called the TRUTH by way of eminence, was the great object of his life and wishes. His character was such as must command the warmest love and esteem. On *Sunday, July* 30, 1775, he preached twice with his usual zeal and vivacity; and in the evening was seized with the painful disorder, which carried him off the 10th of *August* following. We cannot draw a better character of him than in the words of one of his friends, in a sermon preached soon after his decease[*]. In 1780 there came out three volumes of sermons by Mr. *De-Missy* on divers texts of scripture. There remain among his papers several pieces of poetry, detached remarks on the original text of scripture, and many classic authors, some dissertations, &c. which, though they did not receive his finishing hand, deserve, in the opinion of his friends, to see the light in their present state. A collation of some *Greek* MSS. of the New Testament, with notes, &c. by him is preparing for the press in *Germany*.

P. 456. note, l. 19. read, "*Fransfield*."

P. 457. At the beginning of the fourth volume of *Somers's* Tracts, is advertised, "A Collection of Debates in Parliament before the Restoration from MSS. by Sir *Joseph* "*Ayloffe*, bart." This, I suppose, never appeared.

Ibid. note, l. 28, *add*, daughter and heiress of *Thomas Boilton*, Esq; of *Carlisle*, in the county of *Cumberland*.—In 1742, Sir *Joseph* resided at *Acton*.—Such of his MSS. as had not been claimed by his friends and acquaintance were sold by auction, by *Leigh*, *February* 27, 1782 †.

[*] "After mentioning his talents and knowledge, it is but justice to his memory to say some-
" thing of his virtues. At the head of these might be placed his love of truth, his indefatigable
" assiduity in seeking it, and the exquisite pleasure he felt in communicating it to others. We must
" next speak of his ardent zeal for the glory of God, and the interests of religion and revelation,
" and the most essential parts of both. This zeal made him attentively watch the progress and arts
" of irreligion and its partizans: his universal justice extended itself even to the enemies of truth,
" and his disinterestedness made him overlook every other use of money than that of satisfying his
" wants and doing good to others. In his humanity, charity, compassion, and beneficence, all were
" equally sharers; the poor, strangers, and even his enemies, and the undeserving. It was a grief
" to him not to be able to do all the good he wished, and to afford relief in every case."

† On this occasion, a friend wishes me to take notice of the unjustifiable proceeding, at too many literary sales, of persons who take upon them at the moment of sale to claim articles after they have been timely exposed to view, to the manifest prejudice of such purchasers as cannot attend in person.

P. 458. To the books of Sir *William Browne*, add, "Oratio *Harveiana* *, Principibus Medicis parentans; Medicinam, Academias utrasque laudans; Empiricos, eorum cultores perstringens; Collegium usque à natalibus illustrans: In Theatro Collegii Regalis Medicorum *Londinensium* habita Festo Divi *Lucæ*, MDCCLI, à *Gulielmo Browne*, Equite Aurato, M. D. *Cantab.* & *Oxon.* hujusce Collegii Socio, Electo, Censore, F. R. S. et à Consiliis. Solidorum duorum pretio venalis," 4to. This oration was embellished with Sir *William's* arms in the title-page; a head-piece †, representing the theatre at *Oxford*, the senate-house at *Cambridge*, and the College of Physicians; and an emblematic initial letter. These ornaments accompanied all his future publications.—On his *Cambridge* prize-medal is his portrait, and D. GVLIELMVS BROWNE EQVES. NAT. III. NON. A. I. MDCXCIII. Motto, ESSE ET VIDERI.—Reverse, *Apollo* presenting a wreath to a physician, SVNT SVA PRAEMIA LAVDI. ELECTVS COLL. MED. LOND. PRAESES. AS. MDCCLXXV.

P. 465. *Richard Blyke*, Esq; F. R. and A. S. S. (son of *Theophilus Blyke*, Esq; who was deputy secretary at war, paymaster of the widows pensions, and had been commissary of the stores at *Barcelona*) was Deputy-Auditor of Mr. *Aislabie's* office of the Impress; and had the honour of being god-son to Mr. Secretary *Craggs*. He had been long engaged in collecting materials for an history of *Hereford*, his native city, and of that county at large. Some of the valuable records, papers, &c. which he had collected for this purpose, were ready for the press in 1776, when death deprived his friends of this most excellent person, who was universally beloved. The collections were purchased at the sale of his library at Mr. *Baker's* for 39*l.* by the present Earl of *Surrey*, with a view of encouraging any person that shall undertake the history of that county, in which he has such considerable interest, and which had been unsuccessfully attempted by Mr. *Hill* and Mr. *Walwyn*. See British Topography, vol. I. p. 410. On the death of Mr. *Blyke's* father, his mother married a clergyman who had a living in *Gloucestershire*.

P. 468. note, l. penult. read, "1748." Bishop *Gibson* died *Sept.* 6, 1748.

P. 469. note, l. 2. The exact date of the two shocks is *Feb.* 8, and *March* 8, 1749-50.

Ibid. note *, Archbishop *Herring* was assisted in his answer to Bishop *Sherlock's* "Option," by Mr. Archdeacon *Denne*, and *Paul Jodrell*, Esq; to a brother of whom he bequeathed in return the Option of Dr. *Denne's* archdeaconry of *Rochester*, which Mr. *Jodrell* disposed of (in reversion) to the present archdeacon Dr. *Law*.

P. 470. sub-note, l. 2. read, "singly in *November*, 1753."

P. 472. l. 5. add, "under the tuition of Mr. *Charles Skottowe*;" and l. 6, read, "Mr. *Salter's* natural and acquired abilities were such as occasioned him to be taken "notice of, not only in the university, but elsewhere; insomuch that his friends, who "were proper judges of, and well acquainted with his merit, recommended him to Sir "*Philip Yorke*," &c. About the time of his quitting *Cambridge*, he was one of the writers ‡ in the "*Athenian* Letters," printed for private use in 1741, and of which 100

* This Oration (inscribed, "Præsidi dignissimo, colendissimo; doctissimis, amicissimis Collegis; "hanc Orationem, quam edi voluerunt, officium, amorem, præstans, dat, dicat, uti par est, Orator "*Harveianus*)" was accompanied with the following admonitory distich:

"Docti & justi nomen parvi penderet,
"Qui Sermonem hunc, invito me, verteret."

† Inscribed, "Et cantare pares, & respondere parati;" and under a figure of the sun, "Mihi "magnus *Apollo*."

‡ The other writers, I am informed, in this agreeable collection, were the Hon. *Philip Yorke* (now Earl of *Hardwicke*), the Hon. *Charles Yorke*, the late Bishop of *Lincoln* (Dr. *Green*), the Rev. *George Henry Rooke*, D. D. master of *Christ's*, the Rev. *Henry Heaton*, M. A. (afterwards prebendary of *Ely*), the Rev. *John Lawry*, M. A. (afterwards prebendary of *Rochester*), *Daniel Wray*, Esq; and Dr. *Heberden*. Of these only the first and two last survive. How desirable a present to the publick as a volume from such characters!

copies

copies have lately been re-printed for ſelect friends by the preſent Earl of *Hardwicke*. To Dr. *Whichcote's* "Aphoriſms" were added ſome Letters that paſſed between him and Dr. *Tuckney*, concerning the uſe of Reaſon in Religion, &c.; and in the Preface was given a good hiſtorical account of both theſe Doctors, as well as of their two contemporaries and friends, Doctors *Hill* and *Arrowſmith*.

P. 472. note †, read, "good portrait by *Vivares*."

P. 475. Dr. *John Henry Hampe*, a well-known and remarkable phyſician, who for many years reſided in obſcure lodgings in *The King's-Mews* near *Charing-Croſs*, had the honour of being phyſician to the late Princeſs Dowager of *Wales*. He ſpent great part of a long and laborious life in vainly ſeeking the philoſopher's ſtone. After having by uncommon abſtinence attained the age of fourſcore, he determined to communicate to the world the experience he had acquired in the valuable art of MAKING GOLD (an art which had unfortunately reduced our venerable phyſician to poverty); and with this view began in 1776 to print his "Treatiſe on Experimental Metallurgy;" in which but ſmall progreſs was made at the preſs, when the learned author was releaſed from his labours and penury in the beginning of the year 1777. The volume of "Ex-periments" was however finiſhed under the correction of *John Seyferth*, Eſq; and publiſhed in 1777 by Mr. *Nourſe*, in a ſmall folio volume, with an excellent portrait of the author, ſcraped by *Burke*, from a painting by *Angelica Kauffman*, and the following remarkable inſcription, written by the Doctor himſelf:

ΓΑΣΤΡΟΣ ΚΡΑΤΕΙΝ.

IOHANNES HENRICVS HAMPE,
Siegena-Naſſovicus,
Medicinæ Doctor *Duisburgenſis Clivorum*,
Medicus regius tricenarius
Practicus *Londinenſis* quinquagenarius
Acad. Imper. Nat. Cur. Societat. Reg. *Lond.* ſocius
Peripatiquus
Senex octogenarius temperatiſſimus ſaniſſimus
Per quindecim annos vixit
Quoad liquida invinius ὑδροποτης
Quoad ſolida Λιχανο-μελοφαγος
Sola ciborum Ανομαλια et paucitate et ſimplicitate
Perviridem ſenectutem aſſecutus
Rariſſimè per diem ultra duodecim ſolidorum uncias conſumens
Corporis ſiccitate et mira agilitate conſpicuus,
Externorum et internorum ſenſuum integritate
Animaque perturbationibus vacua beatiſſimus
(Pugnas Ludos quadrupedes)
Ad longævitatem mortemque ſanam omni morborum
Genere vacuam (ευθανασιαν) aſpirans
Utpote felicitatem mundanam veram et unicam
Necnon extremam artis ſalutaris metam
Ad quam contingendam nulla datur via
Niſi per illud Πυθαγορα Γνωθι Κρυπτον
Syſtematis metallurgicæ experimentalis
Angl. idiom. autor."

P. 476. l. ult. read, "in this year."

Ibid. Of ſeveral of Mr. *Durand's* earlier publications notice has been already taken in PP. 45. 58. 154, 155. He was alſo author of "La Vie & les Sentimens de *Lucilio Vanini*," printed at *Rotterdam*, 1727, 12mo; and editor of *Telemachus*, printed by *Watts*, 1745. A little poem of his, under the title of "Avis aux Predicateurs; ou Idée Generale "de la vraie Prédication," is prefixed to the Life of *Oſtervald*. The Preface, containing a ſhort account of Mr. *Durand*, was written by the late Rev. Mr. *Samuel Beuzeville* * of *Bethnal Green*, a *French* Clergyman of great learning and piety, lately deceaſed, who repreſents him as "one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed and eloquent "among the *French* Proteſtant preachers, as is amply proved," he ſays, "by the "very favourable reception given to a volume of Sermons publiſhed by him when "he was but 30 years old. No leſs favourable was that which his tranſlation of "two books of *Pliny* on gold and ſilver, with that on ancient painting, and of the "Academics of *Cicero*, and his Hiſtory of the 16th Century, met with. He was a "univerſal ſcholar, a deep divine, a devotee to truth, and, to crown all, a moſt bene-

* His funeral ſermon was preached on the 13th of *January*, 1782, by Mr. *Moore*, one of the minor canons of *St. Paul's*; and has ſince been printed in ſmall 8vo.

"volent

" volent diſintereſted man. Many of his valuable MSS. periſhed at *London* in an acci-
" dental fire." There exiſt among Mr. *Beuzeville's* papers in MS. by Mr. *D. Durand*, "Des Notes ſur le N. Teſtament de Mr. *Le Cène*, & ſur le N. Teſtament de *Genève*." " Idée Générale de l'Hiſtoire;" and " La Vie de Mr. *Jaquelot*;" which laſt the poſ-
ſeſſor would be glad to ſee printed.

P. 478. ſub-note, l. 30. read, " noſtratium."

P. 480. Dr. *Matthew Maty* was born in *Holland* in the year 1718. He was the ſon a clergyman, and was originally intended for the church; but in conſequence of ſome mortifications his father met with from the Synod on account of ſome particular ſentiments he entertained about the doctrine of the Trinity, turned his thoughts to phyſic. He took his degree of M. D. at *Leyden*, and in 1740 came to ſettle in *England*, his father having determined to quit *Holland* for ever. In order to make himſelf known, in 1741 he began to publiſh in *French*, an account of the productions of the *Engliſh* preſs, printed at *The Hague* under the name of the " Journal *Britannique*." This journal, which continues to hold its rank amongſt the beſt of thoſe which have appeared ſince the time of *Bayle*, anſwered the chief end he intended by it, and introduced him to the acquaintance of ſome of the moſt reſpectable literary characters of the country he had made his own. It was to their active and uninterrupted friendſhip he owed the places he afterwards poſſeſſed. In 1758 * he was choſen fellow, and in 1765, on the reſignation of Dr. *Birch*, who died a few months after and made him his executor, ſecretary to the Royal Society. He had been appointed one of the under-librarians of *The Britiſh Muſeum* at its firſt inſtitution in 1753, and became principal librarian at the death of Dr. *Knight* in 1772. Uſeful in all theſe poſts, he promiſed to be eminently ſo in the laſt, when he was ſeized with a languiſhing diſorder, which in 1776 put an end to a life which had been uniformly devoted to the purſuit of ſcience and the offices of humanity. He was an early and active advocate for inoculation; and when there was a doubt entertained that one might have the ſmall-pox this way a ſecond time, tried it upon himſelf unknown to his family. He was a member of the medical club (with the Doctors *Parſons*, *Templeman*, *Fothergill*, *Watſon*, and others) which met every fortnight in *St. Paul's Church Yard*. He was twice married, *viz.* the firſt time to Mrs. *Elizabeth Boiſragon*; and the ſecond to Mrs. *Mary Deners*. He left a ſon and three daughters. A portrait of Dr. *Maty*, by his own order, has been engraved ſince his death by *Bartolozzi*, to be given to his friends; of which no more than 100 copies were taken off, and the plate deſtroyed.

Ibid. note ‡, for " whom" read " who."

P. 483. Mr. *Bowyer's* eſtate at *Danby-Dale* had long before been ſubjected to the charitable bequeſt deſcribed below †, by his only ſurviving ſon.

P. 485.

* Some *French* verſes by Dr. *Maty*, on the death of the Count *de Giſors*, were printed in " The " Gentleman's Magazine," 1758, p. 435.

†. " To the Curate, Church-wardens, and Overſeers of the Poor, of the Pariſh of *Danby-Dale*, in " *Cleveland*, in the County of *York*.

" Whereas *Samuel Rabanks* left by Will, dated the 15th of *May*, 1633, part of his eſtates at " *Danby-Dale* and *Great Broughton* in *Cleveland*, in the County of *York*, to his Nephew *Samuel Pru-* " *dom*, and gave out of the ſaid eſtates a charity for ever to nine poor people of *Danby Dale* and " *Glais-Dale* to be annually choſen as mentioned in the ſaid Will; I, *Thomas Bowyer*, ſurviving " heir of the ſaid *Samuel Prudom*, have printed a few copies of that part of the Will reſpecting the " aforeſaid charity, for your better information. Being a ſtranger to the neighbourhood of *Danby-* " *Dale*, I deſire, as the final choice now centers in me, that you will be particularly careful to at- " tend ſtrictly to that part of the Will reſpecting the perſons and quality of the eighteen you nomi- " nate; for ſhould you nominate other than ſuch perſons as are ſpecified in the ſaid Will, as nearly " ſuch as ſuch can be found, the fault, which will be no ſmall one, muſt be entirely yours. I would

" chuſe

P. 485. Mr. *Wallis* was living in 1738. See p. 557.

" chuſe no one ſhould have the benefit of the ſaid charity more than two years together, a yearly " election being appointed, ſo that every fit perſon may receive a benefit from the ſaid charity.

" T. BOWYER."

" Extract of ſuch part of the Will of *Samuel Rabanks*, as relates to a charity he gives to the Poor " of *Danby* and *Glais-Dale* in *Cleveland*, 15 *May*, 1635.—Now I, the ſaid *Samuel Rabanks*, for a " direction and declaration, to what intents and purpoſes, and in what manner and form, the rents, " iſſues, and profits of the ſaid Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and Premiſes, " by me the ſaid *Samuel Rabanks* to the ſaid *Samuel Prudom* and *Thomas Reede* conveyed or men- " tioned to be conveyed as aforeſaid, ſhall be after my deceaſe employed according to the ſaid truſt, " do, by this my laſt Will and Teſtament in writing, limit and appoint that the ſaid *Samuel Prudom* " and *Thomas Reede*, and the heirs and aſſigns of the ſaid *Samuel Prudom*, ſhall, from and after my " deceaſe, out of the rents, iſſues, and profits of the ſaid meſſuages, lands, tenements, and " hereditaments, to them conveyed or mentioned to be conveyed as aforeſaid, upon the 9th " day of *June*, or the 9th day of *December*, which of them ſhall firſt happen after my " deceaſe, and from thenceforth upon every 9th day of every month, monthly, for ever " hereafter, pay, or cauſe to be paid, to nine poor people, to be from time to time nominated and " elected in the manner herein by me appointed, and not otherwiſe, to every of them nine-pence a " week, which comes to every of them three ſhillings by the month, and amounteth in all to £.17 " 11*s.* for the whole year: and alſo, for ever, after my deceaſe, upon every 9th day of *December*, " pay the ſum of ten ſhillings of lawful *Engliſh* money to ſome godly and able preacher, to be from " time to time nominated by the ſaid *Samuel Prudom* and his heirs, who, upon every 9th day of *De-* " *cember*, yearly, ſhall preach the word of God in the pariſh-church of *Danby* aforeſaid; and the ſaid " *Samuel Prudom*, his heirs or aſſigns, ſhall, immediately after ſuch ſermon ended, give and deliver " one perck of rie, not only to every ſuch of the ſaid nine poor people as ſhall be then preſent in the " ſaid church during all the time of the ſaid ſermon, but alſo to ſuch other of them who ſhall be " then abſent, and not able to repair to the church, by reaſon of ſickneſs or otherwiſe. And I do " hereby further limit and appoint that the ſaid *Samuel Prudom*, his heirs and aſſigns, ſhall and may " from time to time, and all times hereafter, after my deceaſe, receive and retain the reſidue of the " ſaid rents, iſſues, and profits of the ſaid premiſes to him conveyed as aforeſaid, to his and their own " uſe and uſes for ever. And touching the nomination and election of ſuch poor people, to whoſe " benefit I appoint and intend the ſaid rie and monthly payments, I do hereby limit and appoint that " on every 9th Day of *December* in every year for ever after my deceaſe, the curate, church-wardens, " and overſeers of the poor of *Danby* for the time being, ſhall in the ſaid church of *Danby*, after " the ſermon and diſtribution of the ſaid rie, made according to my ſaid appointment, publicly, in " the preſence of the ſaid *Samuel Prudom*, his heirs and aſſigns, if they will be then and there pre- " ſent, and of ſuch other of the pariſhioners of the ſaid pariſh as will be there preſent, nominate " eighteen poor perſons of the ſaid pariſh of *Danby*, whereof ſix ſhall be named by the curate, ſix by " the church-wardens, and ſix by the ſaid overſeers of the poor for the time being, and ſhall ſet " down in writing their names; and of thoſe eighteen ſo to be named, there ſhall be nine then and " there forthwith and immediately elected by the ſaid *Samuel Prudom*, his heirs or aſſigns. And " if the ſaid *Samuel Prudom*, his heirs or aſſigns, ſhall be then abſent, or refuſe to make ſuch elec- " tion of ſuch nine perſons, or any of them, then ſuch nine perſons, or ſo many of them whereof " no ſuch election ſhall be made by the ſaid *Samuel Prudom*, his heirs or aſſigns, as aforeſaid, ſhall " be elected and choſen on the next Sabbath-day after by the curate and overſeers of the ſaid pariſh " for the time being, or any three of them, whereof the curate ſhall be one. And, as touching the " perſons ſo from time to time to be nominated and elected, I neither prefer men, nor exclude wo- " men; but as touching their quality, whether men or women, I deſire and appoint that no perſon " or perſons ſhall be nominated or elected to take any benefit of this my gift, but ſuch only as are " of the pooreſt ſort for eſtate, and the beſt report for their good life and converſation; and of thoſe " ſo to be elected and qualified, I deſire, limit, and appoint, that they ſhall be all of *Danby* only, if " there be ſo many there; and if in caſe there ſhall not be ſo many there of the pooreſt and " moſt needful perſons, the number wanting ſhall be ſupplied out of *Glais-dale*, ſo that ſupply " exceed not the number of three perſons at any time: and to ſuch nine perſons ſo to be " elected and qualified I intend the ſaid payments and rie, and no other; but for their perſons, " eſtates, lives, and places of dwelling, as aforeſaid. And I deſire all ſuch to whoſe care I have " entruſted the diſpoſition hereof, and the nomination and election of the ſaid perſons, that they " would perform the ſame with the ſame reſpect of charity I intend it."

P. 485.

P. 485. Mrs. *Elianor James* (mother, I believe, to the three brothers * mentioned in p. 585) was a very extraordinary character, a mixture of benevolence and madneſs; an aſſertion that a peruſal of the two letters † tranſcribed below will fully juſtify.

P. 486.

* *Harriſ James*, originally a letter-founder, and related to theſe brothers, was formerly of *Covent-Garden* theatre, where he repreſented fops and footmen.

† "To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal aſſembled in Parliament.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

"I have read a Caſe that is before your Lordſhips, relating to one *Dye*; and I find he has been "greatly baffled, and it appears to me that he is the injured perſon: and the conſideration that he "has been twenty years, and has borrowed two thouſand pounds, which if he ſhould loſe, his chil- "dren would be ruined; and theſe conſiderations moved me to humbly entreat your Lordſhips, for "the love of juſtice, to conſider the length of time, and the great charge, that right may take place, "and that an end may be put to this ſuit: for juſtice is beautiful; and the God of juſtice bleſs "your Lordſhips. My heart is wounded to think, that *England* will be ruined if your Lordſhips "don't ſtand in the gap: for what advantage can it be to *England* for *Scotland* to be united to it? "Is the cruel uſage wherewith they uſed the Epiſcopal church-men there ſo ſoon forgot? Surely "there is not a miracle wrought in them, that their natures ſhould be changed: Therefore let *Eng-* "*land* be *England*, and let *Scotland* be as it is. And 'tis in your Lordſhips' power to do good to "the church and kingdom; for the King leaves it wholly to you, and to the Houſe of Commons: "Therefore ſo act, as you will anſwer before God, who has committed the Talent of power to your "truſt; that you may employ it to his glory, and for the good of your country: and therefore give "not the power out of your own hand: and God Almighty give your Lordſhips ſuch wiſdom, that "you may be more than conquerors for the glory of God, and the good of the kingdom! Which "that the Lord may grant, is the prayer of your humble ſervant, and ſoul's well-wiſher,

"ELIANOR JAMES."

"Mrs. *James's* advice to all printers in general.

"I have been in the element of printing above forty years, and I have great love for it, and am "a well-wiſher to all that lawfully move therein, and eſpecially to you that are maſters; therefore "I would have you wiſe and juſt, and not willingly break the laws of God nor man, but that you "would do by all men as you would deſire they ſhould do by you: and you cannot be ignorant of "the great charge in bringing up of ſervants in the art of printing, neither can you be inſenſible "how remiſs, provoking and waſteful ſome ſervants are, eſpecially when they are encouraged there- "in, by the unjuſt hope of getting away from their maſters, and having over-work from other "maſters that have not had the charge and trouble of bringing them up, which is too frequently "practiſed among you, to the ruin of the trade in general, and the ſpoiling of youth. For when a "boy has ſerved half his time, and has gained ſome experience in his trade, he preſently begins to "ſet up for conditions with his maſter; then he will not work unleſs he has ſo much for himſelf, "and liberty to go where he pleaſes; which if his maſter denies, he then ſtrives to vex his maſter, "and waſte his time and goods; and then when he beats him, away he runs with great complaints, "when the maſter is all the while the ſufferer; and it is no wonder to hear a boy that wants an "honeſt principle to do his own duty, rail againſt and bely his maſter and miſtreſs; for he thinks "to excuſe himſelf by blackening them. Now I would have this great evil prevented, and that "you may eaſily do, if you will reſolve to take no man's ſervant from him, and then a maſter may "(as he ought) have the benefit of the latter part of his time to make him amends for his trouble "and charge, which is according to the will of God and good men. For if it ſhould happen, that "an apprentice by any trick ſhould get away from his maſter, I would not have you give any en- "couragements, as money, but that he ſhould ſerve the term of his indenture as an apprentice "without; for giving him money makes him a journey-man before his time: for indeed, if there "be any conſideration, it ought to be given to the maſter that had the trouble and charge of bring- "ing him up; and who will ſerve ſeven or eight years, if they can get off before? For beſides, "boys will have a thouſand tricks to provoke their maſters to anger, in trifling away their time, "and ſlinging their houſes into pie, except their maſters will be under conditions to give them en- "couragements, and to give them that liberty to go where they will, and have money to ſpend, and "this is to make the maſter the ſervant, and the boy the maſter; therefore, pray, brother, do not be "guilty in deſtroying of youth, for it is the deſtruction of the trade. I deſire you to take care not "to bind any boy except he be above the age of fourteen, and the fewer the better. So I reſt your "ſiſter and ſoul's well-wiſher,

ELIANOR JAMES.

"Now to you, journey-men; you are my brothers, for my huſband was a journey-man before he "was a maſter, and therefore I wiſh you well, and take care that you are not guilty of any ill thing,

P. 486. Of Mrs. *Markland*, the worthy ſiſter of the excellent old friend of Mr. *Bowyer*, I cannot reſiſt the temptation of giving a ſhort account, in her own expreſſive words:—"I have been ſtruggling many years with a weak conſtitution, and, added to this, the "infirmities of old age have made a ſevere attack upon me. But theſe viciſſitudes muſt "inevitably happen at 73, which is 3 years beyond the time allotted by the Royal "Pſalmiſt for trouble and ſorrow. I cannot expect any relief for my complaints but "through the gate of death. I return you my moſt grateful thanks, good Sir, for your "kind offer to do me any ſervice in *London*; you have given me too ſtrong proofs of "your integrity and diligence, to have the leaſt doubt of your good will in the perform-"ance of any friendly office to the diſtreſſed or afflicted. My connections, to my great "ſorrow, are all at an end in your part of the world by the loſs of my beſt friends, and "at a time of life we are the leaſt able to ſupport ourſelves under ſuch a calamity, as "the mind is always a fellow-ſufferer with the enervated body. In the hands of a wiſe "Providence, theſe chaſtiſements may turn out for the beſt, and I ought to ſubmit to "the Divine Diſpenſations, and think whatever is, is right, in the moral ſenſe of the "word. I hope you enjoy your health; and may you have added to it, every bleſſing "this world can afford, is the ſincere wiſh of your much obliged humble ſervant,

"*Liverpool, Nov.* 19, 1779. CATHARINE MARKLAND."

P. 490. The picture of "*Alfred* the Great, dividing his loaf with the Pilgrim *," was painted by *Benjamin Weſt*, Eſq; Hiſtorical-painter to his Majeſty, and preſented to the Company of Stationers in 1779 by Mr. *John Boydell*, who has ſince publiſhed an engraving from it. This painting, with the two portraits mentioned in p. 492, and one of *Tycho Wing* †, make a complete liſt of the Company's pictures.

"as ſhewing ſervants ill examples, and giving bad counſels; for if you ſhould, you would be like "*Judas* in betraying your maſter that employs you; for ſober men, they ſcorn to be guilty of this "crime; but for you of the lower ſort, you are like devils, for you ſtudy how to do all manner of "miſchief to a good huſband; for you hate them becauſe they are better than yourſelf: had not your "better imitate them, and pray to God to make you like them? For what benefit have you in "ſtarving your wives and children, and making yourſelves fat only fit for hell? Pray, brothers, "mend your faults, and pray to God to give you repentance, and to mend for the time to come, that "you may be reconciled to God and man, which I heartily wiſh. ELIANOR JAMES."

* While the *Danes* were ravaging all before them, *Alfred*, with a ſmall company, retreated to a little inacceſſible iſland in *Somerſetſhire*, called *Athelney*; where his firſt attention was to build a fortreſs: thither he afterwards moved his family, whoſe ſecurity gave him the moſt pungent concern. He had early married a lady, who, by her birth, accompliſhments, and beauty, was worthy of the high ſtation to which he had raiſed her. *Alfred* loved with the ſincereſt affection, and had the happineſs to find his love returned with equal ſincerity. Heaven too had bleſſed him with children. The principal inconvenience he laboured under, in this forlorn ſituation, aroſe from a ſcarcity of proviſions. It happened one day as he was reading, that he found himſelf diſturbed by the voice of a poor pilgrim, who with the greateſt earneſtneſs begged for ſomewhat to ſatisfy his hunger. The humane king (whoſe attendants had been all ſent out in ſearch of food) called to *Elſwitha*, and requeſted her to relieve the miſerable object with a part of what little there remained in the fort. The queen, finding only one loaf, brought it to *Alfred*; but at the ſame time repreſented to him the diſtreſſes that the family muſt be driven to, ſhould the ſucceeding proves unſucceſsful. The king, however, not deterred, but rather rejoicing at the trial of his humanity, divided the loaf, and gave to the poor Chriſtian half of it: conſoling the queen with this pious reflection, 'That he who could feed five thouſand with five loaves and two fiſhes, could make, if it ſhould pleaſe him, the half of a loaf ſuffice for more than their neceſſities.' The pilgrim departed; the king reſumed his ſtudies; and felt a ſatisfaction that ever reſults from beneficent actions. His attendants returned with a vaſt quantity of fiſh, which greatly encouraged the king, and put him upon proſecuting thoſe undertakings which reſtored the luſtre of the *Saxon* diadem.

† Son of *Vincent*, the celebrated almanack-maker; of whom, though no painting is known to exiſt, there is preſerved in *Stationers Hall* (by the attention of Mr. *Luckyn Dodd*, when Maſter of the Company) an engraved portrait, from his "Aſtronomia *Britannica*, 1669," folio, inſcribed, "*Vincentius Wing, Luffenhamienſis*, in com. *Rutlandiæ*; natus anno 1619, die 9 *Aprilis*." His life was written by *Gadbury*, who informs us that he died *Sept.* 10, 1668.

P. 497, Mr. *Nelson's* epitaph is here annexed:

"H. S. E.
ROBERTUS NELSON, Armiger,
Qui,
Patre ortus *Johanne*, cive *Londinensi*,
Ex societate Mercatorum cum *Turcis* commercium
Habentium, matre *Ilduriis* soloræ
Gabrielis Roberti, equitis aurati, ex eâdem
Civitate & eodem sodalitio, uxorem habuit
Honoratissimam dominam *Theophilam*
Lucy, *Kinsmanni Lucy* Baronetti viduam,
Prænobilis *Johannis* comitis de *Berkeley*
Filiam, quam *Aquisgranum* usque valetudinis
Recuperandæ causâ proficiscentem subenter
Comitatus, ad extremum vitæ terminum
Summo amore fovit: morte divulsam
Per novem annos superstes plurimum desideravit.
Literis *Græcis* et *Latinis*,
Quas partim in schola *Paulinâ*,
Partim intra domesticos parietes didicerat,
Linguarum *Gallicæ* et *Italicæ* peritiam
Lutetiæ et *Romæ* agens facilè adjunxit.
In omni fere literarum genere versatus,
Ad theologiæ studium animum præcipuè appulit;
Et felici pariter memoriâ atque acri judicio posita,
Antiquitatum ecclesiasticarum scientiâ
Inter clericos eminuit laicus.
Peragratâ semel atque iterum *Europâ*,
Postquam diversas civitatum
Et religionum formas exploraverat,
Nullam reipublicæ administrandæ rationem
Monarchiæ domi constitutæ præposuit,
Cæteras omnes ecclesias *Anglicanæ* longè posthabuit:
Hanc ipsi semper charam
Beneficiis auxit,
Vitâ exornavit,
Scriptis defendit,
Filius ipsius obsequentissimus,
Et propugnator imprimis strenuus.
Nulla erat bonorum virorum communitas,
Aut ad pauperum liberos sumptu locupletiorum
Bene instituendos,
Aut ad augendam utilitatem publicam,
Aut ad promovendam Dei gloriam instituta,
Cui non se libenter socium addidit.
Hisce studiis et temporis et opum
Partem longè maximam impendit.
Quicquid facultatum supererat,
Id ferè omne supremis tabulis
In eosdem usus legavit.
Dum id sibi negotii unicè dedit, Deo ut placeret,
Severam interim Christianæ religionis
Ad quam se composuit disciplinam
Suavissimâ morum facilitate ita temperavit,
Ut hominibus perraro displiceret:
In illo enim, si in allo quopiam mortalium,
Forma ipsa honesti mirè eluebat,
Et amorem omnium facilè excitabat.
Cum naturæ satis et gloriæ,
Bonis omnibus et ecclesiæ,
Parum diu vixisset,
Fatali asthmate correptus,
Exspectatæ animam Deo reddidit,
Vitæ jam actæ recordatione lætus,
Et futuræ spe plenus.
Dum Christianum Sacrificium ritè celebrabitur,
Apud sanctæ cœnæ participes,
Nelsoni vigebit memoria.
Dum solennia recurrent Festa & Jejunia,
Nelsoni Fastos jugiter revolvent pii;
Illum habebunt inter hymnos et preces,
Illum inter sacra gaudia et lusuria
Comitem pariter et adjutorem.
Vivit adhuc, et in omne ævum vivet,
Vir pius, simplex, candidus, urbanus:
Adhuc in scriptis post mortem editis,
Et nunquam moriturus,
Cum nobilibus et locupletibus miscet colloquia;
Adhuc eos sermonibus
Multâ pietate et eruditione refertis
Delectare pergit et instruere.
Ob. 16 *Jan.* An. Dom. 1714.
Ætat. suæ 59."

Ibid. Mr. *Gabriel Hanger* was afterwards created lord *Coleraine*.

P. 501, Mr. *Ballard's* epitaph deserves to be perpetuated:

"H. S. E.
GEORGIUS BALLARD,
Campodunensi sui haud vulgare ornamentum,
Qui diurnâ artis illiberalis exercitatione
Ita victum quæritabat,
Ut animum interea disciplinis liberalibus
excultum redderet.
In celebritatem et literatorum amicitiam
Eruditionis famâ aliquando evocatus,
Et inter academicos *Oxonia* adscriptus,
Otio floruit nec ignobili,
Nec reipublicæ literariæ inutilis;
Quippe fœminarum,
Quotquot *Britannia* scriptis illustrarunt,
memoriam,
Scriptor ipse posteris commendavit.
Sed, dum studiis intentus,
Vitæ umbratili nimium indulgeret,
Renum calculo confectus obiit
Anno 1755."

P. 502. l. 7. read, "1703, 1705."

P. 504, add,

Epitaphium

JOHANNIS URRY,

Æd. Christ. Oxon. Alumni & scipso scriptum.

1714.

Justitiæ & libertatis amans, licentiam abominatus;
Fidei bonæ non aversatus,
Nullam, quam meliorem, noluit.
Divitiis et gloriolæ quietem mentem prætulit.
Patriæ patri et ecclesiæ matri fidelis usque filius
Extremum ad vitæ spiritum perduravit.
Dominum suum ferre, atque dura ipsius jussa
Audire, non gravatus est.
Quippe hoc numini parere rarus est
Conservo servire ægrè pulat;
At alieno domino nefas piaculare duxit;
Nec crimen gravius patrare humanum genus
potuisse,
Quam datam fidem fallere putavit.
Decus esse quum non potuerit sodalitati huic
regiæ et amplæ,
Dedecus esse sodalitii mitabat haud
Et quum potuit decoramenta ædes ab *Henrico* fundatas,
Ad quas itaque absolvendas magnam reliquæ suæ
partem mortuus legavit.
Et quamvis memorabile nihil perfecit unquam;
Justo tamen est aggressus opus ausus virus
Magnum *Chaucerum*
Nec absolvit, magno sed ausu excidit."

Ibid. l. 14, read, "Dr. *Charlett*."

Ibid. sub-note, read, "His patron's wife, and mother to the Dutchess Dowager of "*Portland*."

P. 506. There is a portrait of Dr. *Gower*, in his doctor's robes. *Jac. Fellowes pinx. G. Vertue sculp.*

Ibid. sub-note, l. 9. "*Bagford's* collections are locked up in a large cubical deal box, "and probably have never been opened since they have been at *Cambridge*." *T. F.*

P. 507. l. 31. "Dr. *Newcome* had a print scraped for Mrs. *Newcome* after her death, which he gave away: it was from a very bad picture, and probably never was like her. The young artist would not put his name. She was the very learned lady mentioned by Dr. *Grey* in his *Hudibras*, for her note about *Penguins* in Book I. She published "An "Enquiry into the Evidence of the Christian Religion, *Cambridge*, 1728," 8vo, in 150 pages; and had the character of being very learned: all I know of that matter is, that as often as I have been in company with her, and when things were thrown out designedly to tempt her to speak, and discover herself, as the armour produced to *Achilles*, it never took effect. So that I cannot speak of her learning from my own knowledge: but if she was not that, she was something better; a very good woman." *T. F.*

Ibid. l. 37. read, "some gentleman, a member of the society."

P. 508. sub-note, l. 2. "*Oxford*, in 1662."

P. 510. l. 34. read, "blue slate stone."

Ibid. l. 36. Mr. *Madox's* large and valuable collection of transcripts, in 94 volumes in folio and quarto, consist chiefly of extracts from records in *The Exchequer*, the Patent and Clause Rolls in *The Tower*, the *Cotton* Library, the Archives of *Canterbury* and *Westminster*, the Collections of *Christ's College, Cambridge*, &c. made by him, and intended as materials for a feudal history of *England* from the earliest times. These collections were the labour of 30 years; and Mr. *Madox* frequently declared, that when young he would have given 1500 guineas for them.—59 volumes of *Rymer's* Collection of Public Acts relating to the History and Government of *England* from 1115 to 1698 (not printed in his Fœdera, but of which there is a Catalogue in vol. XVII.) are deposited in *The Museum* by order of the House of Lords.

P. 512. On the 20th of *December*, 1714, Mr. *R. Gale's* name was added to the commissioners of stamp-duties; and was continued in a subsequent commission, dated *May* 4, 1715. "A Copy of an ancient Chirograph or Conveyance of a Sepulchre "cut in marble, lately brought from *Rome*, and now in the possession of Sir *Hans Sloane*,

* Mr. *Urry* dying before the work was completed, the task of editorship devolved on his friend *William Browne*, Esq; of *Christ Church, Oxford*. See his agreement with *Lintot*, in p. 503.

"with

"with some observations on it by *Roger Gale*, Esq;" is in Phil. Tranf. N. 444, p. 2 r.—The name of Mr. *S. Gale* was in *Peck's Stanford* as contributor of the plate of the Bishop of *Elphin*'s seal.

P. 513—520. The numbering of eight pages has been accidentally omitted.

P. 521. The Duchess of *Portland* has the copy of *Burnet* that was Lord *Dartmouth*'s *, who was secretary of state at the time: and he has written at the end of vol. I. "So far "I read, and did not perceive any design in the writer to pervert or mislead; but this was "not the case in the succeeding volume. Now Lord B—— tells me, that a man must "be a simpleton to talk so, because all the anecdotes are in the first volume, and conse-"quently there was the opportunity for making liberties; but that the subsequent ones "are a mere compilation from news papers." *T. F.*—Another copy of *Burnet's* History of his own Times † is mentioned in this page, line the last, to be in the library of the Earl of *Shelburne*, with MS. remarks by Dean *Swift*. In the same valuable library is the Dean's copy of "Lord *Herbert's* Life of *Henry* VIII." with MS. notes, remarkable for being the first in the list of the books *Swift* has given us, as having been read by him at *Moor Park* ‡.—Mr. *Astle* has the Dean's MS. remarks on "*Macky's* Characters;" and I have myself those on "*Gibbs's* Psalms."

Ibid. l. 20. read, "p. 532."—Subnote, l. 2. read, "detracting."

P. 529. Mr. *Thomas Baker* was descended from a family ancient and well-esteemed, distinguished by its loyalty and affection for the crown. His grandfather Sir *George Baker*, knt. almost ruined his family by his exertions for *Charles* I. Being recorder of *Newcastle*, he kept that town, 1639, against the *Scots* || (as they themselves wrote to the Parliament) with "a noble opposition." He borrowed large sums upon his own credit, and sent the money to the king, or laid it out in his service §. His father was *George Baker*, Esq; of *Crook*, in the parish of *Lanchester*, in the county of *Durham*, who married *Margaret* daughter of *Thomas Forster* of *Edderston*, in the county of *Northumberland*, Esq. Mr. *Baker* was born at *Crook*, *September* 14, 1656 **. He was educated at the free-school at *Durham*, under Mr. *Battersby*, many years master, and thence removed with his elder brother *George* to *St. John's College*, *Cambridge*, and admitted, the former as pensioner, the latter as fellow commoner, under the tuition of Mr. *Sanderson*, *July* 9, 1674 ††. He proceeded B. A. 1677; M. A. 1681; was elected fellow *March* 1679-80; ordained deacon by bishop *Compton* of *London*, *December* 20, 1685; priest by Bishop *Barlow* of *Lincoln*, *December* 19, 1686. Dr. *Watson*, tutor of the college, who was nominated, but not yet consecrated, bishop of *St. David's*, offered to take him for his chaplain, which he declined, probably on the prospect of a like offer from Lord *Crew* bishop of *Durham*, which he soon after accepted. His Lordship collated him to the rectory of *Long Newton*

* Sir *John Dalrymple* acknowledges his obligations to the present Earl of *Dartmouth*, for the use of a copy of his ancestor's MS. notes on *Burnet*.

† Or, as *Swift* calls it, "The History of *Scotland* in my own Time." Speaking of the first volume, he says, "it is a poor performance, and unworthy of the reputed author."

‡ See "Supplement" to his Works, 4to. p. 739.

|| *Lloyd's* Memoirs, p. 689.

§ Mr. *Thomas Baker* erected a monument to him at his own expence in the great church at *Hull*, with an epitaph, after he had lain there disregarded 40 years. See the epitaph in *Le Neve's* Mon. Angl. from 1613 to 1679, p. 125.

** *Heath's* Chron. p. 68. *Rushworth's* Collections, p. iii. vol. II. p. 1641. Register of Births in *Lanchester* church, there being at that time no register of baptisms.

†† Mr. *Thomas Baker's* admission is entered in the College Register, *June* 13, 1674, ætat. 16. But if the parish register may be depended on, he must at that time have been near 18; and he has been heard to say, that coming up at the same time with his elder brother *George*, who was two years older, that it might not be known how late he was admitted, their true ages were concealed.

in his diocese, and the same county, *June* 1687; and, as Dr. *Grey* was informed by some of the bishop's family, intended to have given him that of *Sedgefield*, worth 6 or 700*l.* a year, with a golden prebend, had he not incurred his displeasure, and left his family, for refusing to read King *James* the Second's declaration for liberty of conscience. Mr. *Baker* himself gives the following account of this matter: "When the king's declara-"tion was appointed to be read, the most condescending thing the bishop ever did me "was coming to my chambers (remote from his) to prevail with me to read it in his "chapel at *Auckland*, which I could not do, having wrote to my curate not to read it "at my living at *Long-Newton*. But he did prevail with the curate at *Aukland* to read "it in his church when the bishop was present to countenance the performance. When "all was over, the bishop (as a penance, I presume) ordered me to go to the dean (as "archdeacon) to require him to make a return to court of the names of all such as "did not read it, which I did, though I was one of the number." The bishop, who disgraced him for this refusal, and was excepted out of King *William's* pardon, took the oaths to that king, and kept his bishoprick till his death. Mr. *Baker* resigned *Long Newton Aug.* 1, 1690, refusing to take the oaths*; and retired to his fellowship at *St. John's*, in which he was protected † till *Jan.* 20, 1716-17, when, with 21 others ‡, he was dispossessed of it. This hurt him most of all, not for the profit he received from it, but that some whom he thought his sincerest friends came so readily into the new measures, particularly Dr. *Robert Jenkin* the master ‖, who wrote a defence of the profession of Dr. *Lake* bishop of *Chichester*, concerning the new oaths and passive obedience, and resigned his precentorship of *Chichester*, and vicarage of *Waterbeach*, in the county of *Cambridge*. Mr. *Baker* could not persuade himself but he might have shewn the same indulgence to his scruples on that occasion as he had done before while himself was of that way of thinking. Of all his sufferings none therefore gave him so much uneasiness. In a letter from Dr. *Jenkin*, addressed "to Mr. *Baker*, fellow of *St. John's*," he made the following remark on the superscription: "I was so then; I little thought it should be by him that I am "now no fellow: but God is just, and I am a sinner." After the passing the Registring Act, 1723, he was desired to register his annuity of 40*l.* which the last act required before it was amended and explained. Though this annuity, left him by his father for his fortune, with 20*l. per annum.* out of his collieries by his elder brother from the day of his death, *Aug.* 1699, for the remaining part of the lease which determined at *Whitsuntide* 1723, was now his whole subsistence, he could not be prevailed on to secure himself against the act, but wrote thus in answer to his friend: "I thank you for your kind "concern for me; and yet I was very well apprised of the late act, but do not think "it worth while at this age, and under these infirmities, to give myself and friends so "much trouble about it. I do not think that any living besides myself knows surely "that my annuity is charged upon any part of my cousin *Baker's* estate; or if they do,

* The following memorandum was extracted from the register-book of *Long-Newton* by the curate of that parish: "Mr. *John Oliver*, rector of *Long-Newton*, died in *February*, 1686, and was "succeeded by Mr. *Thomas Baker*, fellow of *St. John's College* in *Cambridge*; who, refusing to take "the oaths to King *William* and Queen *Mary*, at *Candlemas* 1689, returned to his college again.—"Mr. *James Finny*, M. A. of *St. John's College* in *Oxford*, chaplain to the Right Honourable the "Earl of *Burlington* and *Cork*, afterwards D. D. and prebendary of *Durham*, was inducted into the "rectory of *Long-Newton* on the 30th of *January*, 1690."

† See his Preface to Lady *Margaret's* Funeral Sermon.

‡ Mentioned in the Appendix to *Kimberwell's* Life.

‖ "Mr. *Baker* was quite wrong in fancying that the master, &c. could do more for him than he did. He was screened, till notice came from above that it would not be overlooked there any longer. How did Mr. *Baker*, as a scrupulous man, reconcile to his conscience, the holding of his fellowship with his annuity of 40*l. per annum*? Was not this *certi reditus*?" *T. F.*

"I can

"I can hardly believe that any one for ſo poor and uncertain a reward will turn in-
"former; or if any one be found ſo poorly mean and baſe, I am ſo much acquainted
"with the hardſhips of the world, that I can bear it. I doubt not I ſhall live under
"the ſevereſt treatment of my enemies; or, if I cannot live, I am ſure I ſhall die, and
"that's comfort enough to me. If a conveyance will ſecure us againſt the act, I am
"willing to make ſuch a conveyance to them, not fraudulent or in truſt, but in as full
"and abſolute a manner as words can make it; and if that ſhall be thought good ſecu-
"rity, I deſire you will have ſuch a conveyance drawn and ſent to me by the poſt, and
"I'll ſign it and leave it with any friend you ſhall appoint till it can be ſent to you."
He retained a lively reſentment of his deprivations; and wrote himſelf in all his books, as well as in thoſe which he gave to the college library, "ſocius ejectus," and in ſome "ejectus rector." In 1730 he contributed a fine common-prayer book to Mr. *Willis's* new chapel *. He continued to reſide in the college as commoner-maſter till his death, which happened *July* 2, 1740, of a paralytic ſtroke, being found on the floor of his chamber. "In the afternoon, being alone in his chamber, he was ſtruck with a
"ſlight apoplectic fit, which abating a little, he recovered his ſenſes, and knew all
"about him, who were his nephew *Burton* †, Doctors *Bedford* and *Heberden*. He ſeemed
"perfectly ſatisfied and reſigned; and when Dr. *Bedford* deſired him to take ſome me-
"dicine then ordered, he declined it, ſaying, he would only take his uſual ſuſtenance,
"which his bed-maker knew the times and quantities of giving; he was thankful for
"the affection and care his friends ſhewed him, but, hoping the time of his diſſolution
"was at hand, would by no means endeavour to retard it. His diſorder increaſed, and
"the third day from this ſeizure he departed. His accuſtomed regularity and abſtemi-
"ous way of living had, one would have imagined, been a ſecurity from a diſorder of
"this nature; though perhaps, when it did come, it rendered him leſs able to ſtruggle
"with it. But it happened at this very time his great nephew, the preſent Mr. *Baker*
"of *Crook*, was juſt come from *Eton* ſchool to be admitted at *St. John's*, upon which
"occaſion, beſides the great joy he expreſſed in ſeeing him, he frequented company
"more than uſual, and had entertainments in his own chambers (which he very rarely
"practiſed); ſo that this unuſual hurry deſtroyed that æquilibrium of ſpirits his wonted
"tranquillity had kept up, and, like any violent exceſs, proved too much for him to
"bear. I recollect it always as one of the fortunate incidents of my life that I hap-
"pened to be thrown in the way at this time, both as I had an opportunity of ſeeing
"my much honoured and great friend in his laſt minutes, as alſo of having an occaſion
"of exerting myſelf in his ſervice; who, when I was a ſtudent, had left no act of
"friendſhip or relation undone towards me; and next, I am extremely glad of this
"further and public opportunity of owning the great obligation and honour I had in
"being known to, and in my youth regarded by, ſo great and learned a man, ſo kind
"and affectionate a relation." *Letter from Dr. John Bedford* (of whom ſee an account hereafter) *to Dr. Grey, Durham, July* 27, 1755. He was buried in *St. John's* outer chapel, near the monument of Mr. *Aſhton*, who founded his fellowſhip. No memorial has

* See above, p. 225.—"Mr. *Baker* deſires me to convey his preſent of a fine common-prayer
"book for Mr. *Willis's* new chapel by the coach that goes from hence. He bids me further add,
"that he hath now by him Mr. *Strype's* laſt volume of Annals in MS.; which, had you been here,
"he thinks you was fitter to have examined than himſelf, whether he hath been guilty of making
"repetitions, a fault he is too ſubject to; it is to remain in his cuſtody till the laſt day of this month,
"and no longer." Dr. *William Baker* ‡ *to Dr. Grey, dated Cambridge, Oct.* 15, 1730.

† Mr. *Richard Burton*, of *Elamore-Hall*, Mr. *Baker's* nephew and executor.

‡ Fellow of *St. John's College, Cambridge.* Mr. *Bowyer* printed for him a 30th of *January* Sermon, 1726. He publiſhed alſo two other ſingle Sermons, in 1716 and 1728.

yet

yet been erected over him, he having forbidden it in his will. Being appointed one of the executors of his eldeſt brother's will, by which a large ſum was bequeathed to pious uſes, he prevailed on the other two executors, who were his other brother *Francis* and the Hon. *Charles Montagu*. to lay out 1310*l*. of the money upon an eſtate to be ſettled upon *St. John's* college for ſix exhibitioners. He likewiſe gave the college 100*l*. for the conſideration of 6*l*. a year (then only legal intereſt) for his life; and to the library ſeveral choice books, both printed and MS. medals, and coins; beſides what he left to it by his will; which were "all ſuch books, printed and MS. as he had, and were "wanting there." All that Mr. *Baker* printed was, 1. "Reflections on Learning, ſhew-"ing the inſufficiency thereof in its ſeveral particulars, in order to evince the uſefulneſs and neceſſity of Revelation, *London*, 1709-10," (which went through 8 editions; and Mr. *Boſwell*, in his "Method of Study" ranks it among the *Engliſh* claſſics for purity of ſtyle); and 2. "The Preface to Biſhop *Fiſher's* Funeral Sermon for *Margaret* "counteſs of *Richmond* and *Derby*, 1708;" both without his name. Dr. *Grey* had the original MS. of both in his own hands. The latter piece is a ſufficient ſpecimen of the editor's ſkill in antiquities to make us regret that he did not live to publiſh his "Hiſtory "of *St. John's* college, from the foundation of old *St. John's* houſe to the preſent time; "with ſome occaſional and incidental account of the affairs of the univerſity, and of ſuch "private colleges as held communication or intercourſe with the old houſe or college: "collected principally from MSS. and carried on through a ſucceſſion of maſters to the "end of Biſhop *Gunning's* maſterſhip, 1670." The original, fit for the preſs, is among the *Harleian* MSS. N° 7028. His MS. collections relative to the Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, amounting to 39 volumes in folio and 3 in quarto, are divided between *The Britiſh Muſeum* and the public library at *Cambridge*; the former poſſeſſes 23 volumes, which he bequeathed to the Earl of *Oxford*, his friend and patron; the latter 16 in folio and 3 in quarto, which he bequeathed to the univerſity. A particular detail of the contents of thoſe in *The Britiſh Muſeum* may be ſeen in the *Harleian* Catalogue, from N° 7028 to 7054. Dr. *Knight** ſtyles him "the greateſt maſter of the "antiquities of this our univerſity;" and *Hearne*† ſays, "Optandum eſt ut ſua quo-"que collectanea de antiquitatibus *Cantabrigienſibus* juris faciat publici Cl. *Bakerus*, "quippe qui eruditione ſummâ judicioque acri & ſubacto polleat." Mr. *Baker* intended ſomething like an *Athenæ Cantabrigienſes* on the plan of the *Athenæ Oxonienſes*. Had he lived to have completed his deſign, it would have far exceeded that work, notwithſtanding the reflection, as unjuſt as ſevere, with which the writer of *Anthony Wood's* article in the firſt edition of the "Biographia *Britannica*" inſults *Cambridge*, by ſaying, "that Mr. "*Baker's* feeble attempt of the like kind undoubtedly reflects the higheſt honour on Mr. "*Wood's* performance." With the application and the induſtry of *Wood* Mr. *Baker* united a penetrating judgement and a great correctneſs of ſtyle; and theſe improvements of the mind were crowned with thoſe amiable qualities of the heart, candour and integrity ‡.

* Life of *Eraſmus*, p. 88.

† Præf. ad *Roſſ. Warw.* p. 6.

‡ Dr. *Grey* collected materials for a life of him, which were given by his widow to Mr. *Maſters*, who thought them hardly ſufficient to make a work by themſelves, but would have prefixed them to Mr. *Baker's* Hiſtory of *St. John's* college, and applied to Dr. *Powell*, the late maſter, for the uſe of the tranſcript taken, at his predeceſſor Dr. *Newcome's* expence, from the original in *The Britiſh Muſeum*. But this was declined, as the hiſtory, though containing ſeveral curious matters, is written under the influence of partiality and reſentment. It is probable, however, that Mr. *Baker's* Collections will ſome time or other be laid before the public.—In an unpubliſhed letter of Biſhop *Warburton*, written towards the cloſe of Mr. *Baker's* life, he ſays, "Good old Mr. *Baker* of *St. John's* "has indeed been very obliging. The people of *St. John's* almoſt adore the man; for, as there is "much in him to eſteem, much to pity, and nothing (but his virtue and learning) to envy; he has "all the juſtice at preſent done him that few people of merit have till they are dead."

Among

Among his contemporaries who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the ſame walk with himſelf, and derived aſſiſtance from him, may be reckoned Mr. *Hearne*, Dr. *Knight*, Dr. *John Smith*, *Hilkiah Bedford* *, *Browne Willis*, Mr. *Strype*, Mr. *Peck*, Mr. *Ames*, Dr. *Middleton*, and Profeſſor *Ward*. Two large volumes of his letters to the firſt of theſe antiquaries are in the *Bodleian* library. There is an indifferent print of him by *Simon* from a memoriter picture; but a very good likeneſs of him by *C. Bridges*. *Vertue* was privately engaged to draw his picture by ſtealth. Dr. *Grey* had his picture, of which Mr. *Burton* had a copy by Mr. *Ritt*. The Society of Antiquaries have another portrait of him. It was his cuſtom in every book he had, or read, to write obſervations † and an account of the author. Of theſe a conſiderable number are at *St. John's* college, and ſeveral in the *Bodleian* library, among Dr. *Rawlinſon's* bequeſts. I have a fair tranſcript of his ſelect MS. obſervations on Dr. *Drake's* edition of Archbiſhop *Parker*, 1729; which ſhall appear in ſome future number of the "Bibliotheca Topographica." Dr. *John Bedford* of *Durham* had his copy of the "Hereditary Right" greatly enriched by Mr. *Baker*. (*MS. Letter to Dr. Grey, Durham, July* 27, 1755.)—Dr. *Grey*, who was adviſed with about the diſpoſal of the books, had his copy of *Spelman's* Gloſſary ‡. Mr. *Crew* married a ſiſter of Mr. *Baker's* nephew *Burton*; and, on *Burton's* death inteſtate in the autumn after his uncle, became poſſeſſed of every thing. What few papers of Mr. *Baker's* were among them, he let Mr. *Smith* of *Burnhall* ſee; and they being thought of no account were deſtroyed ‖, except the deed concerning the exhibitions at *St. John's*, his own copy of the Hiſtory of the college, notes on the foundreſs's funeral ſermon, and the deed drawn for creating him chaplain to Biſhop *Crew* in the month and year of the revolution, the day left blank, and the deed unſubſcribed by the Biſhop as if rejected by him.

* Of whom, ſee hereafter, p. 629.

† "His obſervations that he wrote in books were often very trifling. When Dr. *Taylor* publiſhed "his *Lyſias*, he told me (I think) that he gave him a large-paper copy; and when he died was very "deſirous to get a ſight of it to ſee what he had written: but found only the copy of his own ad-"miſſion and Mr. *Morton's* to whom it is dedicated. It ſhould be obſerved, however, that *Baker* "did not live long after the publication." *T. F.*

‡ "I return you a thouſand thanks for the trouble you have had with my uncle's catalogue, and "for your kind endeavours to procure me a better price for the remaining part of his books, than "what has been offered at *Cambridge*. I find they are like to raiſe little money at beſt: and my "couſin *Baker* ſeeming deſirous to purchaſe them, and have them preſerved in memory of his uncle, "and to prevent their being expoſed in ſhops; I think to bring them into the country, which I "hope may be done without a great expence, as we have water-carriage the whole way: ſhould the "young man happen to change his mind when he comes to age, the loſs (it is likely) cannot be "great. I am told, Mr. *Thurlbourne* ſays he would give any (even my own) price for ſome of the "books in the catalogue. After ſo much trouble as I have given you, I am really aſhamed to take "any further liberties of that ſort. Yet, I muſt confeſs, I ſhould be very thankful to you, if, at "your leiſure, you would be ſo good as to mark a few of the moſt valuable of them: the books of "low (or no) price, I beg you will give yourſelf no trouble about. So ſoon as I am able to write, "I will deſire Dr. *Williams* to look out *Spelman's* Gloſſary, which you will give me leave to beg a "place for in your ſtudy, where I ſhall be proud to have it preſerved, as a memorial of our common "friend; and a mark of that eſteem with which I am, &c. RICHARD BURTON." *Letter to Dr. Grey, Jan.* 16, 1740-1.

‖ "Some time ſince I did myſelf the pleaſure of anſwering your obliging letter, and am ſorry to "find it has not reached your hands. In it I did acquaint you that I have made diligent ſearch "after the effects and papers my uncle left, but can find none, as I believe they were all conſumed "after Mr. *Burton's* death by an accident when in his brother *Crew's* cuſtody, ſo that I am afraid "I can give you no light whatſoever of his correſpondence or life. I am greatly obliged to you for "your kind intention of perpetuating the memory of my uncle; and am, &c. GEORGE BAKER." *Letter to Dr. Grey, dated Elemore, Sept.* 18, 1755.

P. 529. Another unnoticed publication of Mrs. *Aſtell* appeared in 1706, intituled, "Six Familiar Eſſays upon Marriage, Croſſes in Love, and Friendſhip, written by a "Lady," 12mo. Some pamphlet which ſhe had publiſhed in 1705 was ſuſpected to be the work of Biſhop *Atterbury* *.

P. 532, l. 13. read, "Aliquot Vetuſtorum;" though *Newton* prints it "Vetuſtis."

P. 536. Dr. *Taylor* left an exhibition at *St. John's* for a ſcholar at *Shrewſbury* ſchool.

Ibid. In the inſcription, col. 2. l. 2. read, "reliquerunt;" and it is remarkable that "*ſex* latrones" are here mentioned, on the pyramid (p. 81) *ſeptem*.

P. 539. Dr. *Madden's* "Memoirs †" are addreſſed, in an ironical dedication, to *Frederick* Prince of *Wales*.—There is a later mezzotinto of him, by *Richard Purcell*, from a painting by *Robert Hunter*, with his arms, and this inſcription:

"SAMUEL MADDEN, D. D. ætatis ſuæ 68, 1755.

"Fortior qui ſe, quam qui fortiſſima vincit moenia."

Monſ. *Groſley*, a lively *French* traveller, ſpeaking of a city in the centre of *France*, "which at the beginning of the fifteenth century ſerved as a theatre to the grandeſt "ſcene that *England* ever acted in that kingdom," mentions ſeveral *Engliſh* families as lately extinct, or ſtill ſubſiſting there. "This city," he adds, "in return, has given the "*Britiſh* dominions an illuſtrious perſonage, to whom they are indebted for the firſt "prizes which have been there diſtributed for the encouragement of agriculture and "arts. His name was *Madain*: being thrown upon the coaſt of *Ireland* by events of "which I could never hear any ſatisfactory account, he ſettled in *Dublin* by the name "of *Madden*, there made a fortune, dedicated part of his eſtate, which amounted to "four or five thouſand pounds a year, to the prizes which I have ſpoken of, and left a "rich ſucceſſion: part of this ſucceſſion went over to *France* to the *Madains* his rela-"tions, who commenced a law-ſuit for the recovery of it, and cauſed eccleſiaſtical cen-"ſures to be publiſhed againſt a merchant, to whom they had ſent a letter of attorney "to act for them, and whom they accuſed of having appropriated to himſelf a ſhare of "their inheritance." *Tour to London*, 1772, vol. II. p. 100.

P. 544. Bp. *Warburton's* opinion ‡ of *Webſter* (which Mr. *Maty* has communicated to the publick among his "Literary Curioſities)" is too important to be omitted. It is extracted from various Letters to Dr. *Birch*.

Ibid. l. ult. *add*, "I heartily wiſh we had a new edition of Father *Paul*. Such a "thing, I remember, was propoſed ſome years ago; but, I know not by what chance, "it miſcarried. I could wiſh that Mr. *Johnſon* would give us the original on one ſide, "and his tranſlation on the other. But this won't hit the public taſte." Biſhop *Warburton*, MS.

P. 544.

* "I am informed this day that you have put out in print a mighty ingenious pamphlet; but that "you have been pleaſed to father it upon one Mrs. *Aſtell*, a female friend and witty companion of "your wife's." *Lord Stanhope to Dr. Atterbury*, MS.

† The extraordinary circumſtances attending the printing and ſuppreſſion of theſe Memoirs have been already mentioned in p. 83; but the reaſons for it are not very evident. The whole of the buſineſs was tranſacted by Mr. *Bowyer*, without either of the other printers (*Roberts* ‖ and *Woodfall*) over ſeeing the author. The book was finiſhed at the preſs *March* 24, 1732-3; and 100 copies were that day delivered to the author. On the 28th a number of them was delivered to the ſeveral booksellers mentioned in the title-page; and in four days after, all that were unſold were recalled, and 800 of them given up to Dr. *Madden* to be deſtroyed. The copy mentioned in p. 539 is now in the library of Mr. *Bindley*.

‡ "I do not know what you think in town of the Miſcellany papers; but, I proteſt, the ſurpriſing "abſurdity made me think that people would imagine I got ſomebody to write booty, had not the

‖ Mr. *James Roberts* died *Nov.* 2, 1754, aged 85.—Mr. *John Watts*, another printer of firſt-rate eminence, died *Sept.* 26, 1763, aged 83.

"equal

P. 544. ſub-note, l. ult. read, "by Sir *Nathaniel Brent* in 1616."

P. 547. l. 2. *add*, "Mr. *Holmes* was barrack-maſter of *The Tower*. He died *Feb.* 16, "1748-9."

Ibid. l. 4. read, "Vol. I. p. 295. The Life is written with the Biſhop's own hand, "ending with his birth-day when he was 80 years old."

P. 549. Among Dr. *Birch's* MSS. (N° 4270) is "Some Account of the Tithes belong-"ing to the pariſh of *Debden* in *Eſſex*, and receipts for repairs done by Dr. *Birch* the "rector," &c.

P. 553. Dr. *Colbatch*, in a Commemoration Sermon, 1717, ſpeaks thus of Dr. *Laughton*: "We ſee what a confluence of nobility and gentry the virtue of one man daily draws "to one of our leaſt colleges."

Ibid. Dr. *Warton* having obſerved, that in a little piece written by Lord *Lyttelton* in his youth, the "Obſervations on the Life of *Tully*," there is a more diſpaſſionate and impartial character of the orator than in the panegyrical volumes of *Middleton*; a new Reviewer * (who treads in the footſteps of *Bayle* and Dr. *Maty*) has well obſerved, that "this

"equal virulency ſhewn the writer to be in earneſt.—I hope you read my laſt; you might perceive "I was in a paſſion againſt *Webſter* when I wrote; but his laſt letter againſt me has cured me of it, "and I deſign to take no manner of notice of him in the preface of my Sermon. You will won-"der at this odd kind of cure. But there is a certain point, at which when any thing arrives, it "loſes its nature; ſo that what was before only ſimple calumny, appears now to be madneſs; and "I ſhould have an ill-office to endeavour the cure of it."—"It is a great pleaſure to me that ſuch "judges as you approve of my Sermon, and almoſt as great that my enemies are ſuch as *Webſter*. As "I am reſolved, for the future, not only not to anſwer, but even not to read what that wretch writes "againſt me; his putting his name to what he does will be of uſe to me. I wiſh you could con-"trive that that ſhould come to his ear."—In the ſame letter, which (as Mr. *Maty* obſerves) is no *Warburtoniana*, but the *Ana* of every man who ever lived, "I have not ſeen *Webſter's* circular "letter. Pray, when you go by Mr. *Gyles's* ſhop, deſire him to ſend it me."—"What a happy "thing it would be if we could ſend over on a miſſion ſome of our hot zealots to cool themſelves "in an *Indian* Savanna! Don't you think *Venn* and *Webſter* would make a proper as well as plea-"ſant figure in a couple of bear-ſkins! Methinks I ſee them march in this terror of equipage, "like the *Pagan* prieſts of *Hercules* of old,

"Jamque ſacerdotes, primuſque *Potitius*, ibant
"Pellibus in morem cincti, flammaſque ferebant.

"The fanaticiſm of ſome of theſe miſſionaries gave birth to a very ſerious thought, which you will "find in the ſecond edition of the Divine Legation, now printing; therefore I ſhall not repeat it "here. You ſee I have publiſhed a ſecond edition of my firſt volume: there are ſeveral additions "in ſupport of my ſcheme, and reaſonings on it, which I hope will not diſpleaſe you, as likewiſe "ſeveral omiſſions of paſſages which were thought vain, inſolent, and ill-natured, particularly that "againſt the author of the Enquiry into the Demoniacks, which I hope will leſs diſpleaſe you.—"Mr. *Gyles* has ſent me word, that *Webſter* has publiſhed all his letters; and thinks it proper to do the "ſame by thoſe news-papers wrote in defence of me. I have returned anſwer, that it was a matter "of the utmoſt indifference, but that if he thought it worth his while, I gave my conſent, ſo I have "left it to him to do what he thinks proper.—To think I will ever enter into a controverſy with "the weakeſt as well as wickedeſt of all mankind, is a thing impoſſible. This I ſhall do indeed, "in a ſhort preface to the ſecond volume. I ſhall hang him and his fellows as they do vermin in "a warren, and leave them to poſterity to ſtink and blacken in the wind; and this will I do, was the "Pope himſelf their protector. Other buſineſs with them in the way of argument I ſhall never "have any."—"I mentioned the ſecond volume: it is now in the preſs, I have received two ſheets; "two more are coming, and they cry out for more copy. *Inter nos*, I only write from hand to "mouth, as they ſay here; ſo that an Eaſt-wind, a fit of the ſpleen, want of books, and a thouſand "other accidents, will frequently make the preſs ſtand ſtill. This will be an inconvenience to Mr. "*Gyles*: but I told him what he was to expect; and his hands are ſo full of great works, that I may "well be ſpared, amongſt the firſt-rate of the fleet, and cruize at my leiſure on a lee-ſhore, ſafe "from *Webſter*, and the reſt of theſe *Guarda-Coſtas*."

* See Mr. *Maty's* Review for *March*, 1782, p. 81.—From the ſame publication, p. 128, I ſhall copy a fragment of Biſhop *Warburton*; "We ſhall now ſoon have Dr. *Middleton's Tully*: the follow-

" this is a controvertible propoſition;" and adds, " As to the aſſertion, that *Middleton* " ſaw the book *de Tribus Luminibus*, and availed himſelf much of it; I have been told " by a gentleman who lived much with him at the time, that he did ſee it, but did not " find it much to his purpoſe."

P. 554. Mr. *Bowyer* begins his remarks on Dr. *Middleton* by the paragraph tranſcribed below *.

P. 559. *Samuel Haynes*, M. A. (ſon of *Hopton Haynes* †, Eſq;) was tutor to the Earl of *Saliſbury*, with whom he travelled, and who rewarded him, in *June* 1737, with the valuable rectory of *Hatfield*, *Herts*. In *March*, 1743, on the death of Dr. *Snape*, he ſucceeded to a canonry at *Windſor*; and in *May*, 1747, he was preſented alſo by his noble patron to the rectory of *Clothall* (the pariſh in which the Earl of *Saliſbury's* ſeat called *Quickſwood* is ſituated) where Mr. *Haynes* re-built the parſonage-houſe. He was an niable man and a chearful companion; as may be judged from his being preſident of club of gentlemen at *Baldock*, to which no other clergyman was admitted. He died *une* 9, 1752.

P. 562. ſub-note, read, " A MS. note of Dr. *Ward*, in his copy of thoſe Memoirs, " now in the hands of *John Loveday*, Eſq."

P. 565. l. 1. Dr. *Ward's* copy gave it, " for the uſe of his ſucceſſors," &c.

Ibid. l. 32. read, " the civility and vivacity of his converſation."

Ibid. l. 37. Mr. *Folkes's* treatiſe on Perſpective is now in the collection of Mr. *Gough*.

" ing paſſage relating to it I tranſcribe from one of his laſt ‡ letters to me, becauſe I believe it will " pleaſe you. 'I ſeem now determined for a ſubſcription, eſpecially as I have got an additional " charge ſince I ſaw you, two ſmall girls about eight years old, who are now in the houſe with me, " left by an unfortunate brother, who had nothing elſe to leave; but they are fine children, and " have gained already ſo much upon our affections, that, inſtead of thinking them a burthen, we " begin to think them a bleſſing: my ſubſcription therefore is like to be of the charitable kind, and " *Tully* to be their portion.' What think you of this? I think it more edifying than all *Water-* " *land's* books of controverſy.

" For modes of faith let graceleſs zealots fight,
" He can't be wrong, whoſe life is in the right.

" You ſee, this, if known, would much advantage his ſubſcription; but I have no reaſon to think " he has a mind it ſhould be known: and therefore keep it ſecret." *Letter to Dr. Birch.*

* " As cenſure is a tax paid by great writers to little, I deſire theſe ſtrictures may be looked upon, not ſo much a proof of my detraction from Dr. *Middleton's* merit, as a teſtimony of my homage to it. I ſhall ſometimes make his enquiries only an introduction to new ones; and if I am for placing his in a different point of light, I would propoſe to do ſo from the ſame principle which I ſuppoſe actuated him, a ſincere deſire after truth. But at the ſame time that I allow this to have been his firſt motive in writing, I cannot allow he always kept that motive in his ſight. His heart was never open to the glory of retracting." *W. B.*

† This gentleman was aſſay-maſter of the Mint near 50 years, and principal tally-writer of the Exchequer for above 40 years; in both which places he always behaved himſelf highly worthy of the great truſt repoſed in him, being indefatigable and moſt faithful in the execution of his offices. He died at his houſe in *Queen-Square*, *Weſtminſter*, *Nov.* 19, 1749. He was a moſt loyal ſubject, an affectionate huſband, a tender father, a kind maſter, and a ſincere friend; charitable and compaſſionate to the poor, a complete gentleman, and conſequently a good Chriſtian. The following tribute was paid to his memory by Mr. *Egelſham*, a worthy old printer, author of " A Short Sketch " of *Engliſh* Grammar, 1779," 8vo; a pleaſant little volume of Songs, intituled, " *Winkey's* Whims, " 1769;" and many fugitive eſſays in the public prints.

On the Death of HOPTON HAYNES, Eſq;
Aſſay-maſter of his Majeſty's Mint.

" Worthy the ableſt Muſe! accept the lays,
Accept my tribute, not thy due, of praiſe!
Mean tho' my verſe, my theme ſhall be approv'd,
Praiſing of thee—whom every good man lov'd.
Who can repeat the virtues of thy mind?
Or who a virtue, thou poſſeſs'd not, find?
Great univerſal friend of all mankind!
O could my pen depict the glowing thought,
With which my warm, but heavy heart is fraught,
Pleas'd with the taſk, I'd all thy virtues paint,
But I deſiſt, where *Pope's* ſtrong Muſe might faint."

‡ This letter is ſince printed in *Middleton's* Works.

P. 569. l. 9. read, "1602."—Sub-note, l. 14. read, "*Villers.*"

P. 572. l. 13—15. This ſtory is told, by *Swift*, of *Daniel Purcell*, a Nonjuror.

P. 582. Dr. *William Stukeley*, deſcended from an ancient family * in *Lincolnſhire*, was born at *Holbech* in that county, *November* 7, 1687. After having had the firſt part of his education at the free-ſchool of that place, under the care of Mr. *Edward Kelſal*, he was admited into *Bene't College* in *Cambridge*, *Nov.* 7, 1703, under the tuition of Mr. *Thomas Fawcett*, and choſen a ſcholar there in *April* following. Whilſt an under-graduate, he often indulged a ſtrong propenſity to drawing and deſigning; but made phyſic his principal ſtudy, and with that view took frequent perambulations through the neighbouring country, with the famous Dr. *Hales*, Dr. *John Gray* of *Canterbury*, and others, in ſearch of plants; and made great additions to Mr. *Ray's* "Catalogus Plantarum circa "*Cantabrigiam*;" which, with a map of the county, he was ſolicited to print; but his father's death and various domeſtic avocations prevented it. He ſtudied anatomy under Mr. *Rolfe* the ſurgeon; attended the chemical lectures of Signor *Vigani*; and, taking the degree of M. B. in 1709, made himſelf acquainted with the practical part of medicine under the great Dr. *Mead* at *St. Thomas's* hoſpital. He firſt began to practiſe at *Boſton* in his native county, where he ſtrongly recommended the chalybeate waters of *Stanfield* near *Folkingham*. In 1717 he removed to *London*, where, on the recommendation of his friend Dr. *Mead*, he was ſoon after elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and was one of the firſt who revived that of the Antiquaries †, in 1717-18, to which laſt he was ſecretary for many years during his reſidence in town. He took the degree of M. D. at *Cambridge* in 1719, and was admitted a fellow of the college of phyſicians in the year following, about which time (1720) he publiſhed an account of "*Arthur's* Oon" in *Scotland*, and of "*Graham's dyke*," with plates, 4to. In the year 1722, he was appointed to read the *Gulſtonian* Lecture, in which he gave a deſcription and hiſtory of the Spleen: and printed it in folio, 1723, together with ſome anatomical obſervations on the diſſection of an elephant, and many plates coloured in imitation of nature. Conceiving there were ſome remains of the *Eleuſinian* myſteries in free-maſonry, he gratified his curioſity, and was conſtituted maſter of a lodge (1723), to which he preſented an account of a *Roman* amphitheatre at *Dorcheſter*, 4to. After having been one of the cenſors of the College of Phyſicians, of the council of the Royal Society, and of the committee to examine into the condition of the aſtronomical inſtruments of the Royal Obſervatory at *Greenwich*, he left *London* in 1726, and retired to *Grantham* ‡ in *Lincolnſhire*; where he ſoon came into great requeſt. The Dukes of *Ancaſter* and *Rutland*, the families of *Tyrconnel*, *Cuſt*, &c. &c. and moſt of the principal families in the country, were glad to take his advice. During his reſidence here, he declined an invitation from the Earl of *Hertford* ‖ to ſettle

as

* His father, *John*, was of the family of the *Stukeleys*, lords of *Great Stukeley* near *Huntingdon*. His mother, *Frances*, daughter of *Robert Bullen*, of *Weſton*, *Lincolnſhire*, deſcended from the ſame anceſtors with *Anne Bullen*.

† He was alſo one of the earlieſt members of the Gentlemen's Society at *Spalding*; and held a regular correſpondence with *Maurice Johnſon*, Eſq; and the learned *Gales*. Several of his letters to thoſe gentlemen adorn the parts already publiſhed of the "Reliquiæ *Galeanæ*;" and others (which ſtill remain among his MSS.) will, it is hoped, be communicated in future numbers of that work.

‡ In this town Sir *Iſaac Newton* (one of the early friends of Dr. *Stukeley*) received the firſt part of his education, and intended to have ended his days, if he could have met with a ſuitable houſe. Dr. *Stukeley*, by his reſidence there, had an opportunity of collecting ſome memoirs of the earlier part of Sir *Iſaac's* life and family, which he communicated to Mr. *Conduit*, who then propoſed publiſhing his life. Theſe papers, through the marriage of a daughter, fell afterwards into the hands of the late Lord *Lymington*.

‖ *Algernon Seymour*, Earl of *Hertford*, eldeſt ſon to *Charles* duke of *Somerſet* by *Elizabeth* lady *Percy*, was born *Nov.* 11, 1684. He was appointed cuſtos rotulorum of *Suſſex*, *Jan.* 1705-6; made a campaign in *Flanders* in 1708, and was preſent at the victory of *Oudenard*, and taking of *Liſle*; was at the taking of *Tournay* and *Mons* in 1709; appointed colonel of a regiment of foot, *Oct.* 23, that year,

and

as a phyſician at *Marlborough*, and another to ſucceed Dr. *Hunton* at *Newark*. In 1718 he married *Frances*, daughter of *Robert Williamſon*, of *Allington*, near *Grantham*, gent. a lady of good family and fortune. He was greatly afflicted with the gout, which uſed generally to confine him during the winter months, on account of which, for the recovery of his health, it was cuſtomary with him to take ſeveral journeys in the ſpring, in which he indulged his innate love of antiquities, by tracing out the footſteps of *Cæſar's* expedition in this iſland, his camps, ſtations, &c. The fruit of his more diſtant travels was his "Itinerarium Curioſum; or, an Account of the Antiquities and Curioſities in Travels through *Great Britain*, Centuria I." adorned with one hundred copper-plates, and publiſhed in folio, *London*, 1724. This was reprinted after his death, 1776, with two additional plates; as was alſo publiſhed the ſecond volume (conſiſting of his deſcription of *The Brill*, or *Cæſar's* camp at *Pancras*, *Iter Borcale* 1725, and his edition of *Richard of Cirenceſter**, with his own and Mr. *Bertram's* † notes) illuſtrated with 103 copper-plates engraved in the Doctor's life-time.

Overpowered with the fatigue of his profeſſion and repeated attacks of the gout, he turned his thoughts to the church; and, being encouraged in that purſuit by archbiſhop *Wake*, was ordained at *Croydon*, *July* 20, 1729; and in *October* following was preſented by Lord Chancellor *King* to the living of *All Saints*, in *Stamford* ‡. At the time of his entering on his parochial cure (1730), Doctor *Rogers* of that place had juſt invented his Oleum Arthriticum; which Dr. *Stukeley* ſeeing others uſe with admirable ſucceſs, he was induced to do the like, and with equal advantage: for it not only ſaved his joints, but, with the addition of a proper regimen, and leaving off the uſe of fermented liquors, he recovered his health and limbs to a ſurpriſing degree, and ever after enjoyed a firm and active ſtate of body, beyond any example in the like circumſtances, to a good old age. This occaſioned him to publiſh an account of the ſucceſs of the external application of theſe oils in innumerable inſtances, in a letter to Sir *Hans Sloane*, 1733; and the year after he publiſhed alſo "A Treatiſe on the Cauſe and Cure of the Gout, from a new Rationale;" which, with an abſtract thereof, has paſſed through ſeveral editions. He col-

and ſerved in every campaign till the peace of *Utrecht*; was appointed governor of *Tinmouth Fort* in *Feb.* 1710-11; colonel and captain of the ſecond troop of horſe-guards, and gentleman of the bedchamber to the prince of *Wales*, on the acceſſion of *George* I. In 1722, on the death of his mother, he became baron *Percy*, *Lucy*, *Poynings*, *Fitzpayne*, *Bryan*, and *Latimer*. His Lordſhip was elected preſident of the Society of Antiquaries in 1724; was appointed brigadier-general, *March* 19, 1726-7; major-general of the horſe, *Nov.* 11, 1735; governor of *Minorca*, *Sept.* 26, 1737; lieutenant-general of horſe, *July* 2, 1739; colonel of the royal regiment of horſe-guards, *May* 6, 1740; governor of *Guernſey*, *March* 13, 1741-2; general of the horſe, *March* 24, 1746-7; became duke of *Somerſet*, on the death of his father, *Dec.* 2, 1748; and was created, *Oct.* 2, 1749, earl of *Northumberland* and baron *Warkworth*; and next day earl of *Egremont* and baron *Cockermouth*. Dying *February* 1, 1749-50, without iſſue male, the baronies of *Percy*, *Lucy*, *Poynings*, *Fitzpayne*, *Bryan*, and *Latimer*, devolved on the lady *Elizabeth* his only daughter; the titles of duke of *Somerſet* and baron *Seymour* fell to Sir *Edward Seymour*, baronet; thoſe of earl of *Egremont* and baron *Cockermouth* to his nephew Sir *Charles Wyndham*, bart. the earldom of *Northumberland* and barony of *Warkworth* to Sir *Hugh Smithſon*, bart. who had married the duke's daughter in 1740; and who obtained an act of parliament, *April* 11, 1750, to take and uſe the name, and bear and quarter the arms, of the *Percys* earls of *Northumberland*; and *Oct.* 18, 1766, was created earl *Percy* and duke of *Northumberland*. The earldom of *Hertford* and barony of *Trowbridge* were revived, in the perſon of *Francis Seymour* lord *Conway*, *Aug.* 3, 1750.—Duke *Algernon* was uniformly through life the patron of Dr. *Stukeley*, and was attended by him during his laſt illneſs.

* Publiſhed in 1757 under this title: "An Account of *Richard* of *Cirenceſter*, monk of *Weſtminſter*, and of his Works: with his ancient Map of *Roman Britain*; and the Itinerary thereof."

† See "*Britannicarum* Gentium Hiſtoriæ Antiquæ Scriptores tres: *Ricardus Corinenſis*, *Gildas Badonicus*, *Nennius Bancborenſis*. Recenſuit Notiſque & Indice auxit *Carolus Bertramus* Societatis Antiquariorum *Londinenſis* Socius, &c. *Havniæ*, 1757." 8vo. See alſo Dr. *Stukeley's* publication, p. 12, 13. The Doctor's letters to Mr. *Bertram* (which were in being *Dec.* 24, 1773, at *Copenhagen*) would be a curioſity. Thoſe of Mr. *Bertram* to the Doctor are ſafely preſerved.

‡ He had the offer of that of *Holbeach*, the place of his nativity, from Dr. *Reynolds*, biſhop of *Lincoln*; and of another from the Earl of *Winchelſea*; but he declined them both.

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lected ſome remarkable particulars at *Stamford* in relation to his predeceſſor Bp. *Cumberland*; and in 1736 printed an explanation, with an engraving, of a curious ſilver plate of *Roman* workmanſhip in baſſo relievo, found under ground at *Riſley Park* in *Derbyſhire*; wherein he traces its journey thither, from the church of *Bourges*, to which it had been given by *Exſuperius*, called *St. Swithin*, biſhop of *Thoulouſe*, about the year 205. He publiſhed alſo the ſame year his "Palæographia Sacra, N° I. or, Diſcourſes on the Mo-" numents of Antiquity that relate to Sacred Hiſtory," in 4to, which he dedicated to Sir *Richard Ellys*, bart. "from whom he had received many favours." In this work (which was to have been continued in ſucceeding numbers *) he undertakes to ſhew, how Heathen Mythology is derived from Sacred Hiſtory; and that the *Bacchus* in the Poets is no other than the *Jehovah* in the Scripture, the conductor of the *Iſraelites* through the wilderneſs. In his country retirement he diſpoſed his collection of *Greek* and *Roman* coins according to the order of the Scripture Hiſtory; and cut out a machine in wood † (on the plan of an Orrery) which ſhews the motion of the heavenly bodies, the courſe of the tide, &c. In 1737 he loſt his wife; and in 1738 married *Elizabeth* the only daughter of Dr. *Gale* dean of *York*, and ſiſter to his intimate friends *Roger* ‡ and *Samuel Gale*, Eſquires; and from this time he often ſpent his winters in *London*. In 1740, he publiſhed an account of *Stonehenge*, dedicated to the Duke of *Ancaſter*, who had made him one of his chaplains, and given him the living of *Somerby* near *Grantham* the year before. In 1741 he preached a Thirtieth of *January* Sermon before the Houſe of Commons; and in that year became one of the founders of the *Egyptian* ſociety ‖. In 1743 he printed an account of Lady *Roiſia's* ſepulchral cell lately diſcovered at *Royſton*, in a tract, intituled, "Palæographia *Britannica*, N° I." to which an anſwer was publiſhed by Mr. *Parkin* § in 1744. The Doctor replied in "Palæographia *Britannica*, N° II." 1746, giving an account therein of the origin of the univerſities of *Cambridge* and *Stamford*, both from *Croyland Abbey*; of the *Roman* city *Granta*, on the North-ſide of the river, of the beginning of *Cardike* near *Waterbeach*, &c. To this Mr. *Parkin* again replied in 1748; but it does not appear that the Doctor took any further notice of him. In 1749 the benevolent Duke of *Montagu* (with whom he had become acquainted at the *Egyptian* Society **) prevailed on him to vacate his preferments in the country,

* "In the progreſs of this work, one of my views is an attempt to recover the faces or reſem-" blances of many great perſonages in antiquity, mentioned in the Scriptures. If novelty will pleaſe, " I need not fear of ſucceſs: but it will not appear ſo ſtrange a matter as it ſeems at firſt ſight, when " we have once aſcertained the real perſons characteriſed by the Heathen Gods and Demi-gods." *Dr. Stukeley to Mr. Gale, MS. May* 9, 1737.—"I have wrote this ſummer a Diſcourſe on the Myſte-" ries of the Ancients, and would willingly communicate it to you, as a ſecond number to my " *Palæographia* Sacra.—Poor *Maittaire* is now at *Belvoir* with the Duke. I think the Critic is in " a declining ſtate of health.—I viſited *Meadus*; and found the man, as uſual, beſet with a parcel " of ſycophants, puffs, and what not?" *Ibid. July* 30, 1738.

† He alſo cut out a *Stonehenge* in wood, arranged on a common round trencher; which at his ſale was purchaſed by *Edward Hayſwell*, Eſq; F. S. A. for 1*l.* 12*s.*

‡ Whom he frequently accompanied in antiquarian excurſions.

‖ Of which ſee above, p. 107. The great and learned Earl of *Pembroke*, the firſt patron of this ſociety, accompanied Dr. *Stukeley* in opening the burrows on the *Wiltſhire* Downs; and drawings of his Lordſhip's antique marbles at *Wilton* were taken by the Doctor.

§ *Charles Parkin*, M. A. rector of *Oxburgh*, who continued Mr. *Blomfield's* Hiſtory of *Norfolk*.

** Of this Society, which has been mentioned p. 107, the following ſhort hiſtory by Dr. *Stukeley* is preſerved in the Dedication to his *Carauſius*, p. vi. "*Dec.* 11, 1741, an *Egyptian* Society was begun, " under the preſidentſhip of Lord *Sandwich*. The purpoſe of it was to enquire into *Egyptian* Anti-" quities; Lord *Sandwich* was met by Dr. *Pococke*, Dr. *Perry*, Capt. *Norden* the *Swediſh* gentleman, " all having been in *Egypt*: they nominated Mr. *Martin Folkes*, Mr. *Charles Stanhope*, Dr. *Stukeley*, " Dr. *Milles*, Mr. *Dampier* ††, Mr. *Mitchell* ‡‡ aſſociates, and with them founders of the ſociety. " The Dukes of *Montagu* and *Richmond*, Lord *Stanhope*, Mr. *Dayrolles* ‖‖, and ſome others, were no-" minated candidates. A ſiſtrum was laid before the preſident as the *inſigne* of office. At one of

†† Q. the late maſter of *Eton* ſchool. ‡‡ Q. the late reſident at *Berlin*.

‖‖ *Solomon Dayrolles*, Eſq; the friend and correſpondent of Lord *Cheſterfield*.

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country, by giving him the rectory of *St. George, Queen Square*; from whence he frequently retired to *Kentish Town*, where the following inscription † was placed over his door:

"Me dulcis saturet quies;
Obscuro positus loco
Leni perfruar otio
Nec Glyconak‡ Druida.
O may this rural solitude receive,
And contemplation all its pleasures give,
The Druid priest!"

He had the misfortune to lose his patron in 1749; on whose death he published some verses, with others on his entertainment at *Boughton*, and a "Philosophic Hymn on "*Christmas-Day*." Two papers by the Doctor, upon the Earthquakes in 1750, read at the Royal Society, and a Sermon preached at his own parish church on that alarming occasion, were published in 8vo, 1750, under the title of "The Philosophy of Earthquakes, Natural and Religious;" of which a second part was printed with a second edition of his sermon on "the Healing of Diseases as a Character of the *Messiah*, "preached before the College of Physicians *Sept.* 10, 1750." In 1751 (in the Palæographia *Britannica*, N° III.) he gave an account of *Driuna* the wife of *Carausius*: in "these meetings, *Jan.* 22, 1742, the Duke of *Montagu* was pleased to ask me the purport of that so "celebrated instrument. I spoke of it to the satisfaction of those present, but particularly of the "Duke, and he requested me afterwards to give it him in writing." And see *Reliquiæ Galeanæ*, pp. 102. 316, where it appears that the meetings were held at *The Lebeck's Head* in *Chandos Street*.

* The following verses (written, I am informed, by Mr. *James Holcombe*, then one of Dr. *Stukeley's* parishioners) were addressed to him from *Queen-Square*, *Oct.* 5, 1761:

"To a Reverend Druid.

"Dear Sir, your patience I solicit,
While, in a short poetic visit,
I thanks return for the repast
You gave two friends, on *Thursday* last,
At your delicious country seat,
With truly rural charms replete;
And, a few thoughts with rhyme adorning,
Tell you, how well I past my morning.
With joy, I sipp'd the fable fluid,
As calm as a contented Druid;
And, while I view'd the fairy spot,
The hurry of the town forgot,
The winding walk, the rising ground,
With nobly spreading sun-flowers crown'd;
The Tumulus, the Temples twain,
The Hermitage, the *Gothic* Fane,
Whose use so richly you explain,
And all your garden's glorious treasure,
Gave me variety of pleasure,
Which, if I could *Apollo* bribe,
I would more feelingly describe.
Thrice happy you, who can employ
Your time, in scenes which never cloy;
Who now and then from crouds can steal,
And raptures in retirement feel.
The curious plants you nurse with care,
Which strike the eye, and scent the air,
Tho' not, I trust, by many sought,
And while 'tis in a *Roman* dress,
Few passengers the purport guess.
However 'tis most *apropos*,
And makes one think of mistletoe.
Adieu, dear sir; I have not time,
To dress my thoughts in better rhyme.
No poet by profession, I
Hope, you will not my numbers try
By criticism's rigid rules,
Which nature cramps, and genius cools.
Unskill'd in any tricks of art,
I only scribble from the heart;
And therefore, while my verse you read,
Let candid favour for me plead;
For candor I submissive sue,
That sure is to a neighbour due.
May placid peace, and buxom health,
Which wise men covet more than wealth,
Long shed on you their blessings down,
In *Ormond Street*, or *Kentish Town*!"

† After Dr. *Stukeley's* death, this inscription was taken down by his son-in-law *Richard Fleming*, Esq.

‡ Alluding to an urn of glass so inscribed, found in *France*, which he was firmly persuaded contained the ashes of an arch-druid of that name (whose portrait forms the frontispiece to *Stonehenge*), though the *French* Antiquaries in general considered it as a forgery; but Mr. *Tutet* has a MS. vindication of it, by some learned *French* antiquary, 43 pages in small 4to.

Phil.

Phil. Trans. vol. XLVIII. art. 33, an account of the Eclipse predicted by Thales; and in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1754, p. 407, in the substance of a paper read at the Royal Society in 1752, to prove that the coral-tree is a real sea-vegetable. On *Wednesday* the 27th of *February*, 1765, Dr. *Stukeley* was seized with a stroke of the palsy, which was brought on by attending a full vestry, at which he was accompanied by Serjeant *Eyre* *, on a contested election for a lecturer. The room being hot, on their return through Dr. *Stukeley's* garden, they both caught their deaths; for the Serjeant never was abroad again, and the Doctor's illness came on that night. Soon after this accident his faculties failed him; but he continued quiet and composed until *Sunday* following, the 3d of *March*, 1765, when he departed, in his seventy-eighth year, which he attained by remarkable temperance and regularity. By his own particular directions, his corpse was conveyed in a private manner to *East-Ham* in *Essex*, and was buried in the church-yard, just beyond the east-end of the church, the turf being laid smoothly over it, without any monument. This spot he particularly fixed on, in a visit he paid some time before to the vicar of that parish †, when walking with him one day in the church-yard. Thus ended a valuable life, daily spent in throwing light on the dark remains of antiquity. His great learning and profound skill in those researches enabled him to publish many elaborate and curious works, and to leave many ready for the press. In his medical capacity, his "Dissertation on the "Spleen" was well received. His "Itinerarium Curiosum," the first fruits of his juvenile excursions, presaged what might be expected from his riper age, when he had acquired more experience. The curious in these studies were not disappointed, for, with a sagacity peculiar to his great genius, with unwearied pains and industry, and some years spent in actual surveys, he investigated and published an account of those stupendous works of the remotest antiquity, *Stonehenge* and *Abury*, in 1743, and hath given the most probable and rational account of their origin and use, ascertaining also their dimensions with the greatest accuracy. So great was his proficiency in Druidical history, that his familiar friends used to call him, "The Arch-Druid of this age." His works abound with particulars that shew his knowledge of this celebrated *British* priesthood, and in his Itinerary he announced a "History of the ancient *Celts*, particularly the first inhabitants of *Great Britain*," for the most part finished, to have consisted of four volumes folio, with above 300 copper-plates, many of which were engraved. Great part of this work was incorporated into his *Stonehenge* and *Abury*. In his "History "of *Caranusius*" in two vols. 4to, 1757, 1759, he has shewn much learning and ingenuity

* *William Eyre*, Esq; called to the degree of serjeant at law *June* 23, 1742. That gentleman was educated at *Winchester* school, and formerly fellow of *New-College*; he was a good lawyer, and an eminent antiquary; and had a very noble collection of gold and silver *Greek*, *Roman*, and *English* coins, which he bequeathed, by will, to *Winchester College*, after the death of his brother the Rev. Dr. *Eyre*, F. R. & A. SS. who very soon after the Serjeant's death delivered them up to the aforesaid college, where they now remain.

† This was the Rev. *Joseph Sims*, B. D. of *Catharine-Hall*, *Cambridge*, formerly chaplain to Bishop *Wilcocks*, whom he had succeeded as chaplain to the *English* factory at *Lisbon* ‡. He was rector of *St. John the Baptist*, in *Westminster*; and obtained the vicarage of *East-Ham* *January* 9, 1758; and re-built the parsonage-house there at his own expence. He was also a prebendary of *Lincoln* and of *St. Paul's*; a learned divine; and published a Sermon on the rebellion, 1745, 4to, and a volume of excellent Sermons in 8vo, 1772. He died *April* 28, 1776, at the rectorial-house at *St. John, Westminster*, aged 84, and was buried at *East Ham*. See his Tithe-cause in *Burn's* "Ecclesiastical Law;" by which Mr. *Sims* claimed right of burns and peace; but which was determined against him both in Chancery and on appeal to the House of Lords.

‡ In his five months absence from which, Mr. *Tindal*, translator of *Rapin*, officiated for him. See before, p. 553.

in ſettling the principal events of that emperor's government in *Britain*. To his intereſt and application we are indebted for recovering from obſcurity *Richard of Cirencester's* Itinerary of *Roman Britain*, which has been mentioned in p. 622. His diſcourſes, or ſermons, under the title of "Paleographia Sacra, 1763," on "the vegetable creation," &c. beſpeak him a botaniſt, philoſopher, and divine, replete with ancient learning, and excellent obſervations; but a little too much tranſported by a lively fancy and invention. He cloſed the laſt ſcenes of his life with completing a long and laborious work on ancient *Britiſh* coins, in particular of *Cunobelin*, and felicitated himſelf on having from them diſcovered many remarkable, curious, and new anecdotes, relating to the reign of that and other *Britiſh* kings. The 25 plates of this work were publiſhed after his deceaſe; but the MS. (left ready for publiſhing) remains in the hands of his daughter Mrs. *Fleming*, relict of *Richard Fleming*, Eſq; an eminent ſolicitor, who was the Doctor's executor. By his firſt wife Dr. *Stukeley* had three daughters; of whom one died young; the other two ſtill ſurvive him; the one, Mrs. *Fleming* already mentioned; the other, wife to the Rev. *Thomas Fairchild*, rector of *Pitſey* in *Eſſex*. By his ſecond wife Dr. *Stukeley* had no child. To the great names already mentioned among his friends and patrons, may be added thoſe of Mr. *Folkes*, Dr. *Berkeley* Biſhop of *Cloyne* (with whom he correſponded on the ſubject of Tar-water), Dr. *Pocock* Biſhop of *Meath*, and many others of the firſt rank in literature at home; and among the eminent foreigners with whom he correſponded were Dr. *Heigertabl*, Mr. *Keyſſler*, and the learned Father *Montfaucon*, who inſerted ſome of his deſigns (ſent him by archbiſhop *Wake*) in his "Antiquity explained." A good account of Dr. *Stukeley* was, with his own permiſſion, printed in 1755, by Mr. *Maſters*, in the ſecond part of his "Hiſtory of *Corpus Chriſti College*;" and very ſoon after his death a ſhort but juſt character of him was given in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1765, by his friend *Peter Collinſon*. Of both theſe, the compiler of the preſent note has availed himſelf; and has been favoured with ſeveral additional particulars from reſpectable authority. After his deceaſe, a medal of him was caſt and repaired by *Gaub*; on one ſide the head adorned with oak leaves, inſcribed REV. GVL. STVKELEY, M. D. S. R. & A. S. Exergue, *æt.* 54. Reverſe, a view of *Stonehenge*, OB. MAR. 4, 1765, ÆT. 84: [but this is a miſtake, for the Doctor was but 78.] There is a portrait of him after *Kneller* in mezzotinto by *J. Smith* in 1721, before he took orders, with his arms, *viz.* Argent, a Spread Eagle double-headed Sable. Mrs. *Fleming* has another portrait of him in his robes, by *Wills*; and Mrs. *Parſons* (relict of Dr. *James Parſons**), has a fine miniature, which is eſteemed a good likeneſs.

P. 582. The laſt words of eminent men are frequently thought worth recording. Dr. *Jortin*, in anſwer to a female attendant who offered him ſome nouriſhment, ſaid, with great compoſure, "No; I have had enough of every thing!"

P. 583. To the article of Mr. *Lyons* (in p. 294) add, "The Scholar's Inſtructor, "or *Hebrew* Grammar, by *Iſrael Lyons*, Teacher of the *Hebrew* Tongue in the "Univerſity of *Cambridge*. The ſecond edition, with many Additions and Emendations "which the Author has found neceſſary in his long Courſe of teaching *Hebrew*. *Cam-*"*bridge*, 1757," 8vo, was the production of his father; as was a treatiſe printed at the *Cambridge* preſs†, under the title of "Obſervations and Enquiries relat-

* Who was among the VERY intimate friends of Dr. *Stukeley* in the latter part of his life.

† "I am now publiſhing a ſmall book of five ſheets, and am obliged to quote a ſhekel of *Simon* "with *Samaritan* characters, which is in Dr. *Morton's* Tables of Alphabets, which tables I do not "doubt but you have them. I ſhall take it as a great favour of you if you could ſend me the let-"ters of the inſcription, either in *hollow* letters, if you have ſuch, but if you have them not, then "you will be pleaſed to ſend me the letters of the inſcription in the common *Samaritan* characters." *Letter to Mr. Bowyer, July* 4, 1768.

"ing

ing to various Parts of Scripture History," 1768," published by subscription at 2s. 6d.

—After the death of the younger *Lyons*, his name appeared in the title-page of "A "Geographical Dictionary," of which the Astronomical parts were said to be "taken "from the papers of the late Mr. *Israel Lyons*, of *Cambridge*, Author of several valuable "Mathematical Productions, and Astronomer in Lord *Mulgrave's* Voyage to the Northern Hemisphere." His first work, the "Fluxions," made him talked of at a very early early age. He was a wonderful young man for parts and memory.

P. 580. *George Costard*, whose oriental and astronomical learning is too well known to need encomium, was born about the year 1720; and in or before 1736† was entered of *Wadham College, Oxford*, where he took the degree of M. A. *June* 28, 1725, and became a fellow of that society, and tutor there. His first ecclesiastical preferment was the curacy of *Islip* in *Oxfordshire*. He published, 1. "Critical Observations on some Psalms, 1733" 8vo. 2. "A Letter to *Martin Folkes*, Esq. President of the Royal Society, concerning the "Rise and Progress of Astronomy amongst the Ancients *."" 1746, 8vo. His name is signed at the conclusion of this learned and ingenious letter, though not inserted in the title-page. 3. "Some Observations tending to illustrate the Book of *Job*, and in par"ticular the words, *I know that my Redeemer liveth*, &c. *Job* xix. 25. 1747," 8vo.

Annexed

* The subjects of the Observations were these: *Abraham* offering up his son. God not the author of human sacrifices. 2. Of the Empire of the *Assyrians*. 3. The sins of the fathers not punishable in their children. 4. When clothing was first introduced. 5. Confusion of languages not at one time. 6. A future state. 7. *Jephtha* did not sacrifice his daughter. 8. The time in which *Job* lived. 9. The antiquity of letters. 10. The *Hebrew* letters not changed. 11. Music discovered without design. 12. The establishment of property. 13. The rise of sacrifices. 14. The real serpent not cursed. And many others.

† In several of his books Mr. *Costard* has written his name and college, of this date; and in some of them, "ex dono *M. Frebe* nepotis suo *Geo. Costard, Wadh. Coll.* 1726."

‡ Of the articles mentioned N° 2—5, I have an epitome in MS. by Mr. *Bowyer*.

‖ "The composition under consideration," says Mr. *Costard*, "is an exalted and regular piece of "Eastern poetry, and of the dramatick kind. The persons speaking are *Eliphaz*, *Bildad*, and *Zo*"*phar*; who regularly take their turns in the debate, which is upon a question no less important "than how—to vindicate the ways of God to men.' What methods are pursued by them, in "order to do this, doth not at present fall under my design to observe. 'Tis apparent, however, "that their several answers to *Job's* pleas may be looked on as three distinct acts. These replica"tions and rejoinders continue to the 32d chapter, where *Elihu* begins the share he takes in the "conference. This brings us to the 37th chapter, which concludes the fourth act, when the Deity "appears and closeth the scene in the fifth. I will not say, that this is the first tragedy that we "know of as extant in the world, or that any Eastern productions of this nature laid the foundation "of the *Greek* stage. It may not be improper to observe, however, that two rules laid down by a "very great master of the art of poetry are exactly maintained. It is not, as was said,

"—quinto productior actu

"nor is God introduced, 'till it becomes

"—dignus vindice nodus.

"The narration at the beginning and end may be looked on as the prologue and epilogue, and "the part assigned *Job's* wife § seems intended for a short and refined satire on those that, without "proper accomplishments or abilities, impertinently interpose their judgements in subjects of the "highest importance, and which it is impossible they should understand. But if this is a proper re"presentation of the case, will it not be a further proof of the lateness of the composition? Poetry, "no doubt, such as it was, must have been of very ancient original. But then it seems to have been "confined for a long time to songs, short hymns, panegyricks, and the like; rather taught and

§ "The next person in the drama is *Job's* wife. She acts a short part indeed, but a very spirited one. *Curse God, and die.* Tender and pious! He might see by this specimen of his wife what he was to expect from his friends. The Devil, we are told, tempted *Job*, but he seems to have taken possession of his wife," &c. Bishop *Warburton*.

Annexed to these observations is "The Third Chapter of *Habakkuk*, paraphrastically translated into *English* Verse," by Mr. *Cleland*, some years before, for his own amusement.

6. "A further Account of the Rise and Progress of Astronomy amongst the Ancients", in "Three Letters to *Martin Folkes*, Esq. President of the Royal Society." By the Author of the First, 1748, 8vo. The immediate subjects of these letters were, the *Chaldæan* Astronomy, the Constellations in the Book of Job, and the Mythological Astronomy of the Ancients.

7. "Two Dissertations; I. containing an Enquiry into the Meaning of the word *Kesitah*, mentioned in *Job*, chap. XLII. ver. 11. In which is endeavoured to be proved, "that though it most probably there stands for the Name of a Coin, yet that there is no "reason for supposing it stamped with any Figure at all, and therefore not with that of "a Lamb in particular. II. On the Signification of the word *Hermes*; in which is "explained the Origin of the Custom, among the Greeks, of erecting Stones called *Hermæ*, "and together with some other Particulars, relating to the Mythology of that People." 1750, 8vo. Dissertationes II. Criticæ Sacræ I. quarum prima explicatur *Ezek.* xiii. 18. Altera vero a Reg. xiii. 33, 8vo.

7. His "Letter to Dr. *Shaw*, "upon the *Oriental* Chronology and Astronomy," is printed in Phil. Trans. N° 480, p. 477-84.

8. "A Letter on a fiery Meteor, seen *July* 14, 1745," Ib. N° 477, p. 532. (observed by him near *Stanlake Bread*, in returning from his living).

9. "Letter to Dr. *Bevis*, "concerning the Year of the Eclipse foretold by *Thales*." Phil. Trans. vol. XLVIII. p. 177.

10. "Letter on an Eclipse mentioned by *Hesiod*," Ib. p. 553.

11. "A "Letter on the Ages of *Homer* and *Hesiod*." Ib. p. 491. At the end of article 6. was announced what appeared in 1765, in 4to, under the title of (12) "The Use of "Astronomy in History and Chronology, exemplified in an Enquiry into the Fall of the "Stone into *Ægospotamos*, said to be foretold by *Anaxagoras*. In which is attempted "to be shewn, that *Anaxagoras* did not foretell the Fall of that Stone, but the Solar "Eclipse in the first year of the *Peloponnesian* War; that what he saw was a Comet "at the Time of the Battle of *Salamis*; and that this Battle was probably fought the "year before Christ 478; or two years later than is commonly fixed by Chronologers."

13. "The History of Astronomy, with its Application to Geography, History, and Chronology, occasionally exemplified by the Globes, 1767," 4to.

14. "Astronomical and "Philological Conjectures on a Passage in *Homer*, 1768," 4to.

15. "A Letter to No-

"treasured up in the memory, like those of the Druids, than committed to writing. Regular "poems must have been owing to leisure, education, and the establishment of schools and acade-"mies. There men of letters, and lovers of amusement, might without interruption give scope to "their fancy, and cultivate its suggestions into an orderly well digested system. 'Twas then, and "not before, that abstruse metaphysical subjects began to employ men's thoughts, and which were "by every one treated according to his different inclination and abilities."

* On this most serious subject, Le Messrs. *Guthrie*, *Bailly*, &c.

† These dissertations were inscribed to his friend Professor *Hollis*. In the conclusion of them, Mr. *Cleland* observes, "The study of the Oriental languages seems to be gaining ground in *Europe* "every day; and provided the *Greek* and *Latin* are equally cultivated, we may arrive in a few years "at a greater knowledge of the ancient world, than may be expected, or can be imagined. But "without this foundation, I may venture to pronounce, from the little experience I have had, that "all will be darkness and perplexity, as in beginning at the wrong end, which can never be at-"tended with success in anything. It may not, perhaps, be improper to add, before I have done, "that for such researches as these I have here been speaking of, no places, if any, in *Europe* are so "well adapted as the University of *Oxford*."

‡ The latter of these was republished under the title of "A Dissertation on a Dagger, as translated "from the *Latin* of Rabbi *G——d*, with a Dedication, Preface, and Postscript, Critical and Ex-"planatory, by the Translator, 8vo, 1752." In the Preface and Dedication, Mr. *Cleland* is attempted to be placed in a very ludicrous light.

"*Daniel Prosley Mathew*, Esq. containing the Remarks on his Preface to the Gods of "*Greece* lately published, and the letter usually ascribed to the same person by the "*spirit of retaliation*," but by the laws of truth, and justice to Mr. *Cleland*, deserved the thanks of every friend to mankind. In *June* 1756, he was presented to the vicarage of *Feckenham* in *Middlesex*, by the favour of lord chancellor *Hardwicke*, on Bishop *Thirlby*, who held it *in commendam* with the see of *Peterborough*, having refused it by his translation to that of *London*. The fellows of *Trinity-College* made him a fellowship soon after, which he held a little more than two years. He died *Jan.* 20, 1758. His library, chiefly of MSS. and philosophical instruments, was sold by auction by Mr. *Peter Standbridge*, and Mr. *Paterson*, at their house in *Newgate-street*." See Bishop *Pearce*'s advertisement, *supra*. Bishop *Pearce* says, "It has become inexhaustible "fund of mirth in this place [*Newark*], and I don't doubt but dunces of this day "have had their share of it." He seems to have had a design of confirming what I said of the poem, but it was his own, when he says that, being his own property, he will "give the reasons that induced him to purchase [*this*] for the author; which implies, that, being his own property, he had a right to give it to whom he pleased, and that he purchased upon *Milton* at the most in his favour, whilst he was writing blank verse. "But his joining *Herod the Great* to it, which is undoubtedly his own, ascertains the "property of a poem, as well as a man, being to be known by his company. On which "I will venture to pronounce condemnation in due form of law, that it shall return "from whence it came. From a dunghill, he says, he received it, and to a dunghill it "shall go, let him point upon as fair paper as he pleases. In this case I am as clear "and positive as the famous Etymologist, who said he not only knew from whence "words came, but whither they were going §."

P. 596. last, read "plighs."

P. 607. l. 7. read "sun of."

P. 610. Another of Mr. *Markland*'s sisters (*Mary*) was married to *Robert Foley*, Esq. father to the late Sir *Robert*.

P. 613. note, l. 9. for "1625" read "1650."

P. 617. The name of *Bedford* has occurred so often in this volume, that it becomes necessary to give some account of the family. *Hilkiah Bedford*, of *Sibsey*, in *Lincolnshire*, a Quaker, came to *London*, and settled there as a stationer, between the years 1600 and 1625. He married a daughter of Mr. *William Plat* of *Highgate*, by whom he had a son *Hilkiah*, a mathematical instrument-maker in *Hosier-Lane*, near *West-Smithfield*. In this house (which was afterwards burnt in the great fire of *London* 1666) was born the famous *Hilkiah*, *July* 23, 1663; who in 1679 was admitted of *St. John's* college, *Cambridge*, the first scholar on the foundation of his maternal grandfather *William Plat*. *Hilkiah* was afterwards elected fellow of his college, and patronized by *Heneage Finch*, Earl of *Winchelsea*, but deprived of his preferment (which was in *Lincolnshire*) for refusing to take the oaths at the revolution, and afterwards kept a boarding-house for the

* To this gentleman the publick is indebted for "A Grammar of the *Bengal* Language, printed "at *Hoogly* in *Bengal*, 1778," 8vo; which is a remarkable curiosity in typography; the *Bengal* types used in it having been incomparably well cut by Mr. *Wilkins*, a gentleman in the *East India* Company's civil service at that settlement.

† A native of *Spalding*, and member of the Gentlemen's Society there. He was educated at *St. John's* college, *Cambridge*, and died at *Spalding*.

‡ This was a translation of the "Baptista" of *Buchanan*, printed by *Fleck*, with his "Memoirs of "*Milton*." Prefixed to it are several very inconclusive reasons for ascribing it to *Milton*.

§ Dr. *Bentley*. See p. 636.

¶ The first of Biographers has used a similar expression in the close of his critique on *Parnell*.

Westminster

Westminster scholars. In 1741 being entered in the Court of King's-bench, he was fixed "too much, and unprofitably three years, for writing, printing, and publishing" The "Hereditary Right of the Crown of England asserted," 1713," folio: the real author of which was *George Harbin*, a Nonjuring clergyman, whom his friendship thus screened, and on account of his sufferings he received 100*l.* (*See* p. 507) from the late Lord *Hardwicke*, who knew not the real author. His other publications were, a translation of an answer to *Fontenelle's* History of Oracles, 8vo; a Letter to Dr. *Burnet*, which he afterwards translated into *English*. He died in 1744, by his wife *Alice*, daughter of *William Cooper*, Esq. he had three sons; 1. *William*, educated at St. *John's* college (appointed physician to *Christ's Hospital* 1740, and regius professor of physic in *London*, of which he was fellow and censor, and died *June* 11, 1747, leaving by his second wife an only daughter *Elizabeth*, married 1776 to *John Clayton*, Esq. of Lincoln's-*Inn*, and of *Bobsley* near *Croydon*, *Surrey*, F. A. S.) 2. *Edward*, a divine, of whom an account has been given in p. 940. And 3. *John* 1. physician at *Dunbom*. He had also three daughters, of whom *Christian* the eldest married *George Smith* || Esq. of *Burnham*. *Elizabeth* married to *Peter Bere*, Mr. *Goodeve*, who died advanced in years within a week after her, Oct. 1779; *Mary* married to Mr. *John Bayly*, druggist, in *Holborn*.

* Perhaps the pocketing of the cost required no ceremony; for *Bayford* "was prosecuted, and "suffered imprisonment for Lifetime." The book (*see* p. 17) "which occasions his fall," *Wynnwood* and all the world, might reasonably account for the benefaction to *Bayford*, whether he were looked upon to be the author of the book, or not: but the stronger part of the story is, that *Bayford*, the author of the book, should carry the money to him as the real author.

† I have a number of this gentleman's letters to Dr. *Z. Grey* in MS.

‡ Who used to sign himself "*John Bayford*, M. D. Univ. *Edinb.*" About the year 1760 he retired from practice, and lived remarkably reclufe. He was defended by a gentleman who visited him in 1766, as "near in his expences, sober and regular in his living, exact as to his payments, and "punctual to his promise." He had at that time an intention of putting up a monument to his father in the church of which he was deprived. He was thrice married; died in 1770, very

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*** A few articles of information having come to hand too late to be inserted in their regular places; they are here submitted to the reader.

P. 1. The first book printed by the elder Mr. *Bowyer* was the "Defence" here mentioned. The author of it was *Thomas Wagstaffe*, an eminent Nonjuror, of a good family in *Warwickshire*. He was born *Feb.* 5, 1645; educated at the *Charter-House* school; and in 1666 admitted commoner of *New-Inn-Hall* at *Oxford*. He took the degrees of B. A. and M. A. and, going into orders, became rector of *Martin's-Thorp* in the county of *Rutland*. After that, he lived in the family of Sir *Richard Temple*, at *Stow* in *Buckinghamshire*; and in 1684 was presented by the King to the Chancellorship of the church of *Litchfield*, with the annexed prebend of *Alrewas*. The same year the King gave him the rectory of *St. Margaret Pattens* in *London*. Upon the Revolution in 1688, he was deprived of his preferments for not taking the new oaths; and afterwards practised physic many years, wearing his gown all the while. *Feb.* 23, 1693, he was consecrated a Nonjuring Bishop by the deprived Bishops of *Norwich*, *Ely*, and *Peterborough* (*Lloyd*, *Turner*, and *White*); which solemnity was performed at the Bishop of *Peterborough's* lodgings in the house of the Reverend Mr. *Giffard* at *Southgate*, *Henry* Earl of *Clarendon* being present: Mr. *Wagstaffe* was consecrated by the title of suffragan of *Ipswich*, and Dr. *Hickes* at the same time by that of *Thetford*. In 1711 he published in 4to, from the press of Mr. *Bowyer*, "A Vindication of King *Charles* the Martyr; proving that his Majesty "was the author of ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ, against a Memorandum, said to be written by "the Earl of *Anglesey*; and against the Exceptions of Dr. *Walker* and others. To "which is added a Preface, wherein the bold and insolent assertions published in a Passage of Mr. *Bayle's* Dictionary, relating to the present Controversy are examined and "confuted. The third Edition; with large Additions, together with some original "Letters of King *Charles* the First, under his own Hand, never before printed; and "faithfully copied from the said Originals." Mr. *Wagstaffe* died *October* 17, 1712, after having given many proofs of good parts and learning: for he wrote and published many pieces, in defence of the constitution of the church and state according to the Nonjuring system.—As many tracts have been written to prove that King *Charles* could not be the author of ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ, and still more to confirm his title to that book, I will transcribe below * an epitome of the controversy; and add here such new testimonies as have occurred.

* On one side it is said, that in the year 1686, when the Earl of *Anglesea's* books were selling by auction, this book presented itself among others. The bidders being cold, the company had time to turn over the leaves; and there they found a declaration, under his lordship's own hand, that King *Charles* the Second and the duke of *York*, both assured him that it was not of the King's own compiling, but made by Dr. *Gauden*† bishop of *Exon*. This made a noise; and Dr. *Walker* being questioned

† *John Gauden* was born at *Mayland* in *Essex*; made dean of *Bocking* and master of *The Temple* in the beginning of the reign of *Charles* I.; bishop of *Exeter* in 1660; and translated to *Worcester* two years after, which see he enjoyed but four months, dying at his palace there, *Sept.* 20, 1662, aged 57. A portrait of him is given by Dr. *Nash*, in which his character is strongly marked, though by a bad artist, and taken from a bad bust, placed over his grave in the cathedral church at *Worcester*. *Gauden* published a book, intituled, "Ἱερὰ Δάκρυα, Ecclesiæ "*Anglicanæ* Suspiria: The tears, sighs, complaints, and prayers of the Church of *England*." In the frontispiece is drawn a tree, on whose branches is set forth the history and chronology of Episcopacy, Presbytery, and Independancy, as pretenders to church government: the whole book is wrote something in this style, and is more debased with the pedantry than embellished with the elegances of learning. Some other of his works are "Hieraspistes." A sermon intituled, "Funerals made Cordials." "The Case of the Ministers Maintenance "by Tythe." Some Sermons; and other books.

tioned

curred to me from the MSS. of Mr. *Bowyer*: "Mr. *Rayner*, who firſt printed the book, informed Sir *William Dugdale*, that, about the beginning of *October* 1648, he was ſent

cloſeted about it, as known to be very intimate with *Gauden*, he owned that the biſhop had imparted to him the plan in the beginning, and ſeveral chapters proſtly compoſed; and that he, on the other hand, had diſapproved the impoſing in ſuch a manner on the people, and told his reaſons, which "[illegible] Account of the Author, &c." Dr. *Walker* says, I believe the book was written by Dr. *Gauden*, except the "ſeventh and twenty-fourth chapters, which were written by Dr. *Duppa*." *Gauden* delivered the MS. to *Walker*, who carried it to the preſs. A merchant of *London* of the name of *Worth*, a man of good credit, married the biſhop's ſon's lady's ſiſter, and after young *Gauden*'s death his papers came into *Worth*'s hands, being his brother-in-law. There we found one perfect relating entirely to EIKON BASILIKE, containing among other things, original letters, and a narrative written by Dr. *Gauden*'s own wife. [illegible] that, at the laſt part of the compoſition of this book, when in conference with king *Charles* the Second, and the duke of *York*, they both declared that their father never wrote it, but that it was written by *Gauden*, whom they rewarded with a biſhoprick. See "A Letter from Major-General *Ludlow* to Sir *E. S.* 1691," 4to; "*Ludlow*'s "*Memoirs*," 1698, fol.; *Walker's* "True Account, &c. 1661," 4to; "*Lloyd's* "*Memoirs*," and *Biographia* "General Dictionary;" and more particularly *Kennet's* "*Hiſtory* "of the *Purituns*," vol. II. chap. 10.—To this evidence has been oppoſed the public profeſſing of both *Charles* II. and *James* II. to the contrary, under the great ſeal in their patent to Mr. *Royston* for printing all the works of king *Charles* I. And though it is highly probable that neither of theſe princes were likely to know any thing of the cauſes of parties, this circumſtance deſerves at leaſt as much credit as a private memorandum made by *Pepys* to ſee the window with a view that it could not anſwer: "I aſſert this," ſays Lord *Clarendon*, "to undeceive others:" but if his intention had been "to undeceive others," why did he leave his aſſertion in the private of his ſtudy, on a ſingle leaf that might be obliterated or torn out; where, indeed, it was known to exiſt but by accident, the firſt time of the book's falling into the company to turn over the leaves? why did he not authenticate his aſſertion by proper witneſſes, and publiſh it to the world, or leave it in ſome truſty hand, with a charge to publiſh it at ſome more convenient ſeaſon? As to *Gauden*'s pretenſions to this book, they are eaſily to be accounted for, ſuppoſing them to be ill-founded. After the death of Dr. *Bryan Duppa*, biſhop of *Winchester*, *Gauden*, preſuming on the favour of ſome perſons at court, ſolicited, with great eagerneſs, for the vacant ſee, though he had openly abjured the epiſcopal order, and was ſaid to have adviſed king *Charles* II. by letter to ſuppreſs it in *Scotland*: to ſtrengthen his claim to this favour, he is ſaid to have whiſpered among his friends, and attempted, without wit or credit, to perſuade the King and his brother the Duke of *York*, that their father was obliged to him for the credit which he derived from the EIKON BASILIKE. But this was 13 years after the death of *Charles* I. nor was any perſon then living who could give evidence concerning the book. It is however urged, that Dr. *Walker*, at the age of 70, and 40 years after the King's death, appeared in defence of this fiction; but shall *Walker*'s evidence, in favour of *Gauden*, be deemed indiſputable, as has been inſinuated, merely becauſe *Gauden* was his preceptor, and afterwards his intimate? This ſurely is rather a reaſon why it ought to be ſuſpected. Beſides, *Walker*'s evidence is defective, and, in ſome inſtances, ſcarce conſiſtent; for, though he ſays Dr. *Gauden* ſhewed him the plan, and ſeveral chapters aſterwards compoſed, yet he does not ſay that they were in the doctor's hand; and he afterwards expreſſes himſelf doubtfully, whether he read any part of the manuſcript, or only ſaw it with the title of the chapters through *Gauden*'s ſhewed him ſome part actually compoſed, as his own works [illegible] with ſuch coldneſs and want of curioſity as not to read it; beſides, [illegible] and how could *Walker* be ſuppoſed to live at this time in the houſe with *Gauden*, and know ſo much, without knowing more? As to the evidence of Mr. *Worth* and Mrs. *Gauden*, it can ſtand for little, if the following poſitive evidence in favour of the book be conſidered: Mr. *de la Fin*, miniſter of *Finchingfield*, in a letter to Dr. *Gauden*, informs him, that *Robert Allen*, a man of gravity and veracity, who had been many years a ſervant to *Gauden*, declared, that *Gauden* told him, he had borrowed the book, and that being obliged to return it in a certain time, he ſate up in his chamber one whole night to tranſcribe it, [illegible] with him to make up the fire and ſnuff the candles. It is alſo recorded by Sir [illegible] who was perfectly acquainted with the tranſactions of his own times, that theſe meditations [illegible] by his majeſty at *Oxford*, long before he went thence to the *Scots*, under the title of [illegible], and that the manuſcript itſelf, in the King's own hand-writing, being loſt at *Naſeby*, was reſtored to him at *Hampton-Court*, by Major *Huntingdon*, who had obtained it from *Fairfax*. That Mr. *Thomas Herbert*, [afterwards Sir *Thomas*, the traveller,] who waited on his majeſty in his bed-chamber in the *Iſle of Wight*, and

William

ſent to by the King to prepare all things ready for the printing ſome papers, which he purpoſed ſhortly after to convey to him; and which was this very copy, brought to him the 23d of *December* next following by Mr. *Edward Symmons*; in the printing whereof Mr. *Royſton* made ſuch ſpeed, that it was finiſhed before the 30th of *January*, on which his Majeſty's life was taken away. Mr. *Edward Symmons*, who conveyed both the copies (viz. that written by Mr. *Oden* and that by the King) to the preſs, declared upon his death-bed, "that it was the King's work, and aſſured ſeveral of his friends at *Foulſey*, when he ſent them ſome of the books, that he had printed them from the King's own copy."—There were ſeventeen editions printed of the book in 1648, without the Prayers; and twelve more in 1649, in which year there were at leaſt ſix editions with the Prayers. Theſe were firſt printed by *Dugard*, who was *Milton*'s intimate friend, and happened to be taken printing an edition of the King's book. *Milton* uſed his intereſt to bring him off, which he effected by the means of *Bradſhaw*, but upon this condition, that *Dugard* ſhould add *Pamela*'s prayer to the aforeſaid book he was printing, as an atonement for his fault, they deſigning thereby to bring a ſcandal upon the book, and blaſt the reputation of its authority. (*Dr. Gill*'s Letter to Mr. *Wagſtaffe*.) To the ſame purpoſe Dr. *Bernard*, who (as well as *Gill*) was phyſician to *Hill*, *Oliver*'s printer, and told him this ſtory, adding, "that he had often heard *Bradſhaw* and *Milton* laugh at their inſerting this prayer out of Sir *Philip Sydney*'s *Arcadia*." Theſe Prayers are ſaid in their title to have been "delivered to Dr. *Juxon*," &c. If ſo, they muſt have been handed to the preſs by the King's enemies; for Dr. *Juxon* and all his papers were immediately ſeized upon the King's death; even the minuteſt ſcraps were examined, the King's cloaths, cabinets, and boxes, were rifled. They were firſt printed at *Dugard*'s preſs, and afterwards

William Levet, a page of the back-ſtairs, frequently ſaw it there, read ſeveral parts of it, and ſaw the king divers times writing farther on in that very copy which Biſhop *Duppa*, by his majeſty's direction, ſent to Mr. *Royſton*, a bookſeller, at the *Angel* in *Ivy-Lane*, on the 23d of *December*, 1648, who made ſuch expedition, that the impreſſion was finiſhed before the 30th of *January*, on which his majeſty died. Laſtly, it is improbable, that, if this book had been the work of *Gauden*, King *Charles* II. would have expreſſed himſelf with ſo little eſteem and affection, when he heard of his death; "I doubt not," ſaid he, "it will be eaſy to find a more worthy perſon to fill "his place." See *Wagſtaffe*'s "Vindication, 1711;" *Bedford*'s Appendix to his "Life of Dr. "*Barwick*;" Dr. *Hollingworth*'s "Defence of *Eikon Baſilike*, 2 parts, 4to, 1692;" another "Defence," by *Thomas Long*, B. D. 4to, 1693; and *Dugdale*'s "Short View."

† Archbiſhop *Herring*, comparing the work with *Anti-Machiavel*, ſays, "In my opinion, this "book of the King of *Pruſſia* is much more in the ſtyle and character of a great prince than the ce-"lebrated EIKON BASILIKE, unleſs we are to ſuppoſe every chriſtian prince to ſupport the two cha-"racters of king and prieſt; for the book laſt mentioned is more agreeable to the ſacred function, "as, I believe, in real truth, it was the work of one of us." *Letters to Mr. Duncombe.*—*Swift*'s opinion of it has been already given in p. 613.

‡ The *firſt* is ſaid, in the title, to be "printed by *W. D.* in *R. M.* Anno Dom. 1649." There were *fifty* editions in various languages within twelve months.

§ "*Milton*," ſays his greateſt Biographer, "is ſuſpected of having interpolated the book called "*Eikon Baſilike*, which the Council of State, to whom he was now made *Latin* ſecretary, employed "him to cenſure, by inſerting a prayer taken from *Sidney*'s *Arcadia*, and imputing it to the King; "whom he charges, in his *Defenſio*, with the uſe of this prayer as with a heavy crime, in the in-"decent language with which preſbytery had emboldened the advocates for rebellion to inſult all "that is venerable and great." Who would have imagined ſo little fear in him of the wiſe all-ſeeing Deity, as, immediately before his death, to pop into the hands of the grave biſhop that attended him, as a ſpecial reſource of his ſilently exerciſes, a prayer ſtolen word for word from the mouth of a heathen woman praying to a heathen god? This paper, which the King gave to Dr. *Juxon* on the ſcaffold, the regicides ſeized, &c. that they were afraid the publiſhers of this prayer; and Dr. *Bernard*, who examined the queſtion with great care, was inclined to think them the forgers. "The uſe of it by adoption was innocent; and they who could ſo noiſily cenſure it, with a little "examination of their malice could contrive what they wanted to accuſe."

were quickly translated to Mr. *Royston's*, for every thing that was supposed to come from the King quickened the sale of the impression. Mrs. *Fotherly* of *Rickmansworth* in *Hertfordshire*, daughter of Sir *Ralph Whitfield*, first serjeant-at-law to King *Charles* I. and grand-daughter to Sir *H. Spelman*, declared to Mr. *Wagstaffe*, that within two days after the King's death, she saw, in a *Spanish* leather case, three of these prayers, said to be delivered to the bishop of *London* at his death, from whom they were taken away by the officers of the army; and it was from one of those officers, in whose custody they then were, that she had the favour to see them; and that the person who shewed her those prayers, shewed her also the *George* with the Queen's picture in it, and two seals which were the King's. Three of the prayers therefore were the King's, the other added by the publisher." *W. B.*—The late worthy Dr. *John Burton*, in an Appendix to "The Genuineness of Lord *Clarendon's* History," &c. has given some remarks on the grounds upon which the King's title to this book was called in question; which he concludes by observing, that, "considering only the characters of the persons, and abstracting from "the proofs of the facts, the account which ascribes the honour of the performance to "Dr. *Gauden* appears on the face of the thing altogether incredible, and that in favour "of King *Charles* will at least appear probable. But when all the evidences on both "sides of the question are stated in a fair light *, the point will be at once determined, "the King's right will be for ever established: even prejudiced men may at last receive "conviction, and be ashamed of their own credulity, and the impudence of the astonish-"ing accusation."—Dr. *Nash* also, in his second volume of *Worcestershire*, p. clvii. has drawn together the principal arguments on each side of this curious question; and finds reason to conclude from some observations of Bishop *Warburton* †, and the whole of the evidence

* Mr. *Hume*, who takes occasion to mention the book in question, says, "With regard to the "genuineness of that production, it is not easy for an historian to fix any opinion, which will be "entirely to his own satisfaction. The proofs brought to evince that this work is or is not the "King's, are so convincing, that, if an impartial reader perusses any one side apart, he will think it "impossible that arguments could be produced sufficient to counter-balance so strong an evidence: "and when he compares both sides, he will be some time at a loss to fix any determination. "Should an absolute suspence of judgement be found difficult or disagreeable in so interesting a "question, I must confess, that I much incline to give the preference to the arguments of the Roy-"alists. The testimonies, which prove that performance to be the King's, are more numerous, "certain, and direct, than those on the other side. This is the case, even if we consider the ex-"ternal evidence: but when we weigh the internal, derived from the style and composition, there "is no manner of comparison. These meditations resemble in elegance, purity, neatness, and sim-"plicity, the genius of those performances, which we know with certainty to have flowed from the "royal pen; but are so unlike the bombast, perplexed, rhetorical, and corrupt style of Dr. *Gauden*, "to whom they are ascribed, that no human testimony seems sufficient to convince us that he was "the author. Yet all the evidences, which would rob the King of that honour, tend to prove, that "Dr. *Gauden* had the merit of writing so fine a performance, and the infamy of imposing it on the "world for the King's. It is not easy to conceive the general compassion excited towards the King, "by the publishing, at so critical a juncture, a work so full of piety, meekness, and humanity. "Many have not scrupled to ascribe to that book the subsequent restoration of the royal family. "*Milton* compares its effects to those which were wrought on the tumultuous *Romans* by *Anthony's* "reading to them the will of *Cæsar*. The *Icon* passed through fifty editions in a twelvemonth; "and, independent of the great interest taken in it by the nation, as the supposed production of their "murdered Sovereign, it must be acknowledged the best prose composition, which, at the time of its "publication, was to be found in the *English* language." *History of England*, 8vo. vol. VI. p. 160.

† In the public library at *Durham* may be seen a MS. note written by Bishop *Warburton* in the margin of *Neal's* History, wherein he says, "There is full as strong evidence on the other side, which "Mr. *Neale* does not produce; evidence of the King's bed-chamber, which swear they saw the "progress of the work, saw the King write it, heard him speak of it as his, and transcribed part of it "for him. It appears by the wretched false taste of composition in *Gauden's* other writings, and by

"his

evidence both external and internal, that *Gauden* was not the author of the book in queſtion. "As he had the character of a proud, ambitious man," ſays Dr. *Nash*, "he "might be tempted to encourage, if not invent this forgery, which tended ſo much to "gain him intereſt at court. The only ſimilitude I could find between the Εἰκὼν Βα-"ſilikὴ and *Gauden*'s other works, conſiſts in the quaint *Greek* title *, which, perhaps, "might not be given to the former by the King, or whoever wrote the book, but by the "publiſher to humour the falſe taſte of the times." And the late worthy Mr. *Granger* ſays, "Whoever examines the writings of the King and the Divine, will find that *Charles* "could no more deſcend to write like *Gauden*, than *Gauden* could riſe † to the purity and "dignity of *Charles*." But, after all, it may be obſerved, that in the volume of "King "*Charles*'s Works," there are ſome other pieces which have ſince been proved not to have been written by him.

In a copy of *Wagſtaffe*'s "Vindication" and "Defence," formerly belonging to Dr. *Rawlinſon*, and now to Mr. *Gough*, are autographs of the following teſtimonies:

"The author of the following tracts was the Right Reverend Mr. *Wagſtaffe*, who "was conſecrated a Biſhop by the Right Reverend the deprived Biſhops of *Norwich*, "*Ely*, and *Peterborough*, and the Right Reverend *George Hickes* Suffragan Biſhop of "*Thetford*; the Honourable *Henry* Earl of *Clarendon* being a witneſs thereto.

"J. Creyk, Chaplain to Lord *Winchelſea*.

"*Winchelſea*, *Aug.* the 12, 1722. I do affirm that, in the year 1688, Mrs. *Mom-*"*peſſon* (wife to *Thomas Mompeſſon*, Eſq; of *Brubam* in *Somerſetſhire*, a worthy and a very "good woman) told me and my wife, that Archbiſhop *Juxon* aſſured her, that to his "certain knowledge the ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ was all compoſed and written by King "*Charles* the Firſt.—Although in the following book the King's book is thoroughly "vindicated, and proved to be of his Majeſty's compoſing, I was willing to add this "circumſtance, from Mrs. *Mompeſſon*, with whom and her huſband my wife and I at "that time ſojourned.

WINCHELSEA."

P. 12. To the liſt of books, l. 3. add, "An Introduction to the Claſſics; contain-"ing a ſhort Diſcourſe on their Excellences; and Directions how to ſtudy them to "Advantage; with an Eſſay on the Nature and Uſe of thoſe emphatical and beautiful "Figures which give Strength and Ornament to Writing. By *Anthony Blackwall*, "M. A. ‡, 1719," 2d edition, 12mo.

P. 32.

"his unchaſte language, that he was utterly incapable of writing this book. Again, conſider what "credit was to be given to *Gauden's* aſſertion of his authorſhip. He confeſſes himſelf a falſary and "an impoſtor, who impoſed a ſpurious book on the public in the King's name. Was not a man ſo "ſhameleſs capable of telling this lye for a biſhoprick, which he was ſoliciting on the pretended "merit of this work? As to *Walker*, it is agreed that *Gauden* told him, that he (*Gauden*) was the "author of the book, and that he (*Walker*) ſaw it in *Gauden*'s hand-writing, which is well ac-"counted for by a ſervant, a tythe-gatherer of *Gauden*, who ſwears that *Gauden* borrowed the book "of one of the King's friends, to whom it was communicated by the King for their judgement; that "he (*Gauden*) ſat up all night to tranſcribe it, and that he (the tythe-gatherer) ſat up with him to "ſnuff the candles, and to mend his fire. It is agreed that *Charles* II. and the Duke of *York* be-"lieved on the word of *Gauden*, when he ſolicited his reward, that he (*Gauden*) wrote it; but then "this favoured their prejudices, and what they believed Lord *Clarendon* would believe likewiſe. "On the whole, it is ſo far from being certain, as the Hiſtorian (*Neale*) pretends, that the book is "ſpurious, that it is the moſt uncertain matter I ever took the pains to examine. There is ſtrong "evidence on both ſides; but I think the ſtrongeſt, and moſt unexceptionable, is on that which "gives the book to the King." *Hiſtory of Worceſterſhire*, vol. II. p. clviii.

* The hiſtory of "the quaint *Greek* title" is given in *Wagſtaffe*, p. 105.

† "If we could be ſure of this, the matter would be determined at once, as there is no third "claimant. It is likely that *Charles* wrote ſome, or much; and that *Gauden* made a book of it." T. F.

‡ This excellent and learned gentleman, after completing his academical education at *Emanuel-*

" I must not mention Mr. *Wasse*" as the publisher of *Bibliotheca Literaria*, which " has not yet, but Dr. *Jebb*." *Wasse* contributed several pieces, as many others did; " and at last sunk it up by sending too long pieces, which had not variety enough to " please the capricious taste of the world; *viz.* the Life of *Justinian*, which took up " two whole numbers, not finished then." Bowyer's *MS. Letter to a Friend.*

P. 37. note †, A friend observes, "I have now before me *Middleton's* 'De Medicorum apud veteres *Romanos* degentium Conditione Dissertatio,' 1726, and 'Notæ breves,' 1726, most undoubtedly written by Dr. *Joseph Letherland* (notwithstanding *Cambridge*, who appointed head-master of the free-school at *Derby*, and lecturer of *All-Hallows*, where he first distinguished himself in the literary world by an edition of *Theognis*, printed at *London* in 1706, and was afterwards head-master of the free-school at *Market-Bosworth* in *Leicestershire*, The Grammar whereby he initiated the youth under his care into *Latin* was of his own composing, and so happily fitted for the purpose, that he was prevailed on to make it public, though his modesty would not permit him to fix his name to it, because he would not be thought to prescribe to other instructors of youth. It is intituled, "A New *Latin* Grammar; being a short, clear, and easy " Introduction of young Scholars to the Knowledge of the *Latin* Tongue; containing an exact " Account of the two first Parts of Grammar." In his "Introduction to the Classics," first published in 1718, 12mo, he displayed the beauties of those admirable writers of antiquity, to the understanding and imitation even of common capacities, and that in so concise and clear a manner as seemed peculiar to himself. But his greatest and most celebrated work was, "The Sacred Classics " defended and illustrated; or, an Essay humbly offered towards preserving the Purity, Propriety, " and True Eloquence of the Writers of the New Testament. Vol. I. In Two Parts. In the First " of which those Divine Writings are vindicated against the Charge of barbarous Language, false " *Greek*, and Solecisms. In the Second is shewn, that all the Excellencies of Style, and sublime " Beauties of Language and genuine Eloquence do abound in the Sacred Writers of the New Testament. With an Account of their Style and Character, and a Representation of their Superiority, in several Instances, to the best Classics of *Greece* and *Rome*. To which are subjoined proper Indexes. By *S. Blackwall*, M. A." first printed in 1725; and of which a second volume (completed but a few weeks before his death) was published in 1733, under the title of "The " Sacred Classics defended and illustrated. The Second and Last Volume. In Three Parts. " Containing, I. A farther Demonstration of the Propriety, Purity, and sound Eloquence of the " Language of the New Testament Writers. II. An Account of the wrong Division of Chapters " and Verses, and faulty Translations of the Divine Book; which weaken its Reasonings, and spoil " its Eloquence and Native Beauties. III. A Discourse on the Various Readings of the New " Testament. With a Preface; wherein is shewn the Necessity and Usefulness of a New Version " of the Sacred Books. By the late Reverend and Learned *S. Blackwall*, M. A. Author of the " First Volume. To which is annexed, a very Copious Index." To this volume was prefixed an admirable Preface, and a portrait of the Author, by *Vertue*, from an original painting. Both volumes were printed at *Leipsick*, 1736, in one volume 4to, translated by *Christopher Wolle*, who has added various observations, &c. Mr. *Blackwall* had the felicity to bring up many excellent scholars in his seminaries at *Derby* and *Bosworth*; among others, the celebrated *Richard Dawes*†, author of the "Miscellanea Critica," and one gentleman (whose name I should be happy to record), who, being patron of the church of *Clayton* in *Sussex*, presented him to that living, as a mark of his gratitude and esteem. This happening late in life, and *Blackwall* having occasion to wait upon the Bishop of the diocese, he was somewhat pertly questioned by a young chaplain as to the extent of his learning. "Boy," replied the indignant veteran, "I have forgot more than ever you knew!" He died at *Market-Bosworth*, April 8, 1730. His son, *John Blackwall*, gent. died *July* 5, 1763, aged 56, and was buried at *Stoke* in *Leicestershire*. See his epitaph in the History of *Hinckley*, p. 97.

Of *Dawes* in *Northamptonshire* an eminent critic at the end of the last and beginning of the present century, [illegible] Born in [illegible] and admitted at *Emanuel College, Cambridge*, in 1726. In 1730 he published a specimen of a *Greek* Translation of *Paradise Lost*, of which he is in Preface to the Miscellanea Critica, he had evidence enough to point out the imperfections himself. The bent of his life was to hunt game against *Bentley*, from whom the present father of *Greek* literature, in this country, Mr. *Toup*, acknowledges to have learnt more than from all the critics of all the ages before. Mr. *Dawes* died in 1766, aged [illegible] years, as which Mr. *Barnes* (who has lately published a new and improved edition of the "Miscellanea Critica") had access. There are some others in Dr. *Askew's* collection, who bought Mr. *Dawes's* library. See *Monthly Review* for *February*, 1782.

standing

finding the diſtich of *P. W.*) it was alſo "Animadverſio brevis, 1727." But your No 6 was, I am warrant, Pantheon *Waræ*; as in a ſubſequent note you rather ſuppoſe it to be. There is no ſuch with this title, all I know of it. "Dan. Turner Annotationes phyſico-"medicæ, in quibus Medicina e ſervitute liberatur. Tyrnav. 1728." In the ſame note, l. 6. for "1734" read "1724."

P. 98. Dr. *Watkins* died *Sept.* 6. 1745, aged 62.

P. 99. note. In Dr. *Knight's* epitaph, l. 6, read, "Conciunabulo."

P. 103. Ribton *Turner*, in 1783, married a ſecond wife, Miſs *Scarlett* of *Thorp*, near *Norwich*, with whom he had a fortune of 15,000*l.* His only ſon (by his firſt wife) *Thomas Turner*, D. D. (who married a daughter of Archbiſhop *Potter*) is now prebendary of *Canterbury*, and ſucceſſor to Dr. *Watkins* in the rectories of *Thurleigh* and *Wilſtead*, *Bedfordſh.*

Ibidd. note, l. 1. (*alphabetical graduate*) Dr. *Cary* did the ſame, and brought it down lower. The two catalogues, it is much to be hoped, will be incorporated at the expence of the Univerſity. The writer of this paragraph would willingly contribute his aſſiſtance in the taſk, however laborious it may be.—Since p. 103 was printed, Dr. *Robert Richardſon* (to whom I was indebted for the account of his excellent father) is alſo dead.—Dr. *Richardſon's* attachment to *Frederick* Prince of *Wales*, occaſioned that ſarcaſm in the Capitade, "He prays for *George*, to *Frederick's* cauſe adheres?" His carrying his opinion cauſe by appeal into the Houſe of Lords was entirely owing to Mr. *Forbes*, who inſiſted upon it, offering to plead it *gratis*.

P. 123. note *, l. 3, read, "now (1782) Lord *Fairfax* of *Scotland*, by the death of "his elder brother."

P. 127. Dr. *Chandler*, a friend informs me, was not originally brought up to the profeſſion of a bookſeller; it was in conſequence of having loſt his wife's fortune in the *South Sea* bubble that he took it up, and continued in it but two or three years.

P. 138. Dr. *Warburton*, in a letter to Dr. *Birch*, ſays, "I am glad that the Society "for the Encouragement of Learning is in ſo hopeful a condition; though methinks it "is a little ominous to ſet their preſs a-going with the arranteſt Sophiſt that ever "wrote, prepared by ſo arrant a critic."

P. 150. *Lyndſey Carol*, D. D. prebendary of *Canterbury*, *Lincoln*, and *Southwell*, maſter of *Jeſus College*, *Cambridge*, and regiſtrar of that univerſity. He died at *Canterbury*, aged 75, and was buried in the chapel belonging to *Jeſus College*.

He died, aged 56, at his houſe in *Dean-Street*, *Soho*, of a moſt uncommon and diſtreſſing complaint. His rectory of *Wallington*, *Herts*, was given to him by Sir *Joſeph Yorke*, with whom he had reſided as chaplain many years at *The Hague*.—"Whilſt in that employ, the papers on both ſides, "previous to the trial of the great cauſe, *Douglas* againſt *Hamilton*, being ſent over to his Excel-"lency, the Doctor, for his own curioſity, digeſted them and drew up the ſtate of the queſtion, "which was printed in 4to, and ſo well approved of by the gentlemen of the profeſſion, that it was "put into the hands of the counſel for the party he eſpouſed in their briefs; of which perhaps there "never was a ſimilar inſtance. The Doctor had the happineſs and honour to ſee the opinion "he ſupported confirmed by the almoſt unanimous ſuffrages of the Houſe of Peers, with this "rare circumſtance, that two of the ableſt law lords that ever ſat in that place, whoſe political "opinions generally divide them, appeared ably and warmly on the ſame ſide of the queſtion. Nor "would any thing have been wanting to make the triumph complete, had Mr. *Andrew Stewart* "never committed his thoughts to print; however, to do Mr. *Stewart* juſtice, he was deſirous of the Doctor's "ſervices, that after the trial he was offered 100*l.* in the handſomeſt manner, which he was adviſed, "I can't tell why, to refuſe."

This probably alludes to Mr. *Markland's* edition of *Statius*, at leaſt the following quotation from another letter ſhews Dr. *Warburton's* opinion of that able critic. "I have a poor "opinion both of *Markland's* and *Taylor's* critical abilities, between friends: I ſpeak from what "I have ſeen. Good ſenſe is the foundation of criticiſm; this it is that has made Dr. *Bentley* and

"Biſhop

P. 150. *Nathaniel Salmon*, son of the Rev. *Thomas Salmon*, M. A. rector of *Meppfall* (a living of considerable value in *Hertfordshire*, and now in the patronage of St. *John's College* in *Cambridge*), was admitted of *Bene't College*, *June* 22, 1690, under the tuition of Mr. *Beck*, and took the degree of LL. B. in 1699. Soon after which he went into orders, and was for some time curate of *Westwell* in *Hertfordshire*, but, although he had taken the oaths to King *William*, he would not do it to his successor Queen *Anne*; and when he could officiate no longer as a priest, he applied himself to the study of physic, which he practised first at *St. Ives* in *Huntingdonshire*, and afterwards at *Bishop's Stortford* in the county of *Hertford*. He did not, however, take this turn out of necessity, but by choice, since he had the offer of a living of 140*l.* *per annum* from a friend in *Suffolk*, if his conscience would have permitted him to qualify himself for it by taking the legal oaths. He was the elder brother of Mr. *Thomas Salmon* the historiographer, who, dying suddenly in *London* in *April* 1743, was buried in *St. Dunstan's Church*. *Nathaniel* (who left three daughters) was the author of, 1. "A Survey of the *Roman* "Antiquities in the Midland Counties of *England*, 1726," 8vo.—2. "A Survey of the "*Roman* Stations in *Britain*, according to the *Roman* Itinerary, 1728," 8vo.—3. "The "History of *Hertfordshire*, describing the county and its ancient monuments, particu- "larly the *Roman*, with the characters of those that have been the chief possessors of "the lands, and an account of the most memorable occurrences," *London*, 1728," folio. This was designed as a continuation of Sir *Henry Chauncy's* History, and dedicated to the Earl of *Hertford*.—4. "The Lives of the *English* Bishops from the Reformation to "the Revolution, fit to be opposed to the Aspersions of some late Writers of Secret "History." *London*, 1731—1733.—5. "A Survey of the *Roman* Stations in *England*," "1731," (an improved edition, probably of N°. 1, and 2.) 2 vol. 8vo.—6. "The Anti- "quities of *Surrey*, collected from the most Ancient Records, and dedicated to Sir *John* "*Evelyn*, Bart. with some Account of the Present State and Natural History of the "County. *London*, 1736," 8vo.—7. "The History and Antiquities of *Essex*, from the "Collections of Mr. *Strangeman*," in folio, with some Notes and Additions of his own; but death put a stop to this work, when he had gone through about two-thirds of the county, so that the hundreds of *Chelmsford*, *Hinkford*, *Lexdin*, *Tendring*, and *Thurstable*, are left unfinished.

P. 215. "A remarkable case of a person cut for the stone in a new way, commonly "called the *lateral*, *March* 13, 1741-2," by Mr. *Cheselden*," is in Phil. Trans. N°. 428, p. 33.—"The effects of the *Linimum Saponis*, taken inwardly by a man aged 55, who "had the stone, and in whose bladder, after his decease, were found 214 stones." Ibid. p. 36.

P. 291. To the books of 1759 add, Mr. *Murden's* "Collection of State Papers," folio. The publication of this work, which had been long delayed through the pecuniary difficulties of the editor, was at length completed in consequence of the following agreement: "Mr. *Bowyer* undertakes to finish Mr. *Murden's* State Papers, and to deliver "them when printed, on receiving the subscription-money, which shall remain unpaid "when the book is finished, and on being paid for printing the last 50 sheets, exclusive "of the said subscription money." *From the Original.*

"Bishop *Hare* the two greatest critics that ever were in the world. 'Nil tam good Sense alone will "be sufficient; for that considerable part of it, emending a corrupt text, there must be a certain Sa- "gacity, which is so distinguishing a quality in Dr. *Bentley*. Dr. *Clarke* had all the requisites of a "critic but this, and this he wanted. *Lipsius* [or *Scaliger*, *Casaubon*, *Heinsius*, *Salmasius*, had it in "a great degree; but these are few amongst the infinite tribe of critics."

P. 295. Mr. *Arnald* was born at *London*, and admitted a pensioner of *Bene't College*, *Cambridge*, under the tuition of Mr. *Walker*, in 1711. After taking the degree of B. A. being disappointed of a fellowship, he removed to *Emanuel College*, *March* 10, 1718, where he proceeded M. A. and was elected fellow in 1723. He commenced B. D. seven years after, as the statutes of that house required, and continued there till the society presented him to the rectory of *Thurcaston*. Whilst fellow of that college, he printed two copies of Sapphics on the death of King *George I.*; a Sermon preached at *Bishop Stortford* school-feast, *May* 3, 1726; and another at the Archdeacon's Visitation at *Leicester*, *April* 22, 1737. His third Sermon, preached at *Thurcaston*, *Oct.* 9, 1746, has been already particularly mentioned. His widow died *April* 11, 1785.

P. 310. note, l. 5. read, "a Day in Vacation."

P. 334. The circumstance of Mr. *Club's* death, I am informed by a gentleman who knew him well, is erroneous. He died a natural death, of age and infirmities.

P. 341. l. 4. add, Mr. *Shepheard* has also lately published (*May*, 1782) "An Essay "on Adulation, in a Letter to *William Jones*, Esq." 8vo.

P. 357. sub-note, l. ult. read, "1773, p. 21."

P. 425. *George* the first Lord *Lyttelton* was born at seven months, and thrown away by the nurse as a dead child, but upon closer inspection was found to be alive. Dr. *Nash*, Appendix to vol. II. p. 24.

P. 505. To the extracts from *Wanley's* Diary, add, "Mr. *Browne Willis* came, want- "ing to peruse one of *Holmes's* MSS. marked L, and did so; and also L 2, L 3, and L 4, "without finding what he expected. He would have explained to me his design in his "intended book about our Cathedrals; but I said I was about my Lord's necessary busi- "ness, and had not leisure to spend upon any matter foreign to that. He wanted the "liberty to look over *Holmes's* MSS. and indeed over all this library, that he might "collect materials for amending his former books, and putting forth new ones. I signi- "fied to him that it would be too great a work; and that I, having business appointed "me by my Lord, which required much dispatch, could not in such a case attend upon "him. He would have teased me here this whole afternoon, but I would not suffer "him. At length he departed in great anger, and I hope to be rid of him." *December* 23, 1725.

P. 509. l. 62. Bishop *Keene* *, master of his college.

P. 543. *Isaac Maddox*, born at *London* of obscure parents, whom he lost whilst he was young, was taken care of by an aunt, who placed him in a charity-school, and afterwards put him on trial to a pastry-cook; but, before he was bound apprentice, the master told her that the boy was not fit for trade; that he was continually reading books of learning above his (the master's) comprehension, and therefore advised that she should take him away, and send him back to school to follow the bent of his inclination †. He was on this hint, by an exhibition of some Dissenting friends, to one of the

* "The see of *Ely* was Bishop *Keene's* great object, the aim and end of all his ambition; and upon "the vacancy in 1714, he succeeded," says Dr. *Newton*, "to his heart's desire, and happy it was "that he did so; for few could have borne the expence, or have displayed the taste and magnifi- "cence, which he has done, having a liberal fortune as well as a liberal mind; and really meriting "the appellation of a builder of palaces; for he built a new palace at *Chester*, he built a new *Ely-* "*house* in *London*, and in great measure a new palace at *Ely*, left only the outer walls standing, "formed a new inside, and thereby converted it into one of the best episcopal houses, if not the very "best, in the kingdom. He had indeed received the money which arose from the sale of old *Ely-* "*house*, and also what was paid by the executors of his predecessor for dilapidations, which alto- "gether amounted to about 11,000*l.*: but yet he expended some thousands more of his own upon "the buildings, and new houses require new furniture." *Life of Bishop Newton, by himself*, 1782.

† See Dr. *Nowell's* Answer to "Pietas *Oxoniensis*, 1768," P. 49.

univerſities in *Scotland*; but, not caring to take orders in that church, was afterwards, through the patronage of Biſhop *Gibſon*, admitted of *Queen's College*, *Cambridge*, and was favoured with a Doctor's degree at *Lambeth*. After entering into orders, he firſt was curate of *St. Bride's*, then domeſtick chaplain to Dr. *Waddington*, biſhop of *Chicheſter*, whoſe niece he married; and was afterwards promoted to the rectory of *St. Vedaſt* in *Foſter-Lane*, *London*. His other preferments are pointed out in his character at large in the epitaph tranſcribed below *, from the Hiſtorian of *Worceſterſhire*. In 1733 he publiſhed the firſt part of the "Review of *Neal*" (as mentioned in p. 356) under the title of "A Vindication of the Government, Doctrine, and Worſhip of the Church of *England*, "eſtabliſhed in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*." He was a great benefactor to the *London* hoſpitals, and the firſt promoter of the *Worceſter* infirmary in 1745, which has proved of ſingular benefit to the poor, and a great advantage to medical and chirurgical knowledge in that neighbourhood. He was alſo a great encourager of trade,

* His monument in the South tranſept of the great aile in the cathedral of *Worceſter* conſiſts of a female figure of white marble, leaning with her right elbow on a ſarcophagus of black marble, on which is the ſtory of the merciful *Samaritan*, in white baſſo-relievo. In her left hand ſhe holds an inverted torch, behind which riſes a pyramid of grey marble, about twenty-four feet in height, as a back ground; on the top of which are the arms of the ſee of *Worceſter*. On a tablet is the following inſcription:

"May this marble record to future times
The excellent endowments and beneficent virtues
of Dr. *Iſaac Maddox*, biſhop of this diocese.
An exact knowledge of the conſtitution
of this national church,
And an active zeal for its ſupport and proſperity,
Manifeſted in a variety of occaſions,
And eſpecially in writing a judicious vindication
of the plan of the Reformation adopted by
Queen *Elizabeth*,
Eminently qualified him for the prelacy:
All the extenſive and important duties of which
function
He perfectly underſtood and conſcientiouſly
diſcharged
With fervor, prudence, and integrity.
The love of his country
(The ruling paſſion of his truly *Engliſh* heart)
Urged him to promote, with unwearied care,
Loyalty, induſtry, ſobriety,
And whatever might ſecure and increaſe
the public welfare.
A father to his clergy—
He directed them by his counſel,
Supported them by his authority,
And aſſiſted them by his liberality:
A rare example!
After many other bountiful donations,
He aſſigned 200*l. per annum*, during his life,
For the augmentation of the ſmaller benefices
of his diocese.
A guardian of the poor,
He abounded in private charities,
And encouraged every public one.
Long may the ſick and impotent bleſs the patron,
And thoſe of this county the inſtitutor,
Of Infirmaries!
Hoſpitality and gumroſity,
Enlivened with chearfulneſs, affability,
and good nature,
Were the diſtinguiſhed virtues of the man
and the friend;
And the piety and fortitude of the Chriſtian
Were brought to the teſt and ſtood the trial
In two moſt afflicting circumſtances—
The death of a lovely daughter,
In whom at 11 years of age
All the graces of the mind,
Dwelling in the moſt elegant form,
Not only began to dawn,
But ſeemed to be haſtening to maturity;
And the death of a moſt accompliſhed ſon,
at the age of 17,
Whoſe virtuous diſpoſition,
and uncommon attainments in learning,
Deſerved and received the favour and applauſe
of *Eton* and *Chriſt Church*.
Conjugal and maternal affection,
Weeping over the mingled aſhes
of her much honoured and much lamented Lord
and of her dear children,
Erected this monument to their memory.

He was born *July* 27, 1697; was appointed clerk of the cloſet to Queen *Caroline* 1729; was made dean of *Wells* in 1733; was conſecrated biſhop of *St. Aſaph* 1736; and was tranſlated to the ſee of *Worceſter* in 1743. He married in 1731 *Elizabeth* daughter of *Richard Price*, of *Hayes*, in the county of *Middleſex*, Eſq; and died *Sept.* 27, 1759, leaving to a tender mother's care one ſurviving beloved daughter, ſince given in marriage to the honourable and reverend Mr. *Yorke*, dean of *Lincoln*.

engaging

engaging in the Bangorian controversy, when he was [illegible]. He likewise was a strong advocate for the Arian scheme of subordination. A gentleman once dining with him at [illegible], after a sumptuous entertainment, came some farts; he very much applauded the consistency of modern piety, saying pleasantly, that he believed they were very good; but what they were left of his own making. This was a joke he was fond of repeating. Bishop *Hoadly* published 24 single sermons, all in 4to, preached on public occasions between the years 1734 and 1754.

P. 557. l. 1. Dr. *Bentley's* most formidable enemies was Dr. *Middleton*, as appears from several parts of his works, and particularly from his remarks upon Dr. *Bentley's* proposals for printing the New Testament, which remarks are supposed to have been one principal obstacle to the publication of that work. But, length of time having overcome all prejudices, it is much wished that the person who possesses the MS. would oblige the learned world by setting forth so curious a performance. By the death of Dr. *King*, "there was a vacancy of the mastership of *The Charter-House*, a place which some conside-"rable person at different periods have desired to fill. Bishop *Benson* and Dr. *Jortin* "used to say, that there was a certain time in their lives, when of all preferments they "wished for it the most. And now the competitors to succeed Dr. *King* were Dr. *Mid-*"*dleton* and Mr. *Mann*. When Dr. *Middleton* applied to Sir *Robert Walpole* for his vote "and interest, Sir *Robert* honestly told him, that, talking with Bishop *Sherlock*, he found "the Bishops were generally against his being chosen master. Mr. *Mann* had been tutor "to the Marquis of *Blandford*, and it was through the interest of the *Marlborough* fa-"mily that he gained the ascendant over Dr. *Middleton*. Dr. *Middleton* was much hurt "and provoked at the disappointment; and thinking Bishop *Sherlock* to be the primary "cause of it, he wreaked his malice in his ill-natured and ill-timed animadversions upon "the Bishop's Discourses on Prophecy, pretending that he had never seen them before, "though they had been published several years, and had gone through several editions. "Nor did he afterwards spare the Archbishop and his chaplains, but took every opportu-"nity of making *Lambeth-House* the subject of his wit and satire. It is also well known "that he wrote a treatise on the inutility and inefficacy of prayer, which was communi-"cated to Lord *Bolingbroke*, who much approved it, and advised the publication of it. "Mrs. *Middleton*, however, never thought proper to publish it in her life-time; and the "Bishop has heard that Dr. *Heberden*, a particular friend of Dr. *Middleton*, and to whom "his widow left all his papers, has since committed it to the flames; an act worthy of so "good a man, and the fittest end of such a work." Bishop *Newton*.

P. 558. In *Chambers's* Epitaph l. 1. read "Multis;" and in col. 2. "putavit." And see p. 1491, where it appears that Mr. *Bowyer* had conceived an extensive design for improving the Dictionary of Mr. *Chambers**.

P. 559. *Henry Fletcher*, Esq. was created a baronet *April* 24, 1782.

Ibid. sub-note, l. 1. read, [illegible]—l. 2. a comma after the second word, a period after the fourth.

P. 560. sub-note, read 1713.——P. 567. l. 5. from bottom, read p. 192.

P. 581. The title of Mr. *Cooke's* book is, "The Medallic History of *Imperial Rome*; "from the first Triumvirate, under *Pompey*, *Crassus*, and *Cæsar*, to the removal of the "Imperial seat by *Constantine the Great*. With several Medals and Coins, accurately "copied and carefully engraven. To which is prefixed an Introduction, containing a "General History of the *Roman* Medals. In two volumes. By *William Cooke*, M. A. "Vicar of *Egham* in *Middlesex*, and Rector of *Oldbury* and *Didmarton* in *Glouceſter-*"*ſhire*, 1781." 2 vols. 4to †.

* The anecdote in the second sub-note, p. 558, should have been omitted, having been before introduced in p. 148.

† The merit of this work is greatly lessened by the want of new and correct engravings of the coins, which are for the most part taken from the *Pembroke* collection. Mr. *Cooke* also vindicates *Goltzius* from the charge brought against him by *Patin*, that no man had seen one-third of the coins exhibited by him.

P. 586. l. 8. read, "one of the two daughters of *Samuel De Laune*, D. D. who had "a benefice in the neighbourhood of *Oxford*, and taught the *French* language to "young gentlemen in the univerſity. The other was married to Dr. *Smalridge*." [See the next note.]—A piece of Dr. *R. Freind*'s was married to a ſon of Dr. *Bentley*, who, after that event, conceived a better opinion of the *Chriſt Church* men, and declared, that "*Freind* had more good learning in him than ever he had imagined."

P. 587. l. 2. "The epitaph to *Smalridge* at *Chriſt Church*," ſays Biſhop *Newton*, "was drawn up moſt probably by Dr. *Freind*, the head-maſter of *Weſtminſter* ſchool, "and alſo his brother-in-law; the Biſhop and he having married two ſiſters †. Dr. *Freind* "was at that time the celebrated writer of *Latin* epitaphs; which yet Mr. *Pope*, who "was as great a compoſer of epitaphs in *Engliſh* verſe, and could not well bear a "rival in any way, thought too prolix and too flattering. If Dr. *Freind* be really in-"tended, as he was generally ſuppoſed to be intended, in that epigram:

"*Freind*, for your epitaphs I'm griev'd,
"Where ſtill ſo much is ſaid,
"One half will never be believ'd,
"The other never read."

P. 588. Dr. *Freind* had once a fee of 200 guineas for a journey from *London* to *Ingeſtree* in *Staffordſhire*, to attend Mr. *Pulteney*, who lay there dangerouſly ill, but recovered before Dr. *Freind* arrived.

Ibid. l. 14. The traditional ſtory is thus confirmed by Biſhop *Newton*: "Dr. *William* "*Freind*, brother to Dr. *Robert Freind*, maſter of *Weſtminſter* ſchool, and to Dr. *John* "*Freind*, the famous phyſician, had a prize of 20,000*l.* in Queen *Anne*'s time, and "another conſiderable prize of 5 or 10,000*l.* in the reign of George I. but yet with theſe "lucky hits he would have died a priſoner in *The Fleet*, if his old ſchool-fellow the "Earl of *Winchelſea*, whom he was at the head of the Admiralty, had not made him "chaplain to a ſhip of 100 guns."

Ibid. l. 33. Mr. *Spence*'s‖ explanation of an antique marble at *Claremont Place* in *Surrey* is printed in Gent. Mag. 1772, P. 176.

P. 598. Biſhop *Newton*'s delineation of a learned Prelate will be no bad companion to that by Dr. *Johnſon*: "Biſhop *Warburton* was in a great meaſure loſt to the world and "to his friends ſome years before his death, by the decay of his intellectual faculties, the "body preſſing down the mind that muſed upon many things; which hath been the "caſe of many a great Genius, as well as himſelf. For he was indeed a great Genius,

* This gentleman's ſon (ſee p. 330, note, l. 30.) married, in *April* 1730, *Grace*, youngeſt ſiſter to the late Sir *Thomas Robinſon*, &c. The following Impromptu is aſcribed to Mr. *Stanislaus Bruyere*, on ſeeing Mr. *Highmore*'s picture of this lady:

"I, whom no living beauty yet could warm,
"Am now enamour'd of an empty form."

† The Biſhop left three children, a ſon named *Philip*, and two daughters.

‡ Rather *The King's Bench*, a circumſtance which Mrs. *Pilkington* could not miſtake.

‖ "Mr. *Spence*'s character," ſays a friend who had ſeen the note in p. 329, "is properly delineated; and his *Polymetis* is juſtly vindicated from the petty criticiſms of the faſtidious *Gray*. In "Dr. *Johnſon*'s maſterly Preface to *Dryden*, he obſerves, that 'we do not always know our own "motives.' Shall we then preſume to attribute the frigid reception of the truly learned and ingenious Mr. *Spence*, in the Preface to *Pope*, to a prejudice conceived againſt him on account of his "preference of blank verſe to rhyme in his Eſſay on Mr. *Pope*'s Odyſſey; a miſtake, which far found criticiſm and candid diſcuſſion is almoſt without a parallel. The judicious Dr. *Warton*'s ſentiments with reſpect to it may be ſeen in his admirable Eſſay on *Pope*, ii. 302, 2d edition; and Biſhop *Lowth*, whoſe learning and genius are indiſputable, expreſſes himſelf in the following manner in a note on his twelfth Prælection on *Hebrew* poetry: 'Hanc autem vide accurate et "ſcienter explicatâ à Viro Doctiſſimo *Joſepho Spence* in Opere erudito juxta atque eleganti cui "Titulus *Polymetis*."

"of the moſt extenſive reading, of the moſt retentive memory, of the moſt copious "invention, of the livelieſt imagination, of the ſharpeſt diſcernment, of the quickeſt "wit, and of the readieſt and happieſt application of his immenſe knowledge to the "preſent ſubject and occaſion. He was ſuch an univerſal reader, that he took delight "even in romances; and there is ſcarce one of any note, ancient or modern, that he "had not read; he ſaid himſelf, that he had learned *Spaniſh* to have the pleaſure of "reading *Don Quixote* in the original. He was excellent and admirable both as a "companion and a friend. As a companion, he did not dwell upon little trivial mat-"ters, but diſcloſed a nicer vein of converſation, was lively and entertaining, was in-"ſtructive and improving, abounded with pleaſant ſtories and curious anecdotes; but "ſometimes took the diſcourſe too much to himſelf, if any thing can be ſaid to be too "much of ſuch an inexhauſtible fund of wit and learning. As a friend, he was inge-"nuous and communicative, would anſwer any queſtion, would reſolve any doubts, de-"liver his ſentiments upon all ſubjects freely without reſerve, laid open his very heart, "and the character which he was pleaſed to give Mr. *Pope*, of being *the ſoul of friend-"ſhip*, was more juſtly applicable to him, and more properly his own. The ſame "warmth of temper which animated his friendſhip, ſharpened likewiſe his reſentment: "but even to his enemies, if he was eaſily provoked, he was as eaſily reconciled, eſpe-"cially after the leaſt acknowledgement and ſubmiſſion, ſo that his friends truly applied "to him the ſaying,

"*Iraſci facilis, tamen ut placabilis eſſet.*

"He was rather a tall, robuſt, large-boned man, of a frame that ſeemed to require a "good ſupply of proviſions to ſupport it; but he was ſenſible, if he had lived as other "people do, he muſt have uſed a good deal of exerciſe; and if he had uſed a good deal "of exerciſe, it muſt have interrupted the courſe of his ſtudies, to which he was ſo de-"voted as to deny himſelf any other indulgence, and ſo become a ſingular example, not "only of temperance, but even of abſtinence in eating and drinking; and yet his ſpirits "were not lowered or exhauſted, but were rather raiſed and increaſed by ſuch low "living.... The beſt and moſt valuable memorials of Biſhop *Warburton* will be his "own works. And yet his capital work, The Divine Legation of *Moſes*, is left unfi-"niſhed, to the loſs and regret of all who have any regard for religion or learning. "It is indeed a loſs much to be lamented, whatſoever was the cauſe, whether he was "diſguſted at the ill reception which was given to the work by ſeveral of the clergy, "for whoſe uſe and ſervice it was principally intended; or whether he was diverted "from it by the numerous controverſies wherein he was engaged in defence of it. But "he ſhould have cared for none of theſe things, but ſhould have proceeded di-"rectly and ſteadily to the end. The viper might have faſtened upon his hand, but, "like St. *Paul*, he ſhould have ſhaken off the beaſt into the fire; and, like him too, "would certainly have felt no harm. Whatever was the cauſe, the misfortune is, that "out of nine books, ſix only are compleated. Of the three remaining, he judged the "ninth to be the moſt material, and had therefore written the whole, or the greater "part of it, and had cauſed it to be printed, but could not be prevailed upon to pub-"liſh it in his life-time. It is hoped that ſome of his friends, and thoſe whom it may "concern, will, for their own emolument, as well as for the public benefit, ſet forth a "handſome edition of all his works * together, as a κτημα ες αει, a poſſeſſion for ever."

—"The works of Biſhop *Warburton* and Dr. *Jortin*," ſays Biſhop *Newton* in another paſſage with wonderful acuteneſs, "will ſpeak for them better than any private "commendation. They were really two very extraordinary men; and though their "characters were much alike in ſome reſpects, yet they were very different in others.

* I have anticipated the worthy Biſhop's wiſh in p. 599.

"They were both men of great parts and abilities, both men of uncommon learning "and erudition, both able critics, both copious writers. But the one was the more "universal, the other, perhaps, the better *Greek* and *Latin* ſcholar; the one had the "larger comprehenſion of things, the other the more exact knowledge of words; the "one had his learning more like cash ready at hand, the other had his more like bills "in his common-place-book; the one was the more rapid and flowing, the other the "more terſe and correct writer; the one was more capable of forming the plan and "ſyſtem of a large work, the other excelled more in little looſe detached pieces; the "ſermons of the one are not the moſt valuable, thoſe of the other are the moſt valuable, "of all their writings. And in themſelves, the one was more open and communicative, "more inviting and engaging in his manner; the other was more cloſe and reſerved, "more ſhy and forbidding in his appearance; the one was warmer in his commenda- "tions, a more zealous friend, and a more generous enemy; the other was more "ſparing of his praiſe, cooler both in friendſhip and enmity, and rather carping and "undermining than freely judging or cenſuring. But their little failings will die with "them, their ſuperior excellences will live in the mouths and memories of men."

P. 620. Dr. *John Savage* [a], the predeceſſor of Mr. *Haynes* at *Clothall*, (and alſo lecturer of *St. George, Hanover-Square*), died *March* 24, 1747. He was called the *Ariſtippus* of the age.—It was *Savage*, and not *Haynes*, that built the rectory at *Quickſwood*; was the pleaſant companion, and preſident of the club at *Roſſom*.

P. 629. l. 6. read, "*commentaries*."—P. 630. note, l. 11. for "preſerving" read "proving."—l. 31. read, "tranſlated into *Latin*."

P. 637. note [p], read "formerly regiſtrar."—P. 638. twice, read *Murdin*.

[a] "In his younger days," ſays Biſhop *Newton*, "he had travelled with an Earl of *Salisbury*, "to whom he was indebted for a conſiderable living in *Hertfordſhire*; and in his more advanced "years was a lively, pleaſant, facetious old man. One day at the levee *George* I. aſked him, 'How "long he had been in holy orders?' Upon his anſwering how long; 'Why,' ſaid the king, 'you ſtayed long enough to be any thing, how did you eſcape the Pope?' 'Becauſe, Sir,' replied he, 'I had nothing better to offer him.' Having been bred at *Weſtminſter*, he had always a great fondneſs for the ſchool, attended at all their plays and elections, aſſiſted in all their public exerciſes, there grew young again, and among boys was a great boy himſelf. The King's ſcholars had ſo great a regard for him, that, after his deceaſe, they made a collection among themſelves, and at their own charge erected a monument of his memory in the *Cloyſters*. The monument the Biſhop mentions is a ſmall cabinet of white marble on the right-hand ſide of the door leading into *The Chapter-houſe*, and is thus inſcribed:

JOHANNI SAVAGE, S. T. P.
Alumni Scholæ *Weſtmonaſterienſis*
Poſuerunt
MDCCL.

Ipſe ſoci Genius te monuit Amicus Amicum,
Et luſus Pueros non pudituſſe ſeri.
Nebſaurus aſſiſtens docto genuiſſe luſu,
Pudis & ingenios crudus ſuaſcha ſales.
Tu noſtræ metuens ſolus Scholæ, dum vita manebat, Chare Senex, Puer hoc te ſaltem carmine donat;
Muſa nec immenſores non fuit ecce Tui. Ingratum Pueri nec tibi carmen erit."

Dr. *Savage* uſed to attend the ſchool, to furniſh the lads with extempore epigrams at the elections.

MORE

MORE LAST WORDS.

P. 36. note, l. 5, 6. I have been referred by a worthy friend to the following ſhort paragraph in the Preface to *Chiſhull*'s Travels: "The Inſcriptions here ſaid to be re-"ported in *Prideaux* are to be found in the Doctor's edition of the *Marmora Arun-*"*deliana*. And as to thoſe referred to at the end of our author's book, ſuch of them "will be here ſubjoined as are not in the large collection deſigned by him for a ſecond "part of his *Antiquitates Aſiaticæ*, of which a few ſheets only, containing thoſe which "relate to *Epheſus*, were printed by him a little before his death, and the reſt are now "in *my* poſſeſſion. R. MEAD." It appears by this Preface, that the world was indebted to Dr. *Mead* for much more than the patronage of this learned work; almoſt all the citations from ancient authors having been filled up, and the whole work reviſed and methodized by him.—Mr. *Chiſhull* had an only ſon, *Edmund*, whom Dr. *Mead* calls "the induſtrious ſon of a learned father."

P. 155. note, l. 5. read *three** editions of Mr. *Cheſelden*'s Anatomy.

P. 246. An Epitaph, by Mr. *Browne Willis*, on his grandfather, in *Fenny-Stratford* chapel, is in Gent. Mag. 1760, p. 291.

P. 248. l. 19. Miſs *Talbot*'s character is thus drawn by the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet* in a letter to Lady *Luxborough*: "She is all the world has ſaid of her, as to an uncommon "ſhare of underſtanding; but ſhe has other charms, which I imagine you will join "with me in giving the preference even to that; a mild and equal temper, an unaffected "pious heart, and the moſt univerſal good-will to her fellow creatures that I ever "knew. She cenſures nobody, ſhe deſpiſes nobody, and whilſt her own life is a pattern "of goodneſs, ſhe does not exclaim with bitterneſs againſt vice. . . . . We are at preſent "very highly entertained with the Hiſtory of Sir *Charles Grandiſon*†, which is ſo vaſtly "above *Pamela* or *Clariſſa*, that I ſhall not be eaſy till you have read it, and ſent me "your ſentiments upon it."

P. 298. ſub-note, l. 20. for *Anne*, read *Catherine*.

P. 340. Mr. *Stackhouſe*'s "Hiſtory of the Bible" has been thus briefly characterized: "In the new Hiſtory of the Bible, lately publiſhed, written by the Rev. Mr. *Thomas* "*Stackhouſe*, is given a plain and eaſy narrative of the matters contained in the Holy "Scriptures, from the beginning of the World, to the full eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity: "In the notes is digeſted the ſenſe of the beſt Commentators, in order to explain the "ſeveral difficult Texts, rectify the Miſ-tranſlations, and reconcile the ſeeming Contra-"dictions, that any where occur: In the objections, all the material exceptions which "are made to the facts recorded in each period of hiſtory, are fairly ſtated and anſwered: "And in the Diſſertations, which attend each chapter, the moſt remarkable paſſages "are illuſtrated, and the Prophane and Sacred Hiſtory all along connected. The whole "is adorned with proper Maps and Sculptures, and all matters referred to in Scriptural, "Chronological, and Alphabetical tables." Gent. Mag. 1740, p. 251.

P. 354. I am happy to correct the third line of this page, by reading "Biſhop of *Dra-*"*more*," inſtead of "Dean of *Carliſle*," after the name of my worthy friend Dr. *Percy*.

P. 416. note, l. 4. add, We are indebted to Mr. *Folkes* for the firſt introduction of the Polypus into *England*. Mr. *Leeuwenhoek* had firſt noticed it in *Holland* in 1703; and Mons. *Trembley* made further diſcoveries of its amazing properties 1739. Mr. *Folkes* no ſooner received ſome ſpecimens from abroad than he ſet about making experiments with them, the reſult of which was communicated to the Royal Society, and printed in their Tranſactions. Mr. *Baker* alſo made experiments on three which Mr. *Folkes* gave

* When the *third* edition was printed by Mr. *Bowyer* in 1725, the following remarkable adver-tiſement appeared in *The Daily Courant*: "The additions being too numerous to be printed ſepa-"rate, books of this edition will be changed for either of the former editions, at 2*l.* in ſheets, though "never ſo much defaced or imperfect. There are alſo ſome printed on the fineſt royal paper, "which will be changed at 3*l.* in ſheets."

† "I am, like the reſt of the world, peruſing Sir *Charles Grandiſon*. I don't know whether that "world joins me in preferring the author's *Clariſſa*. He wants the art of abridgement in every "thing he has yet wrote." *Mr. Shenſtone to Mr. Jago.*

him, 1743; and soon after the animal was discovered in *England*. When Mr. *Folkes's* other engagements in the pursuit of science prevented him from continuing his researches on the polype, Mr. *Baker* took them entirely on himself, and published the result in a professed treatise, 1743, 8vo, which has gone through several editions. The figures cut in wood were drawn from the microscope by Dr. *Parsons*. In *The British Museum* are the two following MSS. by Mr. *Baker*:

4435. Experiments and Observations on a Beetle that lived three years without food; printed in Phil. Trans. vol. XLI. p. 241.

4436. Letter and Discovery of a perfect plant *in semine*.

P. 442. The family of *Jennens* is one among the many who have acquired ample fortunes at *Birmingham*, where they were equally famous for industry and generosity. *John Jennens* gave, in 1651, 3*l.* 10*s.* for the use of the poor; and Mrs. *Jennens* 10*l.* to support a lecture. The land on which the neat and elegant church of *St. Bartholomew* was built in 1749 was the gift of *John Jennens*, Esq. of *Gopsal*, then possessor of a considerable estate in and near *Birmingham*; and Mrs. *Jennens* gave 1000*l.* towards the building. The family seat at *Gopsal* is now the property of *Assheton Curzon*, Esq.

P. 446. A most capital article is omitted among the books of 1773; the splendid edition of "Bishop *Hoadly*'s Works," in 3 volumes, folio, published by his son the late worthy Chancellor of *Winchester*. Of these Works 12 copies only (for his Majesty, and for public libraries) were printed on a beautiful writing paper.

P. 456. Proposals for a History of *Suffolk* were printed in 1731 by Sir *Joseph Ayloffe*; who drew up likewise about the same time Proposals (still in MS.) for a new "Encyclopedie."

P. 463. l. 27, read, "Miss *Susannah Kett*." The sale of Mr. *Ives's* curiosities produced more than 1000*l.* There is a second portrait of Mr. *Ives*, *J. Spilsbury, P. Sc. Lambeth inv.* without his name, but with his arms, and a motto, NON EGO AD NUGAS.

P. 465. Add to the books of 1772, Mr. *Gough's* edition of *Perlin's* "Description des Royaulmes d'*Angleterre* & d'*Escosse*," with *De la Serre's* "Histoire de l'Entrée de la Reine du Mere du Roy tres Chrestien dans la *Grande Bretagne*," 4to; and to those of 1777 (p. 476), his "Dissertation on the Coins of *Canute*," 4to.

P. 533. Mr. *Spinckes* was editor of Dean *Hickes's* Sermons, 2 vols. 8vo. 1742.

P. 555. sub-note, l. 5. for "present" read "same."

P. 557. In the MS. Library of the Earl of *Shelburne* (N° 752), are "Topographical Notes of Parishes in *Northamptonshire*, collected for the Use of *John Bridges*, Esq. of *Barton Segrave*, in that County;" and also (N° 772, 773.) "More particular Enquiries, containing an Account of 32 Parishes in *Northamptonshire*, collected for *John Bridges*, Esq. 1719-20," 2 vols. 4to.

P. 590. sub-note, l. 11. read 22.

P. 621. The following articles by Dr. *Stukeley* are among the MSS. in *The Museum*:

4064. Account of a Silver Plate found in *Risley Park*, *Derbyshire*; read before the Society of Antiquaries, *April* 8, 1736.

4432. 1*st*. Miscellaneous Observations on his Travels through *England* in 1721.

2*d*. Account of a Shower of Wheat, 1732.

3*d*. Account of his Book on the Cause and Cure of the Gout.

4437. Account of a Chaise that may be worked by a Man carried [illegible]; with a Drawing.

P. 626. Mr. *Fairchild* died, of an apoplectic stroke, *May* 31, 1781.

P. 628. An Essay by Mr. *Costard* on the *Sphæra Barbarica* is among the MSS. in *The Museum*, N° 4440.

P. 636. As there are other *Claphams*, Q. whether it was that in *Surrey* to which Mr. *Blackwall* was presented?

P. 637. The rectory of *Wallington*, I have been informed, was given to Dr. *Richardson* by his father, as master of *Emanuel College*, who is patron, and must give it to a fellow. Sed Q.?——P. 643. l. 8. read, "and as a friend."

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